THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

1928

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

The American Rose Society

Committee of Consulting Rosarians

TO the best of their ability, the rosarians named below will answer questions from members of the American Rose Society in regard to roses and rose matters.

In the interest of convenience and brevity, inquiries should be made on paper large enough to allow space for reply below each question.

Questions should be sent to the nearest member of the Committee.

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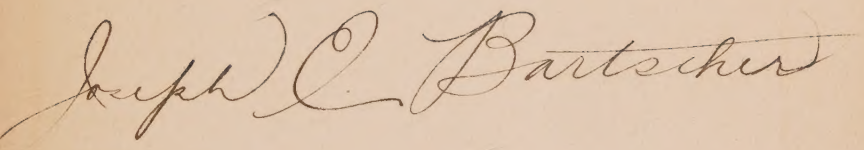

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

THE 1928 YEAR-BOOK OF ROSE PROGRESS

EDITED FOR THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY BY

J. HORACE McFARLAND, L.H.D.

1928
THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
EDITOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG, PA.

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL is sent to paid-up members of The American Rose Society, who may also purchase extra copies of the current issue for $2 each. The Index to the first 10 volumes may be had for 10 cts.; and earlier issues may be had from the Secretary at $2 to $5 each as long as they are in print.

The MEMBERS' HANDBOOK is sent when published to all paid-up members, following the Annual. It contains lists of members to April 1, dates of meetings and shows, and other important announcements.

ROBERT PYLE, *Secretary*

West Grove, Pa.

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By J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Editor

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OLD DOC LEMMON SAYS:

ROSES?—I tell ye, stranger, the place wouldn't never be the same without 'em. Somehow, they allus mean June to me—fresh mornin's with a heavy dew an' the sun comin' level through the trees; noontimes, warm an' bright an' dancin' with butterflies; still evenin's when the robins an' wood thrushes sing kind o' calm-like an' the smell o' fresh-cut grass an' flowers fills all the chinks in the air.

It's then thet ye find out whether a flower has a soul into it or not; an' the minute ye look down into the folds of a rose's petals ye know ye don't hev to look no further to git an answer. There's somethin' there thet sort o' spells home an' contentment an' real friendship. Mebbe I'm wrong, but I calc'late them three things is a purty good foundation fer buildin' the kind o' soul thet God meant human bein's to hev.

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ORGANIZED MARCH 13, 1899
INCORPORATED JULY 7, 1921

"To increase the general interest in the cultivation and improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all people."

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LIFE MEMBERS pay $60, RESEARCH MEMBERS pay $20 or more annually, SUSTAINING MEMBERS pay $10 annually, COMMERCIAL MEMBERS pay $10 annually, ANNUAL MEMBERS pay $3.50; all receive all publications, are entitled to admission, upon presentation of membership card, to all exhibitions sponsored by the Society, and can vote at all meetings.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS pay $3.50 each, and have all privileges. If 10 or more such memberships are sent in *at one time* by the secretary of a local society interested in rose culture, 50 cents each is returned for the use of such society; for 50 or more memberships sent in *at one time*, 75 cents each is returned; for 100 or more memberships sent in *at one time*, $1 each is returned.

Remit to order of The American Rose Society, and address the Secretary

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, WEST GROVE, PA.

*Deceased

THE EDITOR'S MESSAGE

PERHAPS the Editor may be pardoned the satisfaction he shares with his associates in the American Rose Society who have made possible its 5,026 membership on December 31, 1927. This satisfaction will not be decreased when it is noted that to January 31, 1928 membership showed a gain of 9.1 per cent, as compared with 4.7 per cent for the same period last year.

The wide geographic distribution of rose interest has been recognized in the contents of this thirteenth Annual. "The Blizzard Country," beginning on page 47, reaches into all the Canadian provinces that are within the blizzard boundaries. A look into "The Proof of the Pudding," beginning on page 139, will indicate how close has been the participation of our Canadian friends in the important discussion there recorded. Our world touch upon rose interest is apparent in many other articles.

No apology is made for the extent of "The Proof of the Pudding," dealing with 187 newer roses discussed by 86 acute observers, and providing a view of the roses of the past half-dozen years which is surely of interest and value. The presentation of 43 pages discussing rose handling in the cold Northwest is in pursuance of the policy which each year provides information and suggestions which will promote rose prosperity in one region. Thus, two years ago, Florida had attention, and last year the symposium on "The Northeast Corner" took care of another important region not theretofore considered favorable for rose-growing.

Always anxious to follow the desires of the interested helpers who make this Annual possible, the Editor again inquires in the postcard enclosed in this volume about the progress of this sort of investigation. He likewise makes another inquiry, as to whether or not particular attention should be paid hereafter to the inquiries, needs, opinions, and hopes of the large proportion of the membership that may be considered as beyond the beginners' class.

It is a strong hope of the Secretary and the Editor, working

in conjunction, that many American communities will come to establish municipal rose-gardens, not as a frill or a fad but because such gardens are a notably efficient use of the recreational opportunity. Citizens interested in roses do not require the service of policemen, nor do they draw so heavily on the hospitals, the courts, and the jails.

There is obvious need for further detailed scientific study leading to adequate control of rose troubles, particularly such as can be blamed on the various cankers. Operating with annual dues which do not provide any margin for research, and going on with the work of the Society only because the Secretary and the Editor do so for the love of it, this important research opportunity will depend for its progress on well-to-do or willing members who care to offer support.

Attention is called to the changed character of the review of the roses used by the tremendous cut-flower industry of America, as begun on page 197. The Editor cherishes the hope that the apparent stone wall between the greenhouse and the garden may soon be wholly broken down, so that the new creations of the greenhouse man may have opportunity to prove themselves in the garden.

Again the Editor acknowledges the increasingly capable help of his associate, Mr. G. A. Stevens, under whose eye has passed every word printed in this book, both before and after its editorial acceptance.

It is a belief of the Editor that this Annual creates a desire for good roses and for their nurture. It is in that belief that carefully scrutinized advertising is sought for the pages following the text. It seems but fair to ask that mention be made of the Annual in rose transactions with those who thus improve the convenience of the rose market.

J. HORACE McFARLAND

Harrisburg, Pa.,
February 29, 1928

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PLATE II. MR. WALTER E. CLARK, President of The American Rose Society

The President's Greeting

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As his privilege, and without Mr. Clark's knowledge, our new President is here introduced. His photograph opposite, and his words that follow, indicate what manner of man he is. Now owner and editor of the Charleston (West Virginia) *Daily Mail*, Mr. Clark has been a journalist for more than a quarter-century, punctuated by his successful service as Governor of Alaska under President Taft. All the time he has been and is an earnest rose-lover, as his home city can testify.

OUR members, when they receive this thirteenth Annual of the American Rose Society, and its subsequent Members' Handbook a little later, will have gratifying evidence of the substantial progress of the Society.

They will find the Annual better than any of its excellent predecessors, I am confident; they will learn, if they were not aware of it already, that the American Rose Society has now more than 5,000 members—a new high mark, numerically, in our progress; and in large numbers, I hope, they will resolve to lend a hand in the further spread of the gospel of the rose, in the promotion of more local rose clubs and rose exhibitions, and in the establishment of municipal rose-gardens. In this work the officers and trustees will help and be helped by the members, for without material reward, all are eager to devote themselves to the service of the rose.

At this turning of the 5,000 corner, may I re-state the objects of this Society? This never has been done better than in a recent leaflet issued from the Secretary's office; I merely re-arrange and condense a little:

(1) To increase general interest in the cultivation of the rose; to improve its standard of excellence; to encourage the production of improved varieties. (2) To promote organization and affiliation of local rose societies; to establish relations for mutual benefit all over the world. (3) To issue publications that will serve both amateur and commercial growers. (4) To promote research work relating to insects and diseases harmful to the rose.

The greatest of these objects is: "*To increase general interest in the cultivation of the rose.*" All the others serve it.

The more extensive cultivation of this Queen of Flowers is a means of making homes and gardens more attractive; cities, villages, and even the countryside more beautiful. A conscious love of beauty is among the factors which make a better people; even, perhaps (my friend, the district attorney asserts it!), for a more *law-abiding* people. Citizens are reared in the homes of America. He is a better citizen who "hath a daily beauty in his life."

We hear much of the materialism of Americans in this age. More attractive homes, more beautiful gardens, large or small; the expansion of public park systems—with rose-beds—will moderate the crassness of the commercial epoch.

There is a marked idealism in the aims of the American Rose Society. Its chief ideal, according to my perception, is to lend some practical benefits to the race!

WALTER E. CLARK

Jesse A. Currey

BORN in Pennsylvania, but spending his active life in the wonderful rose city of the Pacific Northwest, Portland, Oregon, Jesse A. Currey there made the rose advance of that city his avocation—almost his passion. He was active in the promotion of the annual Rose Festival. He founded the Royal Rosarians, and he was the vital spirit back of the unique Portland Rose Test-Garden. As a Trustee of the American Rose Society, he so intermingled its activities with those of the Portland Rose Society that they were as one.

His love for roses was great, but all the flower jewels of the land attracted him, and "Better Flowers" was the result. Because his kindly spirit radiated warm friendliness, he was always greeting and greeted with a smile.

His life among the roses of this earth ended in the rose time of last June, but his rose spirit lives. His memory incites us to endeavor to do as he did. Of his efforts the Portland Journal justly said: "To have made plain folks more aware of beauty and more desirous of its presence in the garden of a cottage is fame enough."

Parents and Pedigrees

By PAUL B. SANDERS
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—No more interesting rose subject exists than the one here discussed briefly, but suggestively, by Mr. Sanders. The thought of all the progeny of one rose in one garden is fascinating, and if we could ever have a really great American experimental rose-garden, it could certainly occur. Let us hope for such possibilities, and meanwhile enjoy and profit by the thoughtful reflections of a scientifically minded lover of the rose.

IT IS a great personal satisfaction to be able to present even a few incomplete tables such as these I have formulated for the American Rose Annual because I was assured by several rose-lovers that my self-appointed hobby would never have any fruition, and that, plainly, I was wasting my time. Whether or not any information my researches may have brought out will ever be of any practical value to others remains to be seen, but the value to me has been considerable in that my spare time has been occupied interestingly and profitably, and eventually something more valuable to the hybridist may be evolved.

To me, the disseminating of correct information is one of the most important phases in promoting the love of the rose, and it seems high time the rose hybridist was divulging some of his "trade secrets." Some hybridists are gradually realizing this fact, but this does not, by any means, apply to the majority of them. It has been rather a difficult operation to secure reliable information as to the parentage of rose varieties, yet the hybridist would help himself more than anyone else if he would give such information as much publicity as possible.

No one realizes more fully than the hybridist the tremendous value of pedigrees to the animal breeder, and such sources of information should be equally valuable to the plant-breeder. Imagine the knowledge a rose hybridist could obtain if he had ready access to a rose-garden in which varieties were planted according to their families. Suppose, for instance, that in some rose-garden one could see Mme. Caroline Testout and all the varieties now in commerce for which that famous rose has been responsible, either as male or female parent. Would it be possible to conceive a finer storehouse of valuable information

to the rose-breeder? The same possibility applies, of course, to Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Frau Karl Druschki, and all the varieties which have held, or are holding, a prominent place in rose-breeding.

Thus, in one garden could be found all the factors of the parent which had proved dominant, and so appeared in that parent's progeny. Also, if a hybridist desired to achieve a certain definite result in some proposed seedling, isn't it reasonable to suppose that he would have a much more reliable basis on which to proceed if such a fund of information were available?

Similarly, such information in printed form should be highly serviceable; particularly to those whose opportunities to see the parents and offspring actually growing were limited.

To illustrate, study the incomplete pedigree of the famous Los Angeles as given in Table I.

TABLE I

La Reine (type) × Bourbon strain
Devoniensis × Victor Verdier
Dr. Grill × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam
Antoine Rivoire × Souvenir de Victor Hugo
Mme. Segond Weber × Lyon Rose
Los Angeles

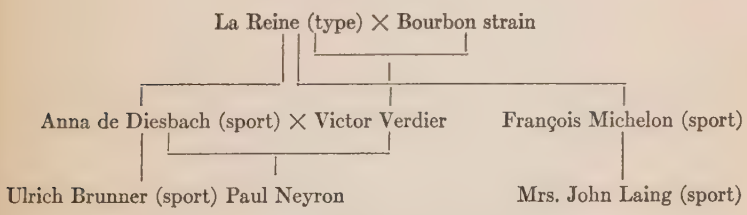
Here we have a partial or one-sided list of the progenitors of Los Angeles for six generations. Conceive how much greater knowledge would be at our disposal if we but knew the parentages of Devoniensis, Dr. Grill, Souvenir de Victor Hugo, and Lyon Rose.* However, even without this valuable additional

*The Lyon Rose stems directly or indirectly from Soleil d'Or, of course, as all Pernetianas do. We are not sure, but believe Mme. Mélanie Soupert was the seed parent, but what is the Madame's parentage? Soleil d'Or came from *Rosa fœtida* × Antoine Ducher, an HP. of unknown ancestry.—EDITOR.

data, much worth-while material may be gleaned from that which we already possess, for always "half a loaf is better than no bread." We see here that it is possible for Los Angeles to have inherited good characteristics from such fine roses as Victor Verdier, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Antoine Rivoire and Mme. Segond Weber. We may also observe that some of the predecessors of this rose had some undesirable features and, if these are not apparent in the offspring to date, we may rest assured that they lie hidden in this variety, covered by more dominant characters, but still possessing the ability to occur in any progeny of Los Angeles. Thus we are at once enlightened as to the probabilities both for and against achieving a certain result in using Los Angeles as a parent. Naturally, our knowledge would be so much greater if we knew as much about the ancestors of the variety we wish to breed with Los Angeles. One may readily see, now, that our information would be much more dependable if we knew the parentages, throughout, of the varieties we wish to hybridize. Also, through this illustration, we can see more clearly the benefits to be derived from having these varieties planted together for examination by hybridizers.

Table II shows us at a glance where some of our most popular Hybrid Perpetuals originated.

TABLE II


La Reine (type) × Bourbon strain
Anna de Diesbach (sport) × Victor Verdier
François Michelon (sport)
Ulrich Brunner (sport) Paul Neyron
Mrs. John Laing (sport)

Here, in this short table, we find Anna de Diesbach, Victor Verdier, Ulrich Brunner, Paul Neyron, and Mrs. John Laing—five of the best existing Hybrid Perpetuals. Interesting results should be obtained by intercrossing the varieties mentioned in this table. It is worthy of note, too, that all the varieties in this table have their parentages complete.

Let us now pursue this interesting subject in considering still another pedigree—a much more complicated one, as a brief observation will show.

In Section A of Table III, the ancestry of the wonderful Frau Karl Druschki is listed, and it is indeed something of which to be proud! Having such rose varieties as Merveille de Lyon, Baroness Rothschild, Mme. Caroline Testout, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, and Victor Verdier as progenitors is noteworthy for any rose; and, of course, these same varieties are predecessors of any of Frau Karl's descendants, several of which are given in Section C. The hybridizers who are constantly using Frau Karl Druschki may well consider what is back of that remarkable rose.

TABLE III—SECTION A

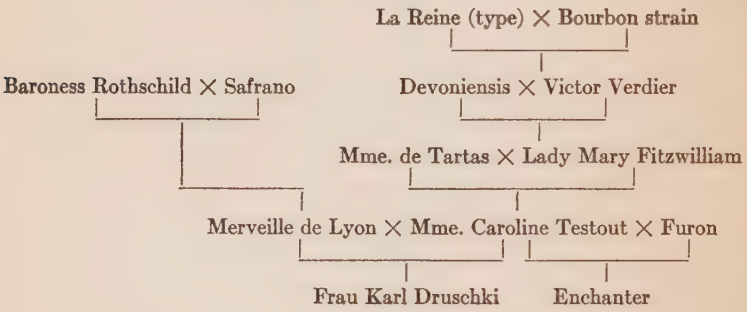

La Reine (type) × Bourbon strain
Baroness Rothschild × Safrano
Devoniensis × Victor Verdier
Mme. de Tartas × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam
Merveille de Lyon × Mme. Caroline Testout × Furon
Frau Karl Druschki
Enchanter

TABLE III—SECTION B

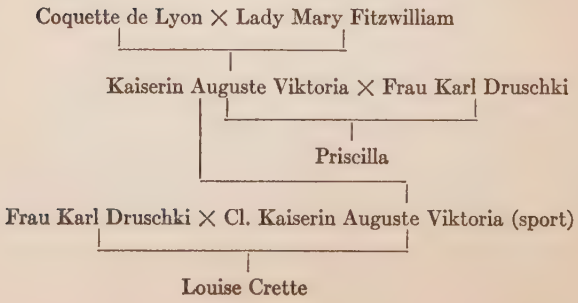

Coquette de Lyon × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria × Frau Karl Druschki
Priscilla
Frau Karl Druschki × Cl. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (sport)
Louise Crette

TABLE III—SECTION C

Rayon d'Or × Frau Karl Druschki × Rayon d'Or

Mrs. S. K. Rindge | Eugene Barbier

Candeur Lyonnaise (sport)

Iceberg × Frau Karl Druschki × Mrs. C. E. Russell

Bloomfield Perpetual Glorified La France

Section B shows how Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and Frau Karl Druschki combine forces to produce Louise Cretté, one of the newer Hybrid Perpetuals.

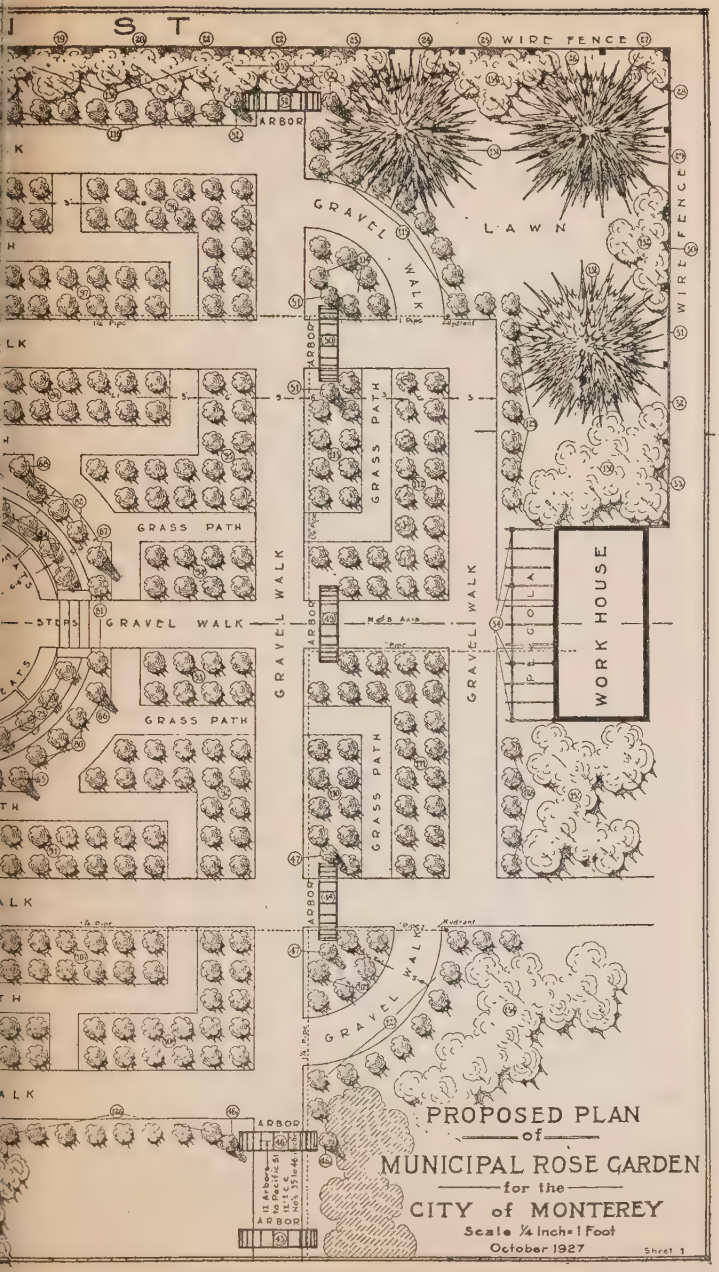
In Section A, the cross, Mme. Caroline Testout × Furon, is given because Enchanter is one of the parents of Radiance.

No attempt has been made to show how frequently Mme. Caroline Testout has been used as a parent; this may be discussed another time and is, in any event, fully dealt with in the course of a very excellent article by Mr. H. R. Darlington, which was published in the 1927 National Rose Annual.

Table III, in its three sections, is largely self-explanatory, particularly in the light of what has previously been said in this article. Of course, much worth-while discussion of this table might very readily follow, if I had not respect for the crowded Annual and a certain fear of the Editor's blue pencil.

Before concluding, I wish to express the hope that the hybridizer will see "eye to eye" with me as to the importance of the recording and dissemination of such information as is suggested herein. I may also emphasize the fact that this is but an introduction to a subject which will justify continuous study. If any errors are noticed in the parentages of the roses as given herewith, no one would be more pleased than myself to receive authoritative corrections. Once again I repeat that information such as this is of the utmost importance to the thoughtful and not merely casual rose hybridizer, and if he wants it for himself he must be prepared in turn to freely supply such knowledge relating to this subject as he has at hand, so that proper research may be facilitated and correct pedigrees formulated.

WIRE FENCE
WIRE FENCE
MADDISON ST
LAWN
GRAVEL WALK
ARBOR
GRASS PATH
GRAVEL WALK
STEPS
AMERICAN LEGION BUILDING
E.A. LAVALLEE Landscape Engineer
1st National Bank Bldg. Monterey, Calif.


J S T
WIRE FENCE
ARBOR
GRAVEL WALK
LAWN
WIRE FENCE
GRASS PATH
GRASS PATH
GRASS PATH
GRASS PATH
GRAVEL WALK
GRAVEL WALK
GRAVEL WALK
STEPS
PERGOLA
WORK HOUSE
ARBOR
ARBOR
ARBOR
ARBOR
GRAVEL WALK
PROPOSED PLAN
of
MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN
for the
CITY of MONTEREY
Scale ¼ Inch = 1 Foot
October 1927
Sheet 1

Monterey's Municipal Rose-Garden

By FRANCIS E. LESTER, Monterey, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Not only because each new municipal rose-garden marks great progress in giving the rose its proper and dominant place in American communities, but also by reason of the excellence of the plan (shown on pages 16 and 17), this Monterey enterprise warrants present and future attention. Mr. Lester's modesty prevents him from detailing his own vital initiative relation to this enterprise, and he has hardly given more credit to the newspaper which has made the enterprise come along promptly.

A KEEN and growing interest in the rose has developed in Monterey, Calif., during the past year. The Monterey Municipal Rose-Garden has come into being and gives promise of becoming an outstanding example of civic appreciation of the rose in a comparatively small city.

Largely as a result of an active interest in city-beautification by its progressive daily paper, the *Peninsula Daily Herald*, a suggestion for a municipal rose-garden appearing in a series of "Talks about the Rose" that ran in the columns of the *Herald* during the summer of 1927, found prompt response from the city authorities. An attractive plot of ground, 125 by 145 feet, adjoining the city's historic civic center, was set aside for a municipal rose-garden. The services of a landscape engineer of high merit and wide experience were engaged, and a committee of citizens interested in the rose was appointed to work out carefully the plans for the garden. Aided in an active and sympathetic way by the city manager and other municipal authorities, this plan quickly bore fruit, and the illustration shown on pages 16 and 17 indicates the final plan of the Monterey Municipal Rose-Garden.

Access to the Rose-Garden is from two sides of a corner near the heart of the city. Both entrances are adorned with a series of metal arches accommodating the best climbing roses in many kinds and colors. Steel fencing surrounds the garden proper, against which is planted Himalaya cedars, cotoneasters, junipers, and similar evergreens adapted to Monterey's climate, which form a pleasing color contrast with the rose foliage in the garden. Within this plot, all around the garden, and on the arches throughout the garden, are planted other climbing roses,

as well as an extensive assortment of rose species, in themselves both beautiful and educational.

The main garden is intersected by numerous walks, of which the principal avenues are hard-surfaced, and the others planted to grass. The number of plants of the bush roses is based on a spacing of 1½ to 2 feet apart. Approximately 1,400 roses will be planted in the garden eventually, representing nearly 150 different varieties. Old roses are represented as well as the new, and two special beds are set apart for testing new roses that appear from time to time.

The scheme for planting the rose bushes of the garden is based on the massing of colors as far as possible. Most space is given to the pinks and to the yellow and copper shades, with ample room for the deep reds and crimson, and smaller quarters for white roses, because of their smaller number. A suitable work-house is provided at the rear of the garden, properly concealed by shrubs.

In the center of the garden is a lily-pool, depressed about 2 feet below the rest of the garden, and approached by concrete steps. Benches surround the pool and around this central "eye-trap" of the garden the standard roses are to be planted.

The financing of a rose-garden in a city no larger than Monterey has been, of course, a problem. The city has provided the grounds, part of the other additional expenditures, and the permanent maintenance. Purchasing and planting the roses is being done by contributed private funds, and this feature of the plan has developed with excellent results. Not all of the garden can be planted this season, but a large part of it undoubtedly will be finished.

The "Roses of Monterey" have been an interesting figure on more than one occasion in the town's romantic history covering the past three centuries, and it is peculiarly fitting that this city should have, as one expression of its municipal enterprise, a rose-garden. This will not be the largest in this country, but it will be a very definite and interesting center of the community's civic life, a joy and delight to her citizens, and, it is hoped, a Mecca for thousands of rose-loving visitors who may be passing through this part of our country.

Why Do I Like Roses?

By CHAS. E. F. GERSDORFF, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is worth while to have Mr. Gersdorff return to the rose-fold, from which he has never been absent in spirit. He prepared the "Official List of Roses Introduced in America," in the 1922 issue, a standard of reference, and many other valuable contributions. This brief statement is his reply to Mr. B. Y. Morrison's "Why Do You Like Roses?" in the 1927 Annual.

I HAVE a sneaking notion that Ben Morrison asked me that question, but if he did, I surely do not recall the vague answer possibly given him, for my friends of the rose have been accusing me of the impossible, suspecting that my love for the rose is waning because in recent years I have not been working with them as before. But it is only a temporary absence. I shall never lose my interest in other flowers too; a real flower-lover is never a floral monogamist!

However, here goes!

I love roses mainly for their fragrance. How this varies in intensity and quality! From the delicate odor of the Teas to the strong, enduring perfume of the June roses and Rugosas, and the various other scents found amongst the different types as we all know them—all are delightful!

I like them for their color. It is as refreshing as their fragrance often is entrancing. How disappointing a rose may be for lack of fragrance! Yet some have compensations, such as purity of color, like Frau Karl Druschki; but he who produces a fragrant Druschki will confer a lasting blessing on rose-lovers. As to choice of color, if roses were all yellow, I would love them even more, for that is my favorite color amongst roses.

I like them for their diversified forms. Here I have no preference. Size likewise is not a criterion for the rose.

I like them because you must work with them to realize your dreams of them. And how they do respond to attention!

But, principally, I like them for their general beauty, which to me means fragrance, color, and form. I like them in the garden. I like them in the house. But nothing gives me greater pleasure than to have someone else stop and admire them, for that affords the opportunity I am always looking for—to give of my roses to those who appreciate them.

Cape May's Rose Highway

By M. GLEN KIRKPATRICK, Collingswood, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Not a project, but a fact, is this rose highway at the southern tip of New Jersey. What it means in advertising, in enterprise, in general betterment, in individual and community self respect, in sheer pleasure, can be inferred. What this fine example ought to mean to a thousand other similar opportunities in broad America is obvious, and Mr. Beecher's ingenious organizing method would be successful anywhere it was properly tried.

IT WAS before Paul's Scarlet Climber was in bloom last summer that I traveled along the Rose Highway in Cape May County, New Jersey, for the first time. I was so anxious to see this Highway, and so afraid I might be too late to catch the bushes in bloom, that I was nearly a week ahead of time. The season is, surprisingly, a week or ten days later around Wildwood and Cape May than at Philadelphia.

There was no denying it—the Highway is rightly named. For the first 5 miles or so we looked eagerly for the rose-bush in front of every home along the road. Not a home did we see without roses somewhere in evidence. Once we thought we had found a place without one, but just as we were leaving it behind us, my wife, looking over her shoulder, exclaimed, "I see one on the fence!" It was not yet in bloom, and was so near us we had looked beyond it.

After the first 5 miles, we quit trying to find a "miss," and began remarking how spick-and-span some of the homes and home grounds looked. We learned later that there was a penalty of $25 for dumping rubbish of any kind along the Rose Highway; but I am inclined to think the spick-and-span places and well-kept roadside were the result of voluntary effort. In fact, I heard a number of tales about farmers who, after planting the Paul's Scarlet Climber roses, got busy and cleaned up trash-piles that had been eyesores along the road for months.

For 78 miles—down the back road and up the shore road in Cape May County—we traveled this Rose Highway. We didn't count all the bushes of Paul's Scarlet Climber; in fact, we couldn't, for some of them were too small and so many were not yet in bloom; but John K. Beecher, whose idea the Rose Highway was, told me there were at least 2,800 Paul's Scarlet

Climber bushes planted last spring—at least one in front of every farm home. And not a single farmer had refused the offer of a Paul's Scarlet Climber at 50 cents—provided he would plant it in front of his house.

When the problem of dressing up the main highways of Cape May County first came up in the meeting of the county Chamber of Commerce, some of the members suggested holly and other hardy plants from the woods. "We decided that would take too much of the farmers' time, and finally we decided to sell every farmer a rose bush," said Mr. Beecher. "We chose Paul's Scarlet Climber because it is hardy and showy."

The money for the plants came from two sources—half from the County Board of Freeholders and half from nine resort towns in the county. The resorts also furnished trucks for distributing the bushes from central points. Boy Scouts helped distribute from the trucks to the houses.

The personal work of visiting farms and getting the orders for bushes was done by committees of three. The committees were so appointed that the members would call largely on men they knew. There were three women on one committee.

For every bush ordered at the actual cost of 50 cents, the farmers could order an extra one at 25 cents. This not only helped sell additional bushes, but convinced farmers the thing was on the level. The roses were secured from one of the Philadelphia rose nurseries, and the order took all the nurseryman had of mature size.

To be perfectly frank, the Cape May County people did this to advertise the county, for there are many summer-resort towns in the district. That the Rose Highway did just that is evidenced by the letters and clippings received by Mr. Beecher —clippings from papers all over the country, even from Los Angeles.

Next year—it is most too early to tell! Most likely the offer will be duplicated on the main highways, and plantings extended to all the crossroads connecting the two main highways.

"Are the city folks keeping up with the procession, too?" I asked Mr. Beecher.

"They are planting more roses, due to the interest in the Rose Highway," he said.

Packing Cuttings for Long-Distance Shipment

By PETER BISSET, Washington, D. C.
Horticulturist Federal Horticultural Board

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Painful experience led the Editor to confer with the writer of this paper, known to him as an accomplished plantsman, about the handling of rose cuttings. In consequence, Mr. Bisset proved to the Editor the success of the method here detailed by sending him a package of cuttings prepared as described below. After two weeks on the Editor's desk in a hot, very dry room, the cuttings, when the package was opened, were found plump and in perfect order for propagation—indeed, there had developed on several the "callus" which precedes the emission of roots!

In the interest of that interchange which is the very essence of membership in the American Rose Society, the Editor hopes there will be general adoption of what he thinks ought to be called the "Bisset packing" for plant material.

SO MANY shipments of rose cuttings, or budwood of new varieties of roses imported from Europe under special permit for propagating purposes, have been arriving at the Inspection House of the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., in such a badly decayed condition, because of improper packing, that the following notes on the packing of cuttings may be considered timely.

In 1913 the Department of Agriculture had three plant explorers in Brazil hunting for improved oranges. It was thought that as the Navel orange originated in that country and had proved such a wonderful success in California, there might be others which would prove worthy of introduction into the orange-growing states.

The explorers found many oranges which they deemed worthy of sending home for propagation and consequently packed a large number of cuttings in small bundles, each bundle containing several cuttings, and sent them through the mails to Washington. The cuttings arrived in such a badly decayed condition that many of the shipments were a total loss. This suggested a line of experimental work to see if some method could be devised to bring such propagating material to destination safely and in such condition that it would grow. Therefore, a number of budsticks were cut, denuded of their leaves, and packed in small bundles with sphagnum moss. The moss

in the different bundles was moistened with varying amounts of water and each package was wrapped in a good grade of waterproof oiled paper and then in heavy brown paper and shipped through the mails, so as to expose the cuttings to all the hardships such material would be subjected to in transit under ordinary every-day procedure. In several of the experiments, the moss was moistened with a solution containing formalin and mercuric chloride in varying strengths, to learn if such fungicides would prevent the molds that so commonly attack plant material.

After a long series of experiments in which the cuttings were subjected to all the vicissitudes of travel, it was found that sphagnum moss could not be improved on as a packing medium and that water was the best moistening medium. None of the fungicides proved superior to water in carrying the cuttings to destination in such condition as to make their propagation sure. These experiments indicated that sphagnum moss, when dried, carefully weighed, and then moistened with a like amount of water (that is, one ounce of dry moss moistened with one ounce of water, and the whole carefully rubbed in the hands so as to insure an even distribution of moisture) gave the best results. The moss was spread out on a good grade of oiled paper, the cuttings placed on the moss, and the whole rolled up loosely, with the ends of the paper securely folded in so as to prevent the moisture escaping through any opening.* The package was securely tied at each end, then surrounded with corrugated cardboard to stiffen it, then with an outside wrapper of a good heavy grade of wrapping paper.

Rose-cuttings so prepared, provided no accident occurs in transit to expose the contents to drying, will reach destination in first-class condition for propagation. After such preparation, cuttings have been shipped in the mails and held in heated greenhouses and rooms for periods up to forty days, and at the end of that time were in sufficiently good condition to be successfully propagated.

*The folding-in of this paper so that it really holds the moisture is important, in the Editor's judgment. The trial package referred to on page 23 showed the use of wide paper, on which the mossed cuttings were laid, and which after a turn or two, was folded in and rolled along.—EDITOR.

Let Nature Take Its Course

By G. F. MIDDLETON, President, Seattle Rose Society, Seattle, Wash.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is these actual experiences, contributed by our helpful members, that make each successive Annual better, we are told. Why not? There are more of us, and we have more experiences, and are more willing to tell our troubles and failures as well as our triumphs. Mr. Middleton has added definitely to the knowledge of what not to do after a late freeze.

TO LET Nature takes its course is the decision I came to after my experience the latter part of April, this year, when on the 19th and 20th an entirely unexpected snowfall and damaging frost laid low all the splendid new growths encouraged by my usual March pruning. How proud I was of the handsome new canes before an unusual freak of the weather almost destroyed the new growth, and even the plants themselves!

What to do when confronted by an emergency of this sort is a very disturbing problem. Although I tried to reason out a satisfactory course of action based on a fairly large experience in handling roses, I was soon brought to realize that the reaction of my human facilities were wrong, all wrong; and that it would have been much better had I let old Dame Nature handle the situation in her own placid fashion.

On the morning of the 19th the ground was covered with snow. The plants seemed indifferent to it, but before evening the air began to get colder, and early next morning I was dumbfounded to see all my rose bushes encrusted with ice. (I wish to mention for the sake of Puget Sound climate that such a thing has not happened before these past thirty-five years.) Had it rained, the plants would have thawed out without harm, but the day promised sunshine, and it is the sun that hurries matters and does the damage. I attempted to protect the roses by melting off the ice with water from the garden hose, and was successful to a certain degree. Old Sol's warm rays completed the job a few hours later, and what a pitiful sight it was, to see the new canes with small buds all bent over by the freeze!

What a battle the roses staged the next few days! In the morn-

ing the majority were up straight as ever, but by night were bending over again, and this alternation continued for several sunny days.

After a week of painful anxiety I cut off several shoots, finding the pith discolored, and also the few tiny buds quite black. So I decided to prune the roses again to dormant eyes. This was almost the first of May, and it hurt my conscience to cut away armfuls of new growth! I sealed all cuts with shellac to prevent bleeding and also left several bushes unpruned to see what would happen to them.

Inquiries revealed that no one else's garden was hit quite as badly, and few if any of my fellow rosarians resorted to another pruning. Several weeks of warmer weather found my friends' bushes growing nicely, while mine were at a standstill. Then I realized that my remedial measures were wrong, and I have had further proof this fall.

What I had done was to chill the ground with so much cold water when using the hose that it took longer to warm the soil. No wonder my friends' roses were growing sooner, because their soil probably was only wet to a depth of a few inches while mine must have been soaked below the roots. I lost many newly budded plants and almost as many established bushes before the middle of May. The few bushes I left unpruned bore fairly good blooms, and afterwards made splendid new growth, not to mention producing some grand blooms this fall.

I have dug up many of the bushes this autumn, and upon examination found black, dead roots and the plant kept alive by a few new surface roots only.

I am satisfied the late second pruning gave the root systems a shock which robbed them of the strength necessary to carry on, much as if they were late-planted bushes newly set. Combined with it, the overdose of water was certainly bad, and, I think, a large measure of the decay of the roots can be attributed to it. The many novelties and others which were planted late and in soil not watered have made remarkable growth, which is just another proof of my error.

This unpleasant experience convinces me it is best to let nature take its course after the regular spring pruning.

Rose-growing Made Easy

By H. M. HELM, M.D., Beloit, Wis.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Very careful attention should be paid to this condensed modern guide to rose culture. Other instructions will be found on page 223.

THE subjoined impressions are the result of rather extensive but somewhat indiscriminate study of rose literature—a literature composed by experts wearing the halo of infallibility. A synoptic review, or a sort of digest of the valuable information contained in these scattered works, is badly needed. It is, therefore, now available for the first, last and only time.

In preparing this tabloid, I have condensed the consensus of authorities into capsular form for easy deglutition, incorporating the simples most frequently advocated, combined with the most potent astringents and emetics obtainable. If this prescription be faithfully absorbed, it cannot fail to clarify the intellect, removing both uncertainty and ineptitude from the science and the art of growing roses. In fact, it is the perfect specific for what ails rose-growers, and even the most lamentably afflicted can have by its assistance unlimited quantities of absolutely perfect roses untroubled by any difficulties and diseases whatever, not excluding both the "pip" and "housemaid's knee."

I. Rose-beds should be excavated to a depth of 4 feet and filled in, according to blue-print specifications, with exactly graded rock, gravel, old sods, rich earth imported from Indiana and thoroughly mixed with weighed proportions of properly aged cow-manure (contented cows preferred), sifted and steamed "Rose-Raiser" bone-meal (look for the trade-mark), and hard-wood ashes (from Canada). However, elaborate and expensive preparation is quite needless; any well-drained garden soil suitable for vegetables will grow good roses.

II. While history is silent on the matter, it is probable that the budded *versus* own-root question was the real cause of the War of the Roses. After many years of controversy, these views seem firmly established: budded plants are monstrosities and abominations worked, one infers, upon an understock of wild morning-glory or Jack's bean-stalk, and certain to go wild

directly they are planted, if not before, to choke out the proper roses, the other garden material, and, quite possibly, the less hardy and active among the neighborhood dogs and children. Young, actively growing, greenhouse-produced, own-root roses will obviate this grave danger and are ideal for garden use, but quite worthless for outdoor planting; only dormant, two-year-old, field-grown, budded stock should be purchased.

III. Obviously, as local nurserymen will advise, tender material like roses should be moved only in the spring; but, if success is to be assured, roses should invariably be planted in the autumn.

IV. Take care in planting to cover the bud with at least 3 inches of soil; but deep planting is all wrong—under no circumstances set the plant more deeply than it stood in the nursery row.

V. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and nicotine solutions, Riggs' Rose-Help, Salvarsan, or Insulin, is the only satisfactory means of combating pests, but dusting with Massey dust is the method of choice.

VI. The plants may be cut back somewhat in the autumn but must be pruned only in the spring.

VII. A little hilled-up earth, reinforced with litter or evergreen boughs, is the only winter protection necessary, but the bushes should be dug up and buried in a dry spot, or be covered by a ventilated shed to exclude rain, sun, and wind.

VIII. Cow-manure is the only complete fertilizer, but if perfect blooms and healthy plants are desired, use nothing but Marvelo, the Synthetic Soil Restorer, sold exclusively by Blank & Co.

IX. Cultivate thoroughly and often throughout the season, but cover the beds in June with a thick mulch of moss, tobacco stems, old clothes, red hair, or grass clippings, and do not disturb thereafter.

X. Persons expecting to establish rose-gardens should be graduates in Agriculture and well versed in Chemistry, Toxicology, Meteorology, Astrology, French, German, Landscape Design and Flower Arrangement. In other words, rose-growing is a pleasant hobby requiring but little time, the only real essential being a love of flowers.

Climbing Roses in the Amateur's Garden

By J. H. NICOLAS, West Grove, Pa.
Honorary Life Member National Horticultural Society of France
Fellow Royal Horticultural Society of England

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Anyone who has visited Breeze Hill knows the Editor to be "bugs" on the hardy climbing roses, of which 112 varieties are recorded in the latest "Finding List" for that garden, not counting the Thomas and Lambert roses which are pillars if one wants so to train them. With a substantial belief that the hardy climbers are the right roses to commend for far more general planting, because of their dependability, their flexibility in use, and the superb beauty of the newer sorts, this comprehensive review is presented.

The reader is referred also to the article on "Cape May's Rose Highway," on page 21, and to many articles on climbing roses in previous issues of the Annual. He may also note Captain Thomas' complete survey for California on page 93.

APPLIED to the rose, the word "climbing" is improper, since, unlike true climbing plants, it has no means of fastening itself. In other words, it must be artificially attached to something if it is to climb. The French have a much better word to define this class—*sarmenteux*, which indicates long, supple branches, or sarments. There is confusion of the real meaning of the words *climber*, *rambler*, and *pillar*, when applied to the rose, therefore they are here defined.

A *Climber* is a variety that, if given adequate support, grows higher and higher, starting each year from or near the top of the previous year's growth. Good examples of real climbers are Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, Maréchal Niel, and the climbing Hybrid Teas. In a climber, the wood is relatively permanent, and I have seen one plant of Dr. W. Van Fleet covering the whole side and roof of a large three-story house—and not in California, if you please, but in Germantown, Pa.

A *Rambler*, properly speaking, has long, thin, pliable branches which, when not supported, trail more or less close to the ground, taking root where they touch it and making new plants—thus "rambling," and in course of time producing an impenetrable mat, increasing in size each year. Such roses make an ideal ground-cover for banks. *Rosa wichuraiana* and its hybrids of the Dorothy Perkins type belong to this class.

A *Pillar* rose is not vigorous enough to be a climber, and has wood too stiff and short to ramble. Some make large, self-supporting shrubs, of which Mary Wallace is an example.

Even in the permanent nomenclature of varieties, these three words—climber, rambler, and pillar—have been constantly misapplied. Thus, Paul's Scarlet Climber is really a low pillar; Crimson Rambler does not ramble, but is a vigorous pillar; and American Pillar is one of the most vigorous climbers.

On hardy pillars and ramblers the wood may be called *biennial*, for new branches, do not "break" or grow from the top of old ones, but instead new shoots arise every year from the base. After blooming once, the shoots are spent and useless, and should be removed; hence I use the expression "biennial."

No other class of roses lends itself to so many uses as do climbing and pillar varieties, and no garden or home-ground is so small that some climbers or pillars cannot be used.

PILLAR ROSES

We have seen that the pillar rose is not a climber in the true sense of the word; yet all climbers and some vigorous shrub roses can be trained as pillars.

To support a pillar rose, take a wooden post about 3 inches in diameter, of lasting character, such as cedar or cypress, and see that it is solidly anchored in the ground, say 3 feet deep. The height is a matter of judgment, depending on the object in view, and also the varieties to be planted. Generally, the height would be 5 to 6 feet for Hybrid Perpetuals and shrub varieties, but may be 8 feet for pillar varieties, and even 10 feet if regular climbers are used. Metal posts, such as iron pipes, should be avoided unless insulated with several coats of asbestos or bituminous paint; bare metal gets too hot in summer and too cold in winter, thus injuring the rose wood in contact with it.* Old boiler flues, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, can be used if holes

*The Editor differs with Mr. Nicolas in respect to the use of iron pipe-posts for pillars and climbers. He began, years ago, by insulating the iron pipe-posts with cypress strips, but experience has shown that the practice is unnecessary, and that no damage results when iron or steel pipe is used, it being, of course, painted for preservation. A tendency has been noted of these pipes to rust through at the ground, and in consequence the present practice at Breeze Hill is to give the pipe-posts a concrete base, easily molded in four strips of wood 4 to 5 inches broad and of the length of the foundation from 2 to 3 feet. Nailed together so as to form an open box or square tube, the pipe is supported in the center and the box filled with cement concrete, which is mounded up around the pipe so as to give a cement protection for several inches above the ground-line.

are bored through every 12 to 15 inches, and the top is not capped, to permit air circulation inside.

The method of training the plant on the post is most important, because on it depends the success and beauty of the pillar; and the same method should be used when training climbers on a trellis or wall. To be effective, a pillar has to be clothed with foliage and bloom evenly from the base to the top. As the sap always goes through the straightest stems to the highest outlets or eyes, passing by the bottom and mid-stem eyes, which remain dormant, some varieties will develop from the top eyes only. This plant instinct must be counteracted and the lower eyes caused to grow by proper training.

If ramblers of the Dorothy Perkins type are used, the young branches, as they grow, should be wound around the post in a close spiral, starting one to the right, the next one to the left, and so on. As the stems that have bloomed ought to be removed every year, this training permits that operation to be very easily done. With the pruning shears, rip all canes on one side of the post, from the bottom to the top, and the plant is pruned; then again train the new shoots from the base.

When robust climbers are used for pillars, the stems are too heavy to be closely spiraled. Tie these stems to the post as they grow, cutting them off when they reach the top; then, very early in the following spring, loosen them and lay them down horizontally, 12 to 15 inches from the ground, holding them fast with pegs, and leave them in that position until well in leaf, when they must be carefully tied back onto the post. This action will tend to keep the canes clothed with foliage and bloom to the ground.

Some vigorous-growing Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Rugosas make most beautiful pillars. American Beauty, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Georg Arends, George Dickson, Henry Nevard, Hugh Dickson, J. B. Clark, Louise Cretté, Magnafrano, Paul Neyron, Rembrandt, all will serve. The Rugosa hybrids, Agnes, Amélie Gravereaux, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, Mme. Julien Potin, Nova Zembla, Ruskin (the new Van Fleet Rugosa hybrid disseminated by the American Rose Society), Türkes Rugosa Sämling, and the Moss rose Princesse Adelaide also make

good pillars. For best results these must be treated like the climbers, leaving only the three most vigorous shoots, which must be bent down in the spring; otherwise they would bear but few blooms at the tops. After the June outburst is over, all blooming spurs or laterals are cut at about three sets of leaves from the main stems, and these laterals will, on some varieties, put forth a second or even a third crop of blooms. In the following spring, these old stems are cut at the base, and the operation is repeated with the one-year stems.

In colder climates, where they require adequate winter protection, the tender climbers can be effectively used as pillars if treated like the robust climbers, the stems being bent down from the post in the late fall and buried over winter, and when uncovered, left on the ground until in leaf.

It does not take much imagination to find use and places for pillars, and the smallest city lot can accommodate a few. Is it hard to visualize the beauty of a drive lined with pillars from the street to the garage ? Posts 6 to 8 feet apart, clothed with roses, will give it perspective, making it appear longer; and when in bloom, words fail to describe the sight. When out of bloom, for the rest of the growing season the foliage is attractive and the avenue effect is pleasing. Sections of the vegetable-garden may be defined with pillars and paths bordered with them.

I have heard unthinking people insist that they had no room for climbing roses; yet, trained as pillars, they do not require more space than the Hybrid Perpetuals, or even Radiance or Gruss an Teplitz. Pillars can be placed 3 feet apart in the middle of Hybrid Tea beds or in the perennial border.

Very beautiful and graceful effects can be obtained with pylons made of four poles 8 to 10 feet high above ground, firmly set at the corners of a 2-foot square and tied together at the top. A climbing rose is planted at each post, and, as it grows, the stems are trained in spirals around the pylon (not around the individual posts), some to the left and some to the right. The four plants may be either of the same variety or of different varieties of the same color, but with different blooming seasons. If the training has been carefully done and half of each plant goes to the right and the other half to the left, each variety will be evenly distributed all over the pylon. Care

should be taken not to use cluster and large-bloom varieties on the same pylon, because of the difference in pruning required.

While on the subject of pillars, I wish to say a word of vindication for the most abused, yet most beautiful and never yet equaled Crimson Rambler. True, it is subject to red spider, mildew, rust, scale, and what not, but the plant is not to blame. Its misfortunes started when it was improperly renamed, for it is not a rambler, but the truest type of "biennial" pillar.* Then man tried to confine it against a wall, often of wood, reflecting tremendous heat on a plant native to the "wide open spaces," literally suffocating it. Once against a house, man tried to make it climb, which it never was intended to do, and then forgot the use of pruning shears, letting old wood accumulate year after year, until degeneracy overtook it. Though I know I will be much criticized, I proclaim that, properly trained as a pillar in the open, where it will receive air-circulation from all sides, and with blooming canes removed each year, Crimson Rambler is the most beautiful red cluster rose in existence, and no more subject to pests than any other pillar.

The term pillar rose does not mean that the variety so named must be trained as a pillar. It can also be used on trellises or wire fences up to 4 feet high, the branches being trained along the lateral wires or other supports.

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

Generally speaking, the cluster type rambler, because of its long, pliable shoots, is best suited for arches, fences, trellises, or any other support where it can easily be taken down each year for pruning. It is not suited for walls, because these varieties need free air-circulation to guard against mildew, or for pergolas except to twine around the columns left bare by the other climbers that cover the top.

The large-flowering climber, and the tender climbers in the

*The rose we know as Crimson Rambler is an old Chinese garden variety, there known as *Shi-Tz -mei* or Ten Sisters. In his "Aristocrats of the Garden," Mr. E. H. Wilson tells us that "In 1878, Prof. R. Smith sent from Japan to a Mr. Jenner in England a rose which the recipient named The Engineer in compliment to the profession of its donor. In course of time this rose came into the possession of a nurseryman named Gilbert, who exhibited some cut flowers of it under the above name in 1890, and received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. Soon after, Messrs. Charles Turner, of Slough, purchased the stock and changed the name to Crimson Rambler." Thus this rose masquerades now under its fourth name, and ought to be known by the translated name as Ten Sisters, just as another closely-related Chinese rose is known among us as Seven Sisters.—EDITOR.

South, are especially well adapted for walls and houses, and also the top of pergolas. They may do for arches, fences, trellises, or any support when the stiffness and permanence of the wood is not objectionable.

Before going further, I wish to insist once again upon the proper method of training climbers so that the base will be clothed with both foliage and bloom. Whatever the support or object to cover may be, the branches should never go straight up, but crooked or zigzag, so that as many sections as possible of each branch will be nearly horizontal. Taking an archway with sides 1 foot wide as an illustration, a branch would go first to the right side of the upright, then to the left, again to the right, and so on; then the second branch, starting to the left, goes to the right, etc. Unless this is done, the top of the arch may be overloaded and the sides nearly bare.

Another use of climbers, very popular abroad, but not yet much known in this country, is to form rose garlands or rose chains. Posts are set 12 feet apart and 7 feet high above ground, and a rope of 1 inch diameter is swung from post to post, sagging according to requirements. The climbers are trained up and around the posts, and then along the ropes. Can one visualize the beauty of a rose-garden thus framed? This scheme can be worked out in different ways. For instance, a short post is planted between the tall ones, so that the rope will rest on it about 4 feet from the ground, at which post a climber or rambler is planted and the branches trained both ways along the rope, the tall posts being used for pillar varieties. According to climate, either hardy or tender varieties are used, but one should be judicious in the selection of varieties, as some, such as Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, American Pillar, and Breeze Hill, are too stiff and coarse. The real ramblers take the rope better, producing a more graceful effect. When training the branches on the rope, one should be careful to wind or twist them around the rope; if simply tied along it, the branch will slip under the weight of the blooms, which will hang downward instead of standing up, as they will when the main stem is closely wound around the rope. A manila rope, immersed in linseed oil for several days, is nearly as lasting as a chain, without the objectionable features of the latter.

Of late years, much garden furniture has been painted white, but white furniture is not appropriate for a rose-garden, because it clashes with the color of the roses. Rustic furniture or that finished in natural or neutral color is the best, and nothing surpasses cedar or young pine timber for this use. If this cannot be easily obtained, and millwork has to be used, it should be treated with some kind of wood preserver* or painted a neutral color, such as weathered oak or to imitate cedar bark.

I believe that a rose-garden is not complete, and full advantage of the opportunities offered by climbing roses is not taken, without the proper use of structures of some kind, and these are of many types, adding beauty to usefulness. I mention one which I have seen at Roseraie de l'Hay, near Paris, and elsewhere in Europe, which could also be used in America, as, for instance, around a tennis court or as a division between the flower- and the vegetable-garden, or service court, and also on boundaries of property. It was built of cedar timber, peeled or barked, which had acquired, with age, a brownish gray color, harmonizing well with the green foliage and the varied tints of the roses. Uprights about 10 feet above ground, and of 3-inch diameter, alternate with posts 5 feet high at a space of 5 feet between each. Cross-bars of the same material are on top of the tall posts, as an unbroken horizontal line, and also on top of the small posts between the tall ones, thus making panels 10 feet wide at the upper half, each one over two smaller ones 5 feet wide. At l'Hay there was an arched gate after each fifth panel, 12 feet high and 5 feet wide. Climbing roses are planted at each post, those at the low posts being trained on the middle cross-bars and those on the tall posts trained up to go on the top cross-bars. The panels remained open for vistas, but could be trellised if a closed screen was desired.

Everybody knows the pergola. One can be inexpensively made of rustic timber, gathered in the woods, or at great cost, of Cararra marble. I have seen both, and I can safely say that usually the cheaper was the more beautiful. One most artistic example was made of old weathered fence-rails.

The dimensions of a pergola should be proportioned to

*A 24-hour immersion or several brush applications of a 5 per cent copper sulfate solution will more than double the life of any wood.

near-by buildings and surrounding grounds. The selection of varieties for it is important. Large-flowering climbers must be used to obtain a permanent covering, and these are trained straight up, one to each post. With these, at the same post, or at short distances, a rambler is planted which is twined around the post, as already explained, and when the stems reach the top they are festooned around. In this fashion the rambler is easily taken down each year for pruning, and the pergola is completely and beautifully covered. Feathers make the bird; clothes, some women; and roses, the pergola, always!

I must caution the reader not to plant other climbing vines with roses; they do not associate well.

The rustic summer-house is a standard fixture in either large or small French gardens, where it is called *gloriette* and at the rose season the name is most appropriate. Anyone able to handle a saw and a hammer can build one. Uprights and rafters are of cedar and the trelliswork of pine saplings, but any hardwood from the woods will do, although this had better be peeled and treated with copper sulfate. For this structure, large-flowering climbers are trained on the posts to cover the roof, and ramblers may be used for the trellis. In selecting varieties to be trained on structures, one must always consider the frequency and convenience of the necessary pruning.

Would our winged sopranos and contraltos, or even the plebeian chorister sparrows, enjoy a rose-perfumed bath? Nothing easier! Plant four pillar roses around a stand birth-bath, and, as they grow, tie them up together over the bath proper; or, with barrel hoops, make two half circles fastened over the bath, one at a right angle of the other, on which the roses can be trained with a dome effect. The birds will quickly find it and enjoy the cool, shady water on warm days and some may even nest among the roses, adding life to the garden.

I have already mentioned the use of some ramblers as ground-cover, but in America I have but once seen them used for border like boxwood, although such use is common in the gardens of northern Europe, where boxwood is not hardy, or is too costly. Wichuraiana or its rambling hybrids are planted 5 feet apart at the edge of the beds, and the long runners, as they grow, are pinned on the ground close together, so as to

make a continuous narrow border. This is pretty the whole season, but particularly when in bloom; and if the flowers have not been cut off, Wichuraiana will again come into beauty in the fall with bounteous clusters of crimson berries. In temperate zones, south of Philadelphia, the Macartney Rose (*Rosa bracteata*) is fine border material, being practically evergreen, and with large single white roses from spring till frost.

CLIMBING HYBRID TEAS

Most of the climbing Hybrid Teas now in commerce are sports of the bush varieties, and have the same degree of hardiness. The original Tea species is a climber, and it is but a question of time and "watchful waiting" for nearly every dwarf Hybrid Tea to have a bud reversion (not mutation) commonly known as climbing sport. Some of these sports are great acquisitions, but many have traded their remontance for vigor of growth and are no more valuable than the large-blooming type of hardy climbers, minus the hardiness. A notorious example of this type is Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout, which gives a gorgeous show in early June, but never another bloom the rest of the season. On the other hand, there are climbing Hybrid Teas that not only have retained the floriferousness of the dwarf form, but also have materially improved the quality and size of bloom, as in the case of Cl. Lady Ashtown and Cl. General MacArthur. Be circumspect in selecting climbing sports, especially the new ones that bob up every year, unless you want to indulge in your own testing, which takes several years of patience since most climbing Hybrid Teas (and all Teas) bloom on laterals, and some on sublaterals only (laterals of laterals of the main stalk), which means the third or fourth year from planting. As a rule, a climbing Tea from hybridization is more satisfactory than the average sport, and this is easy to find out as hybridized varieties do not have the handle "Climbing" tacked to the name. Do not prune a climbing Tea or Hybrid Tea beyond removing faded blooms with half of the stem. The older the wood the better blooming it is.*

The climbing Hybrid Tea is not safely hardy north of

*Captain Thomas is finding the climbing sports of various Hybrid Teas to do better for general garden bloom in southern California than the dwarf varieties. This is just another evidence of the local distinction of that favored rose land, and is not at all characteristic behavior for all America. (See page 93.)—EDITOR.

Washington, and the pure Tea is not safe even there. But some, if planted on a south wall, can be expected to survive a normal winter around the latitude of Philadelphia. It is preferable but not indispensable to have a wood trellis on the wall on which to tie up the branches as they grow. The trellis also affords air-circulation between the wall and the plant, which is beneficial to the foliage. North of Philadelphia, the only practical use of tender climbers is as pillars; they can be taken down and buried in winter, or wrapped up with several thicknesses of burlap.

PRUNING HARDY CLIMBERS

Summer should be the only pruning season for climbers, ramblers, and pillars. The correct method of pruning the small bloom type is to take the plant down from its support as soon as the bloom is over. *That wood is spent and worthless*, and must be removed every year at the base of the plant, and the strong, new shoots that are by this time from 3 to 5 feet long trained back on the support. The more promptly after blooming this is done, the better.

The large-blooming class should be treated in a different manner since the wood is more lasting and new growth breaks along the older canes. The removal of the old canes should be limited to thinning out the bush to hold it within its allotted space, and some of the new shoots can also be removed. After this is done, all the flower stems should be cut off at about an inch or two from the main stem. When climbers have been properly pruned in summer, no further pruning needs be done in the spring beyond shortening some too long branches.

CLIMBING ROSES LISTED ACCORDING TO TYPE

In order to make my suggestions more useful, I have here attempted to classify the climbing roses in American commerce into three groups. No such list can be exactly right, as opinions vary, and roses behave differently in different locations. Thus varieties which are true climbers in the South may be pillars only in the North. Where such facts are known, they are indicated in parentheses.

All varieties following in all the several lists are Hybrid Wichuraiana unless otherwise noted.

Roses Classed as Climbers

Albéric Barbier, Albertine, Alexandre Girault, Alida Lovett, American Pillar, André Louis.

Baltimore Belle (H.Set.), Baronesse van Ittersum (Mult.), Belle Vichysoise (south; Nois.), Ben Stad, Bess Lovett, Billard et Barré (south; Cl.T.), Blush Rambler (Mult.), Bonnie Prince (Mult.), Bouquet d'Or (south; Nois.), Breeze Hill.

Caroline Marniesse (south; Nois.), Christine Wright, Chromatella (south; Nois.), Cl. Cécile Brunner (south; Mult.), Cl. Hybrid Teas (south), Cl. Teas (south), Comtesse Prozor (south; H.Gig.), Coralie.

Daybreak (south; Nois.), Dr. Henri Neuprez, Dr. Huey, Dr. W. Van Fleet. Emile Fortépaule, Emily Gray, Evangeline, Félicité et Perpétue (Semp.), Fernand Tanné, François Poisson, Freedom.

Gardenia, Gen. John Pershing, Gerbe Rose, Ghislaine de Feligonde (Mult.), Gloire de Dijon (south; Cl.T.), Gloire des Rosomanes (south; H.Ben.), Goldfinch (Mult.).

Heart of Gold, Ile de France, Jacotte, Jean Guichard, Kathleen Harrop (south; Bour.), Leontine Gervais.

Maréchal Niel (south; Nois.), Mary Lovett, Miss Helyett, Mme. Carnot (south; Nois.), Mme. Eugène Mallet (south; Nois.), Mme. Grégoire Staechelin (Cl.HP.), Mme. Jules Gravereaux (south; Nois.), Mme. Pierre Cochet (south; Nois.).

Oriole (Mult.), Paul Noël, Paul Transon, Princesse Louise (Mult.), Prof. C. S. Sargent, Purity, Reine Marie Henriette (south; Cl.HT.), Réné André, Renée Danielle.

Schneelicht (H. Rug.), Shower of Gold, Silver Moon, Sodenia, Souv. de l'Aviateur Olivier de Montalent, Souv. de l'Aviateur Metivier.

Tausendschön (Mult.), The Beacon, The Garland (H. Musk), Veilchenblau (Mult.), Vicomtesse de Chabannes, Victory.

White Tausendschön (Mult.), Wichmoss, William Allen Richardson (south; Nois.), Zephirine Drouhin (south; Bour.).

Ramblers

Adélaide Moullé, Bloomfield Courage, Braiswick Charm, Caroubier, Christian Curle, Clematis, Coronation.

Dame Blanche, Delight, Désiré Bergera, Dorothy Dennison, Dorothy Perkins, Doué Rambler, Electra (Mult.), Ethel, Eugène Jacquet, Excelsa.

Fernand Rabier, Flame, Fraicheur, François Guillot, François Juranville, Gneisenau (Cl. HP.), Gruss an Freundorf, Hiawatha, Huguette Despiney, Jean Girin, Klondike, Lady Blanche, Lady Gay, Lady Godiva.

Max Graf (Trailing H.Rug.), Maxime Corbin, Milky Way, Miss Flora Mitten, Mme. Jenny, Mme. Victor Lottin, Mrs. M. H. Walsh.

Papa Rouillard, Perle vom Wienerwald (Mult.), Petit Louis, Pinson, Romeo, Rowena.

Sander's White, Shalimar, Snowflake, Solarium, Source d'Or, Souv. d'Ernest Thébault, Wichuraiana (Wich.), White Dorothy, Yvonne.

Pillars

Adam Messerich (Bour.), Agnes (H. Rug.), Amélie Gravereaux (H. Rug.), Amethyste (Mult.), Ard's Rover (Cl. HP.), Arndt (Lam.), Arnold (H. Rug.), Aunt Harriet.

Bardou Job (south; Bour.), Belle Poitevine (H. Rug.), Belle Vichysoise (north; Nois.), Billard et Barré (north; Cl.T.), Birdie Blye (Mult.), Bishop Darlington (Cl. HT.), Black Boy (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Culmination (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Dainty (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Decoration (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Discovery (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Exquisite (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Fascination (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Mystery (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Perfection (Cl. HT.), Bloomfield Rocket (Cl. HT.), Bouquet d'Or (north; Nois.).

Carmine Pillar (Cl. HT.), Caroline Marniesse (north; Nois.), Cascadia (Cl. HT.), Chamisso (Lam.), Cl. Cécile Brunner (Cl. Poly.), Cl. Hybrid Teas (north), Cl. Teas (north), Cl. Orleans (Cl. Poly.), Climbing Triomphe Orléanais (Mult.), Clio (HP.), Clytemnestra (H. Musk), Commandant Jules Gravereaux (HP.), Comtesse de Murinais (M.), Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (H. Rug.), Cramoisi Supérieur (Ben.), Crimson Rambler (Mult.).

Daphne (H. Musk.), Daybreak (north; Nois.), Debutante, Dr. Reymond (Mult.), Ernst Grandpierre, Excellenz von Schubert (Lam.).

Fellemberg (south; Nois.), Flower of Fairfield (Mult.), Frau Berta Gurtler (Mult.), Frau Karl Druschki (HP.), Fraulein Octavia Hesse (HW.), Frau Lina Strassheim (Mult.), Freifrau von Marschall.

Gainsborough (Cl. HT.), Galatea (H. Musk), Geheimrat Dr. Mittwegg (Lam.), Glenn Dale, Gloire de Dijon (north; Cl.T.), Gloire des Rosomanes (north; H. Ben.), Golden Vision (Cl. HT.), Gwen Nash (Cl. HT.).

Hackeburg (Mult.), Hauff (Lam.), Havering Rambler (Mult.), Heinrich Conrad Söth (Lam.), Hélène Granger (Mult.), Her Majesty (HP.), Hildenbrandseck (H. Rug.), Hoffmann von Fallersleben (Lam.), Hugh Dickson (HP.).

Ida Klemm (Mult.), J. B. Clark (HP.), Juliet (HP.).

Kathleen Harrop (north; Bour.), Kitty Kininmonth (Cl. HT.), Kommerzienrat W. Rautenstrauch (Lam.), Korner (Lam.).

Le Mexique, Le Rêve (Per.), Le Rigide (Mult.), Longworth Rambler (north; Cl. HT.), Ludwig Möller, Lyon Rambler (Mult.).

Marguerite Guillard (HP.), Marie-Jeanne (Mult.), Mary Wallace, Mermaid (H. Brac.), Miss Marion Manifold (Cl. HT.), Mme. Arthur Oger (Cl. Bour.), Mme. Carnot (north; Nois.), Mme. Charles Frederick Worth (H. Rug.), Mme. Eugene Mallet (Nois.), Mme. Ghys (Mult.), Mme. Jules Gravereaux (north; Nois.), Mme. Plantier (Nois.), Moonlight (H. Musk), Mrs. F. M. Flight (Mult.).

Neige d'Avril (Mult.), Nemo (H. Rug.), Nova Zembla (H. Rug.), Nur Mahal (H. Musk).

Papa Gouchault (Mult.), Paul's Lemon Pillar (Cl. HT.), Paul's Scarlet Climber (Mult.), Pax (H. Musk), Pemberton's White Rambler (Mult.), Penelope (H. Musk), Peter Rosegger (Lam.), Philadelphia (Mult.), Phyllis Bide (Mult.), Princesse Adelaide (M.), Prosperity (Mult.), Purple East (Mult.).

Rubin (Mult.), Rudelsburg (Mult.), Ruskin (H. Rug.), Sammy (H. Musk), Snowdrift (HW.), Souv. de Claudius Denoyel (Cl. HT.), Star of Persia (Per.).

Tea Rambler (Mult.), The Wallflower (Mult.), Thisbe (H. Musk), Türkes Rugosa Sämling (H. Rug.).

Violette (Mult.), Von Liliencron (Lam.), Von Scharnhorst (Cl. Per.), Waltham Rambler (Mult.), Wartburg (Mult.), Zephirine Drouhin (north; Bour.).

Fruit-Jar Own-Root Rose Propagation

By MRS. SAMUEL WEIDMAN, Norman, Okla.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In reading Mrs. Weidman's clear and interesting statements, it should be noted that the American Rose Annual has never objected to own-root roses as such, but only to unfair comparisons and misleading statements broadcast by the less scrupulous growers of own-root roses for advertising sale. Mrs. Weidman makes a very fair comparison between her own-root successes at the end of the second season and the ordinary budded plant at the beginning of the first season. Many roses are satisfactory on their own roots, especially the hardy climbers, which ought always to be so grown, because they are making vigorous growth, and the easy home method practiced by Mrs. Weidman is to be commended. But the comparison of the size and vigor of the two kinds of plants must be fair. The facts recorded in the article on page 35 of the 1927 Annual are only confirmed by what is here written.

I DO not entirely agree with recently expressed opinions concerning the value of own-root roses, as my own experiences, and that of a majority of the amateur rose-growers in this section of the country, is exactly contrary. It is, perhaps, unfortunate for us that nearly all the large experimenters in rose-culture live and write from north of Mason and Dixon's Line, where rose-growing conditions quite evidently differ from those existing south of it.

While it is true that opinions do differ, even here, as to the relative merits of own-root and budded plants, my experience of several years has convinced me that own-root roses have a very definite value in the gardens of the Southwest. Those of us who cannot well afford to buy many expensive roses each year, find the use of own-root roses, either bought from own-root growers, or grown as cuttings in our own yards, an inexpensive and delightful way to bring rose beauty into our gardens and homes, and one which adds greatly to the interest and zest of gardening.

I know of no more pleasing experience connected with growing roses than putting into the ground a small slip of your own or a friend's choice rose, and watching it develop into a real rose plant. First appears a reddish bud, which gleams jewel-like against the dark earth under the protecting glass jar; then come green leaves, and later, growing shoots, often bearing buds, until, in spring, when danger of frosts is past (here

about April 1), one may uncover a sturdy, well-rooted plant which, by the end of summer, will have grown to a height of from 1 to 5 feet, depending upon the class of rose. Hybrid Teas grow to from 1 to 3 feet; Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbing Hybrid Teas from 3 to 5 feet, and Hardy Climbers make an even greater growth.

By the end of the second summer, these plants, literally two-year-olds, will compare most favorably with the two-year-old plants sent out by growers of budded stock. Many of my cuttings only one year old are much larger than two-year-old budded plants bought of a reliable and well-known eastern grower this fall.

These cuttings bloom with considerable freedom the first season. Cuttings of Mme. Edouard Herriot, put into the ground in my garden in December, 1926, produced three crops of bloom after September 1 of this year, each crop furnishing from six to ten fine blooms per plant.

Cuttings may be planted outdoors under glass jars any month in the year, but the most successful and by far the greatest amount of planting is done here from September to December inclusive. Both new- and old-wood cuttings have their champions, but I find that the main essential is to have one, or preferably two, good eyes under ground, with one or two above, and to keep the soil moist but not soggy after planting. Even the current local superstition that under no circumstances must a slip be uncovered after planting seems to be quite unfounded. I like to start my cuttings under fairly small jars—pints or half pints—changing to larger ones as the plant-growth makes it necessary.

This manner of propagating probably would not be satisfactory in the North, but here, where the mercury seldom goes to zero (5° above was our minimum temperature last winter), and where the ground is seldom too much frozen to be worked, it is an admirable and practicable way to grow roses. My own practice is to obtain from nurseries good varieties in either budded or own-root plants, and to increase my stock with cuttings from these. I am much disturbed, at times, by the high-handed manner in which orders are mis-filled, and the plants mis-labeled—usually, I admit by the growers of own-root roses.

For convenience, I make a practice of planting my cuttings closely in one or two beds, putting one or two slips to a jar, and hilling the soil up about the jars before freezing weather. Later, whenever unusually severe weather comes for a day or two, it is an easy matter to throw a heavy rug or blanket over the entire bed, to prevent the "nipping" of the tender leaves which might otherwise occur. In the spring the plants are carefully moved and placed in permanent beds, though they may be planted a little more closely than larger plants. Not all of the cuttings will survive the winter, but when they are labeled —as all of mine are—it is easy to replace dead slips with fresh cuttings, since it is practicable to start them as late as March and April, though the resultant plants will probably not be as large the first summer as will those planted in the fall. I have one plant of Silver Moon, put into the ground as a slip last March or April, which now has several fine shoots, the longest 8 feet long.

As a newcomer from the North a few years ago, I was amused at the unfamiliar sight of numerous fruit-jars adorning nearly every yard in winter. Now my family is surfeited with jams and jellies from September to December in my effort to have enough empty jars to keep pace with my accumulating rose-cuttings!

Next to the joy of growing one's own rose plants comes that of giving to friends and neighbors "slips" from favorite roses, to be a delight another year in their gardens as they already are in one's own. Many friendships are begun and cemented in this pleasant and friendly custom of exchanging cuttings which is almost a fall rite here. Again, in the spring, hardy chrysanthemums are divided and exchanged, with iris and other perennials and annuals following in their own season. The city of Norman has four garden clubs whose members are all creditable gardeners, and we rose enthusiasts feel that we owe a lot to those who are experimenting in roses. We value highly all the information given us about varieties and methods of culture. It is, I am sure, by this sort of rose-experience interchange that the American Rose Society does much of its best work, and I know that the Editor also encourages us to write to him.

The Preferred Dozen

THE 1927 REFERENDUM OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

CONFIRMING all too closely the result of the 1926 referendum, a canvass of the votes of six hundred and twenty members on six hundred and sixty-eight varieties, as reported at the memorable annual meeting on September 10, 1927, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, of Longwood, near Kennett Square, Pa., the 1927 referendum prefers the following Hybrid Tea Roses, in the order given:

Radiance, Red Radiance, Ophelia, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Los Angeles, Mme. Butterfly, Duchess of Wellington, Columbia, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Gruss an Teplitz, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.

Among the Climbers the preferred half-dozen included Dr. W. Van Fleet, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Silver Moon, American Pillar, Mary Wallace, Climbing American Beauty.

Polyantha roses preferred: Cécil Brunner, Lafayette, Miss Edith Cavell, Orleans, Baby Doll, Chatillon Rose, Eblouissant.

Six Hybrid Perpetuals were approved, as follows: Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner, Georg Arends, General Jacqueminot.

A second report on the newer Hybrid Teas included preferences for Dame Edith Helen, Ville de Paris, Wilhelm Kordes, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Lady Margaret Stewart.

The Editor confesses to much sympathy with Mr. Hatton's point of view as presented in "The Static Referendum" on page 45. The inclusion in the Preferred Dozen of both Radiance and Red Radiance, of both Ophelia and Mme. Butterfly, two sets of twins, and of Los Angeles and Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, which are notably poor bloomers in much of the country, is hard to understand. To include Gruss an Teplitz as the only really red rose, omitting the superb Etoile de Hollande adds to the mystery.

Suggestions are asked from interested members as to a new form of referendum which will be equally dependable but include a more intelligent survey of the really best roses, not excluding the newer sorts.

The Static Referendum

By R. MARION HATTON, Meshanticut Park, R. I.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—More heresy! But is it heretical to ask for a choice of favorites from a wider knowledge, a larger opportunity? The Editor thinks otherwise, and has so expressed himself. He will gladly "do his bit" if others care to join in such a choice.

FOR a long time I have felt that dependence upon the "Favorite Dozen" roses selected by vote of the members was misleading, and have believed that if taken literally as the best roses for the amateur, the selection was a hindrance instead of a help.

What would be the result if instead a vote were requested for each member's favorites and not for the roses considered simply the safest for general use, which is the way I believe most of us vote. It does not seem possible to me that Radiance could head such a list. While it is a splendid rose, a strong healthy plant, and so on, it does not appeal to me at all. I have found many nurserymen and rose-lovers to think as I do. There are others also in the list far outclassed by new and old varieties.

I would rather have one perfect Los Angeles for beauty, or one big Etoile de Hollande for both beauty and fragrance, than a whole season's bloom of tulip-like Radiances!

The average member voting for the best dozen is acquainted with only a limited number of varieties: More than likely his or her collection of roses was selected from this same best dozen, or the choice was made from varieties seen in public parks and gardens where usually only a few old varieties are found. Too many people buy their plants from city stores or from cheap nurseries and never see or have a chance at the newer varieties. Their vote keeps the list to mediocrities. Naturally the growers push the "popular" kinds.

With the popular vote as a guide and the popular dozen pushed at cut rates by the growers, it takes too long for the newer and really better roses to become well known. Too many of the votes are therefore cast for these same varieties, keeping the selection within narrow limits with little chance of its changing. It is a circle of confirmed, continued mediocrity.

The fact that the list is static, that it is practically the same year after year, I think proves my contention, for there are several roses in the last "favorite dozen" now so far outclassed that they should have been dropped years ago.

It is, of course, interesting to know what the average person likes, but when a rose like Radiance can top the list year after year, I, for one, would like to know what J. D. Eisele, L. C. Bobbink, Dr. Mills, Robert Pyle, J. Horace McFarland, Fred Howard, George H. Peterson, F. L. Atkins and such people, who see hundreds of varieties instead of the average person's "dozen," would select as their favorites.

I mean an honest-to-goodness selection, not the roses the growers do, or would like to sell the most of, or the most foolproof plants, but just a square personal choice.

What I would like to see is a vote by experts: the favorites of "the Laird of Breeze Hill" and the other officers of the American Rose Society, the keen judgment of G. A. Stevens, the scientific selection of J. H. Nicolas, the critical view of Captain Thomas, and, if it is possible to get an unbiased list from the heads of the leading rose nurseries, that would be especially interesting. Some of the latter gentlemen are so used to enthusing about every rose in their catalogues, that it might be necessary to send the requests to their homes instead of their offices, and ask that they be made out on a Sunday!

Such people as I have named are familiar with hundreds of varieties, instead of the average person's dozen, and are thus in a position to give us a real "best dozen." I would like to know the actual favorites of these people; but, if you will, make it their choice of the best dozen, or best two dozen varieties, in climbers, Hybrid Perpetuals, and the like, as well as the Hybrid Teas. I firmly believe that the result of such a vote published periodically in the Annual would do more to elevate the quality of the roses grown than the vote of the entire membership can ever do.

I do not mean to disparage the judgment or taste of the general membership of the American Rose Society. It is the simple fact that the average person is not familiar with enough varieties to make a worthwhile choice—a choice that is to be taken as a standard for others.

The Blizzard Country

A SYMPOSIUM

HAVING given much space in the last two Annuals to the consideration of roses at the north and south extremities of the Atlantic coast, we leap this year to the very middle of the continent, and find roses growing there under conditions which rosarians in more favorable sections would consider next to impossible.

From this enormous relatively thinly populated area, productive of vast agricultural enterprises, we have gleaned the expressions of twenty-one rose-growers who have successfully combated the fierce heat and frost, the wind and drought of the blizzard country. Their advice holds much of value to those of us in milder climates, as well as providing indispensable help to their fellow members in the same section.

The outline map on this page indicates the locations within which the following articles were written, providing a basis upon which to apply the information they contain.

I. Roses and Rough Winter

By Dr. H. M. HELM, Beloit, Wis.

THE shaded rose-zone map in McFarland's "The Rose in America" and in the 1920 Rose Annual shows a tiny stippled area, presumably not adapted to Hybrid Teas, in southern Wisconsin, just north of the Illinois boundary. This is the site of our experiments. Killing frosts are usual in October and April, but sometimes occur in September and May. Short periods of zero weather are to be expected. Readings of −10° and even −20°, like earthquakes in California, are unusual, but do occur. In February and March, thaws, rains, strong winds, and an ice-storm or two vary the cold which may or may not be tempered by a ground-covering of snow. Sudden temperature changes of 40° or more are recorded. There is a general belief that the climate is unsuitable for Tea and Hybrid Tea roses, and newspapers report October roses as phenomenal.

Our attempts to establish a rose-garden in 1923 and 1924 resulted in almost total failure. April 6, 1925, fifteen plants were set in good garden soil, enriched with cow manure, wood-ashes, and bone-meal, and protected from the north by a building but otherwise unshaded. Some were from an eastern grower and budded on Multiflora. The others came from a southern California nursery, with Ragged Robin as understock. They were large, thrifty bushes, with good root-systems. Kind friends predicted failure, and we were none too hopeful of success in the light of past experience and because some eastern growers insist that Ragged Robin is unsuitable for severe climates.

All plants grew and blossomed well. All survived the first winter, but last winter (1926–27), probably due to too early or too generous application of leaves and litter, all plants were injured by field-mice.

During 1926 and 1927 the collection was enlarged considerably, including a number of plants on Multiflora stock, from eastern sources; all the others are the California-grown Ragged Robin plants. The list includes most of the everbloomers voted upon in the last referendum and some newer ones.

We have observed, more or less casually, 200 plants in the garden of a friend, about 36 of which are on Ragged Robin and

the others on Multiflora; and we have occasionally inspected several hundred plants in a local nursery, a fair proportion of which are upon Ragged Robin. Conditions in the friend's garden approximate ours, except that he has more shade. The nursery is on low ground and more subject to frost.

Our conclusions suggest that Ragged Robin is a satisfactory understock for southern Wisconsin and regions of like climate. We have found it quite as hardy as Multiflora. Indeed, we have noticed more die-back on the latter stock, whether from winter injury or other causes we do not know. Certainly we do not suggest that understock induces susceptibility to brown canker and other blights, unless, very indirectly, from the standpoint of vigor. In general, the Ragged Robin plants have been large and robust to start with. Possibly, Ragged Robin suckers a little more, but this is negligible—very few wild shoots have appeared on either stock. We subscribe to the opinion expressed by some of the nurserymen that some Pernetianas do better upon Ragged Robin than upon Multiflora: Los Angeles, Wm. F. Dreer, and Mrs. S. K. Rindge, for instance.

We agree with the more or less heretical doctrines of bed preparation (the subsoil is gravel, so drainage is not a problem), partial shade, and close, shallow planting. The last we practiced at first through indolence and ignorance of accepted practice, and not because of an adventurous pioneer spirit, so that we were much disconcerted by conventional planting directions which accompanied subsequent orders. We have used nothing but Massey dust for pest protection and find it effective, although 1927 has been an exceptionally pestiferous season, here as elsewhere.

The fundamental winter protection has been hilled-up soil from outside the beds, with manure between the hills. Various additional coverings have been tried. The most satisfactory is a light frame, open at the ends, covered with boards and roofing paper. Oak leaves, straw, zinnia, cosmos, and peony stalks and brush prevent winter-kill, but encourage mice and even rabbits. Burlap, portions of packing-cases and old linoleum give the back yard the appearance of "no-man's land" and must cause acute distress to any passing landscape architect. The common advice to use evergreen boughs is difficult to follow in a hard-

wood section where the only available conifers are the blue spruces upon nearby lawns. Last year, after the holidays, we secured several *ex-officio* Christmas trees from the neighborhood children and ashmen, and credited ourselves with an original idea. We were somewhat chagrined later to read the suggestion in Stevens' "Roses in the Little Garden."

Early April planting has been the rule. In October, 1926, 12 plants were set and all survived the winter. All were hardy types except three. Edel, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, and Mme. Butterfly suffered no notable injury and bloomed well this season. In the same bed, 12 spring-set plants grew and blossomed just as well. This fall, 14 more plants were set out, 1 Tea, 3 HP's and 11 HT's; 2 were planted in November, the others in October.

Climbers have not been particularly successful, probably because of limited space. Excelsa, Climbing American Beauty, and Paul's Scarlet Climber have done better than Mary Wallace and Dr. W. Van Fleet. Silver Moon, planted three years ago, makes luxuriant growth but has not bloomed. Too early removal of protection and the ravages of mice were the respective causes following the two winters' frost. This fall a cylinder of screen was placed about the base of the plant in addition to the usual covering, and the canes were bundled together in an almost horizontal position, but not upon the ground. A building protects it from the north. About the city I have noticed climbers left upon trellises during the past two winters, with soil and straw about the roots and occasionally with no protection whatever. Some have come through without serious damage. Last winter we covered one Excelsa in the usual way and left the other on the fence. It was killed back badly.

So far as space permits, shrub roses are tucked in here and there about the boundaries. Hansa is absolutely hardy, but Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Nova Zembla, and New Century have suffered moderate winter injury and are not immune to black-spot and brown canker. Harison's Yellow has bloomed better than Hugonis. Others which we hope to see bloom next season are Lady Penzance, *Rosa spinosissima altaica*, *Rosa xanthina*, Schneezwerg and Blanche Moreau. F. J. Grootendorst and Hermosa flower freely here as elsewhere; Hermosa suffered moderate winter injury last year.

II. The Rose in Wisconsin

By LOUIS R. POTTER, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In order to make the view of rose-growing in the state of La Follette more complete, our dependable correspondent, Mr. Potter, has enlisted the help of several of his alert rose friends. His introduction of these friends to the Annual's circle of readers is printed at the head of each article.

WHILE my garden is in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at North Lake, the conditions there are very similar to those with which my friends Koch, Isendring, and Peter, of Wauwatosa, and Mrs. Hopkinson, of Milwaukee, have to contend. Their gardens are in Milwaukee County, which borders the shore of Lake Michigan. We are subject to extreme summer heat, drought, cool nights, and sudden changes of temperature. Long rainy periods are common. Our soil is clay in all its forms, from heavy to loam and partial sand, such as exists along Lake Michigan throughout the length of the state.

Best results are obtained here, with exceptions to be noted, with budded roses. No other meets with any great percentage of success. Japanese Multiflora and Odorata give good results for dwarfs; English Brier, for standards; and own-root, for hardy climbers and Rugosas. Climbing Hybrid Teas and tender Hardy Climbers should be budded on either Multiflora or Wichuraiana stock to obtain the same degree of success. By tender hardy climbers I mean such varieties as Emily Gray, Silver Moon, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and the like.

Only very vigorous roses, irrespective of species or variety, should be planted here, unless the planter is satisfied with one season's life and bloom. Weak growers rarely, if ever, survive our winter and spring, no matter how well protected. Until the experiences of others prove that recent novelties will endure Wisconsin conditions, beginners should not plant them here. I have found the following recent roses suitable for Wisconsin planting: Betty Uprichard, Mrs. William C. Egan, Mrs. Henry Morse, Padre, Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, Westfield Star, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, John Russell, Mme. Albert Barbier, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, and Eldorado. These all make growth closely rivaling the Hybrid Perpetuals in size.

Vigor of plants determines the time of planting here. Weak-

growing sorts should be planted in spring as soon as the frost is completely out of the ground and the soil is workable; strong-growing varieties are bestp lanted in fall. Many others in this vicinity, besides myself, have tried it with almost certain success for several years. We plant in fall as we do in spring, except that we do no pruning.

III. Fertilization

By H. F. KOCH, Wauwatosa, Wis.

MR. POTTER'S INTRODUCTION.—The importance of suitable fertilization cannot be over-estimated. Mr. Koch gives sound advice for Wisconsin conditions, and his own results so prove.

I PREFER manure to most commercial fertilizers because it adds humus to the soil and conserves moisture. When I do use manure I insist that it be thoroughly incorporated with the soil at least 18 inches deep, and thoroughly broken up to avoid large pieces or layers. Manure must be well rotted if it be used the same season that the planting is done. If it is fresh, I fork it over a few times and let it rot over winter. I find that all manures are good, except that some are richer than others, and I mix them with the soil in proportion to their richness, as carefully considered.

I found from experience when I fertilized only the upper portion of the soil that it stimulated the top growth of the plant to the detriment of the budded portion, causing the original roots to die and own-roots to appear, with the result that I got a poor, weak-growing plant instead of the previously healthy, robust one.

Last season I used Milorganite with great success as a substitute for all other fertilizers.

I have also used the small granulated bone-meal and have obtained good results; it is more lasting than the powdered form. Wood-ashes intensifies the color, helps the growth, and is reputed to develop resistance to mildew.

To help the blooms along, I use liquid manure with remarkable results. I apply it about two weeks before the blooms appear and find plants so treated are much ahead of those from which it is withheld.

IV. Protection Against Enemies

By G. L. ISENDRING, Wauwatosa, Wis.

MR. POTTER'S INTRODUCTION.—From the pleasant town of Wauwatosa, just outside Milwaukee, Mr. Isendring writes of his experiences.

EXPERIENCE has taught rose-growers in our locality that satisfactory results can be obtained by not allowing diseases to develop on plants carried through the previous winter months. As soon as I remove their winter covering, I promptly spray the roses with Bordeaux mixture (4–4–50).

If black-spot has been prevalent the previous season, a light sprinkling of sulfate of iron over the soil is very helpful in eliminating it. This is best applied in the late fall.

Frequent dusting with the Massey dust will check mildew, which is more apt to be bad when there is a lack of free circulation of air. Mildew is less troublesome in rose-beds located in the open. I have tried diluted sodium carbonate, but am unable to determine the proper mixture.

At the first sign of aphis, I immediately spray with Black-Leaf 40, and keep it up through the season whenever necessary. Occasionally, when making a spray solution for aphis, I add a small quantity of arsenate of lead (about a tablespoonful to a gallon of water), which helps control rose caterpillars and slugs.

V. Winter Protection

By AUGUST O. PETER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

MR. POTTER'S INTRODUCTION.—The vital matter of winter protection is presented by Mr. Peter, of Wauwatosa, who has a very pretty home-garden in which he has experimented for quite a number of years. He has treated his Hybrid Perpetuals much as we treat hardy climbers, except that late in the summer of each year he cuts away all old growth and about two shoots of the new growth. The plants bloom profusely the following year.

IN WISCONSIN it is advisable to cover nearly all roses in some manner during the winter months, except hardy Rugosas and the old Moss varieties.

Rugosa hybrids here must have some winter protection, and I generally bend the long stems as closely to the ground as possible and pin the ends to the soil about the beginning of

November. Three to four weeks later, when the ground is frozen solidly, I cover with leaves, loose litter, straw, or marsh hay. This prevents alternate freezing and thawing which invariably is the cause of winter loss. It also keeps the wind and sun from drying out the branches.

Rugosas and their hybrids need but very little pruning in the spring, and for show and profusion of bloom the branches should be allowed to remain in approximately the same position during the blooming season as pinned down during the winter. I generally cut back the old wood of these two varieties in late summer.

Hybrid Perpetuals and climbers should be treated in the same manner as Hybrid Rugosas.

Hybrid Teas should be covered with soil, preferably sand, unless the soil itself is quite sandy. Generally, I dig a small trench and force the plants into it by a little pressure at the base and then cover them. If the bed is comparatively small, the plants can be covered with soil or sand while in their upright position, but this additional soil must necessarily be removed in the spring. This is a good and safe method, because the roots of the plants are not at all disturbed and it is not much more work than hilling up the soil. After the plants are thus covered and the ground is completely frozen, I add leaves, straw, or hay, and as an additional precaution I spread tar-paper, oil-cloth, or some similar material over the covering, which keeps out practically all moisture. I use sand instead of earth so as to prevent rotting and molding, which often happens when plants are buried in soil which includes too much clay.

I also spray all roses with either Bordeaux mixture or Semesan before covering with sand or sandy soil.

Mice often do much damage to Hybrid Perpetual or Rugosa roses during the winter, and to prevent this I put a little poisoned wheat into a covered box, with openings on two sides. I place this box on the ground near the base of the plants. It should be tightly covered to prevent the wheat from getting wet, and thus losing its efficacy.

I remove all covering as soon as the frost is out of the ground and prune Hybrid Teas heavily, generally about the beginning of April.

VI. Selected Roses for Wisconsin

By MRS. WILLIAM HOPKINSON, Milwaukee, Wis.

MR. POTTER'S INTRODUCTION.—Mrs. William Hopkinson lives right on Lake Michigan, in this city. Any rose which she says is hardy is more than hardy, because conditions along Lake Michigan vary exceedingly. You might have frost in the morning and a warm rain toward noon, with a hot sun toward the afternoon, and then have six or seven days of slightly warm weather followed with sudden cold weather. She has wintered over many many more roses than she mentions in this article.

THE number of good roses for this region has always been limited to a certain extent, because our growing season is short, with hot spells and cool nights in the summer and zero and near zero temperatures even in March and April. Most varieties that give good growth and are reasonably hardy and not subject to mildew have been tried out by rose-lovers, until, at the present date, we have a goodly number of Hybrid Teas and also Teas that come through fine with the proper care.

In Hybrid Perpetuals, we have the fragrant American Beauty, Anna de Diesbach, Captain Hayward, and Fisher Holmes, which are in the red or carmine shades and give blooms in the fall if the growth has been good during the summer. Others that are not fragrant are Frau Karl Druschki, Magna Charta, Ulrich Brunner, and many others, according to the pleasure of the grower.

In Hybrid Teas, the best give a June crop and bloom rather freely all through the season. Some of this class that almost all of us grow are Radiance, Red Radiance, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Rose Marie, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Padre, Betty Uprichard, and Souv. de George Beckwith (very prolific bloomer but sometimes fades). Mrs. William C. Egan, Miss Cynthia Forde, and Lady Ashtown all have beautiful pink pointed buds and bloom freely through the season. In white and shades of yellow, we do not have such a variety, but among the best are Mme. Jules Bouché, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, and Mrs. Franklin Dennison, a tinted white of good growth and a free bloomer. Betty is also a fine bloomer in a good shade of yellow, but it is no plant for cut roses, and the better blossoms come late in the season. William R. Smith is a Tea that can be wintered here nicely and gives a goodly number of beautiful

pink buds on long stems. Souv. de Pierre Notting is very dark yellow but gets lighter and is a good late bloomer and fine for cutting. We also grow Polyantha, China, and Austrian Brier roses. Among these are: Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo, and Willowmere* which give us salmon shades.

In climbers we have a fairly good selection in American Pillar, Bess Lovett, Christine Wright, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Gruss an Teplitz, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Silver Moon, and Purity (the latter is a better white in this section than Silver Moon and is semi-double). Mary Wallace is a good free bloomer but is better as a pillar rose than as a climber, as also is Emily Gray in the yellow shade and Mary Lovett as a white.

In these lists I have by no means given the names of all the roses that can be successfully grown in Wisconsin, but it includes a variety of some of the best in each class.

VII. Rose-Growing in Iowa

By REV. EARL WILLIAM BENBOW, Sioux City, Iowa

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is pleasantly remarkable that so many of the helpful makers of the Annual among the members of the American Rose Society should be physicians, dentists, and clergymen. Dr. Benbow writes of roses in Iowa in a fashion to make those ashamed who succeed less well where nature favors them. He has long been a valued correspondent.

THE rose-zone map printed in the 1920 Rose Annual gives little encouragement to us in the "Tall Corn State" who rush in where angels fear to tread, for just about half of the state is judged to be safe for Hybrid Teas with winter protection. But love of roses knoweth no winter, and persists where better judgment is against it. Roosevelt's motto, "Do your best with what you have where you are," appeals to us who want roses. This is not the place to speak of the annual loss of tender rose varieties which goes on season after season and the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. That is a whole story in itself. The lure of the catalogues, the memories of roses elsewhere, the presence of those which actually survive, feeds the hunger for roses until time and experience bring us a fuller

*Although Austrian Brier or Pernetiana in ancestry, it is simpler to class these roses as Hybrid Teas.—EDITOR.

measure of success in growing them, and so we keep in step with the fraternity.

Iowa has two different soil areas which support two kinds of wild plant-life indicated by the natural growth of trees and flowers in the east and west. I have lived in both parts of the state and believe that roses do better in eastern Iowa. But roses are grown all over the state simply because folks have to have them. The first rose show in the state that I know of was held at Sioux City last summer by the progressive Garden Club there. A surprised and incredulous public could not believe that such lovely roses were grown in the gardens of Sioux City and northwestern Iowa. The secret is suitable varieties obtained from reliable firms and adequate winter protection.

Like many another rose-lover, I have been through the various fortunes of the rose mania. For twelve years, roses have been a consuming passion with me though limited in so many ways that the flame has not done much flaring. I have tried own-root and budded roses, and even tried budding them myself, just for fun. No more am I enticed by own-root, greenhouse-grown roses, although I admit that I got my start a dozen years ago in my first parish when I planted six scrawny one-year-old stems sold in a collection for 42 cents! We had our first baby in that house and our first roses in that garden. I think I lived with those rose infants day and night from the time they were planted until their short season closed, and was rewarded with one or two blooms from a plant, and, in one case, as many as seven! Those initial blooms settled it; henceforth I must have roses to be happy, and I've been happy ever since, although the course of true rose-love has not run smooth. I still believe in *early* spring planting of budded plants ordered the first day of each January, to be delivered not later than March 31.

The real roses for Iowa have not yet appeared. Some day the man with knowledge and the perseverence of the saints will get the right roses to "nick" so that we will have honest-to-goodness, hardy, everblooming roses for our back yards which will not cause us nervous prostration whenever we look at the rose-garden in winter. Those roses will enjoy winter as the lilacs and spireas do. But for the present such roses as are available

are being planted in Iowa, the Hybrid Teas especially because of recurrent bloom. They are being planted on the farm as well as in the city, thanks to the widespread popularity given the flower through the American Rose Society.

I find that these roses do well throughout the state: Gruss an Teplitz, Radiance (both pink and red), Mme. Caroline Testout, Duchess of Wellington, Ophelia, and the Maman Cochets. Souv. de Claudius Pernet has charmed, but does not tarry with us. The Polyanthas do well, especially the lovely Gruss an Aachen, which should be planted in every garden.

Among the rose-lovers in Sioux City, Mrs. M. H. Morrison grows Hybrid Teas successfully, and last summer had one plant of Mme. Edouard Herriot with twenty-five blooms open at once, some of them measuring nearly 6 inches across. Mrs. D. W. McAhren found most satisfaction with the Hybrid Perpetuals, Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. John Laing, which flowered all summer. J. B. Clark, which does not always perform well for the rest of us, did excellently for her, and so did Red Radiance. One of Iowa's best farmers, Charles D. Kirkpatrick, of Keota, insists upon having quality roses along with his quality corn and uses generous applications of rock phosphate with good results. With him, black-spot and mildew get their walking papers when the Massey dust is applied early and often.

It is gratifying to note that better climbers are being grown in Iowa these days. Formerly, in a drive through our cities or the country in rose-time, only Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins could be seen. Now one can enjoy American Pillar, Cl. American Beauty, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Paul's Scarlet Climber. More of the others will be here in the years to come. Mary Wallace gave us lovely blooms last season, but though Dr. Huey had plenty of canes that lived through the winter, the plant only gave two blooms. I look for better results next year.

Some of these climbers winter unprotected, but mine are right now covered with soil, which means, of course, a lot of hard work, but it pays to protect the climbers, and I believe if I had room for just one rose, it would be a climbing one. Hybrid Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals are also protected in winter with hills of earth around them, with straw and leaves over them when the ground is frozen. Of course, we rely a great deal upon

the Hybrid Perpetuals. General Jacqueminot and Frau Karl Druschki are best known. Some day I hope to see a representative planting of them for many good roses are little known.

There are other roses that Iowa will know better in days to come. I speak of the species roses, which make good shrubs in the landscape and need no protection. Rugosas and their hybrids and many strong-growing wildings are among the daintiest and most charming things we have. Every yard in Iowa ought to have one or more Hugonis. There is no excuse except that nurserymen have been slow to see a good thing and supply what people ought to have. I have a set speech that I get off my chest whenever an agent for the average nursery tries to interest me in roses!

There is a place in Iowa gardens for the hardy species. *Rosa kurdestana*, for instance, which is a complete show in itself when in bloom, and another eye-opener when it sets its wonderful red hips; *R. pomifera* is lovely, too, though the stems are too short for cutting. There is a charm in these species roses lacking in their dwarf cousins. We need them as hedges and as specimen shrubs in our dooryards. One of the lovely things we have enjoyed also is the trailing rose, Max Graf, a Rugosa hybrid which makes an excellent ground-cover.

Perhaps hope for the hardy roses will be found in the wonderful work of Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. Dak.,* who has already given us interesting crosses of the species roses with more tender blood. Some of these, I believe, are destined to find a permanent home in Iowa gardens.

What has helped most in the West has been the consistent work of the American Rose Society in giving authentic data about varieties where the really good ones are known, and also essential advice how to combat the rose's enemies. We rosarians should not be too modest about the possibilities of our favorite flower, but rather tell the world near us that even Iowa can have roses if the right kinds are planted. Every rose show and rose pilgrimage helps to open the public mind, inoculate it with the rose fever, and persuade the faint-hearted to try again. I hope to see the day when our aim is realized in my native state—"A rose for every home; a bush for every garden."

*Professor Hansen tells us about his work on page 70.—Editor.

VIII. Iowa Roses, Old and New

By MRS. MARION M. PAGE, Mason City, Iowa

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mrs. Page is responsible for adding another feeler (or is it antenna?) to the rose-bug that has long been growing in the Editor's brain. Those old, old roses—we mustn't lose them or their memory! Why can't we try to do as Mrs. Page hints? Let us at least look up these old friends!

NORTHERN Iowa is not a rose-grower's paradise. When the editor asks what roses do well for me, the ghostly ranks of winter-murdered Hybrid Teas stare me in the face. It is hard to love roses and to live in the world's worst rose climate, far enough north for all the blizzards, for frequent far-below-zero weather without the protecting all-winter snow blanket of the real North; far from any large body of water to temper the extremes; with droughts and the inevitable "corn weather," 90° to 100° in the shade in summer.

My own bad luck with Hybrid Teas cannot be laid altogether to the climate. A large part is due to too much experimenting with novelties and too little experimenting with safe methods of winter protection, too much faith in early April mildness, too much faith in patent cure-alls, and a lazy tendency to trust the spraying and dusting to the casual hired man. Two or three people hereabouts, by dint of giving all their attention to a few straight rows of Hybrid Teas, grow them with some success. But the aristocratic Hybrid Tea does not fit easily into a large and democratic garden. Each year I vow to renounce bedding and boarding her—bedding her out in the spring, boarding her up in the fall!

I shall not enumerate all my experiments—mostly the regulation things, more or less faithfully tried. To some strict directions I can only say with the old crow "You cawn't do that!" Rules for horticulturists often ignore the fact that time and unseasonable blizzards wait for no gardener. Particularly in the matter of winter protection, compromise is often forced upon us. Last spring we had a March of balmy days, soft thunder-showers, almost May weather; a warm, rainy April starting everything into growth; and then dire blizzards. After slight frosts in September, hot weeks in October and November made it seem best to delay the winter covering. Because I

waited until the ground should be frozen to finish protecting my hardier roses, some of them were caught in a terrific whirling storm, 14° below zero. My load of cornstalks arrived in the blizzard—my load of "fresh stable manure" hasn't arrived yet! Some of the building-paper wrappings, which I thought were tied and anchored in a cyclone-proof way, blew off, exposing the tops of pillar roses, softened as they were by the late growing season. One thing *can* be said for the Corn Belt: cow manure is still available. I thought of Dean Hole when I had a present of ten loads last spring.

Fall buying and storing is safest here, I believe. This year, the weather was so mild that I planted the bushes directly instead of burying them. If one could buy northern-grown roses it would help. I know of no mid-western nursery north of here which handles home-grown stock of the newer varieties of Hybrid Teas. Such an experimental nursery would be a boon to us for whom hardiness is an essential.

So much for the gloomy side! But there are roses that triumph over the elements and all the occasional unavoidable neglect in a one-woman garden, and to these I turn more and more—the hardy climbers, the Hybrid Perpetuals, and all of the "little nameless unremembered" host of old-fashioned, hardy roses, too often forgotten in more favorable climates. Within these three groups is our rose field, and it is a far from limited one. The first two groups can be purchased; the third must be patiently sought out and brought back into the fold.

The hardy climbers do surprisingly well. Despised old Crimson Ramblers are a glorious mass of color (yes, they mildew at times). The old pink favorites flourish—Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, Tausendschön (I guess at names, who never saw their labels). *Rosa setigera*, against a gray stone wall, climbs 10 feet and more without protection. It is a native with a wild rose complexion that puts some of its high-bred sisters to shame. Its clusters of orange-red hips are charming with Chinese Lantern (*Physalis francheti*) pods in winter vases. Paul's Scarlet Climber, Dr. W. Van Fleet, American Pillar, and Alida Lovett, all are sturdy in none too favorable situations. I like the clear color of Paul's Scarlet Climber near Pax and Dr. W. Van Fleet. Mine is a grafted plant bought from a greenhouse

years ago and set out in full bloom. Pax is lovely, though shy, a very soft, creamy white, semi-double rose, aristocratic, "like a high-born lady." Max Graf, scrambling over the top of a stone wall, seems as hardy and joyous as a wilding. Mary Wallace is particularly charming and reliably hardy. The color has more life in it than that of Dr. W. Van Fleet, but the flowers wilt miserably under hot sun. Dr. Huey, after three years of indecision and no bloom, grew like a beanstalk this summer. Romeo, Star of Persia, Purple East, and Zephirine Drouhin grow vigorously and have survived one or two winters. Gen. John Pershing has promise. Mme. Sancy de Parabére grew rampantly her first summer. Jacotte, Albertine, Silver Moon, Princess Louise, Goldfinch, and Paul Noël have either winter-killed or died back. I am trying Jacotte again this fall.

One reason that climbers do well for me is their location on the south side of a stone wall, above a rocky slope down to a creek. (My garden is built in and around an old stone quarry.) They have perfect drainage, and we lay them down along the wall and cover them deeply with leaves in winter. However, this ideal location is crowded with old climbers, and the finer new varieties have had to take second choice.

When I decided to try roses again, I had as a nucleus the ones that had fended for themselves in various parts of the garden. There were some pink ramblers and the irrepressibly vigorous Crimson Rambler on the wall; the species roses in and about the shrubbery; and in the rose-patch proper was a thorny tangle of suckers, Cabbage roses, Moss roses, some old white roses, a Gruss an Teplitz, and perhaps two dozen surviving Hybrid Perpetuals, practically every one red. The white ones and most of the pink ones, except Mrs. John Laing, had disappeared. This remnant was my start, and I appreciate every one of these pioneer survivors more today than ever, after ten years of amateur experimenting. This fall I sent off, for the first time, an order without a Hybrid Tea in it. Any rose-lover knows that such renunciation is not final! I am majoring for a time in hardier sorts and finding great charm in the newer Hybrid Perpetuals.

Mme. Albert Barbier has not been thoroughly winter-tested here yet, but its performance this year outdid any of my Hybrid Teas. It was far nearer to being a perpetual bloomer

and was covered with buds when the killing frosts came. Its only fault is weakness of color when full-blown. The foliage is good all season, and the bush promises to stay sightly and compact. Why slave for a puny reluctant Souv. de Claudius Pernet when Soleil d'Or will give you bowls of gorgeous-colored roses as vivid and as delightfully tangible—chunky, almost—as a Cézanne landscape, with an old-fashioned beauty that Cézanne has not? What if they are short-stemmed—they smell like roses! What if they bloom but once—one tawny lion cub is worth a lot of weaklings, and one needs some time free for sweet peas and the rest of the garden. Beauté de Lyon is another fairly hardy old thing, not as free-blooming for me as Soleil d'Or, or as romantic in color. Of some twenty Hybrid Perpetuals in the garden, Ulrich Brunner, Mrs. John Laing, and Magna Charta are the most vigorous. Some supposedly rugged ones—Frau Karl Druschki and Gloire Lyonnaise, for example—I find very slow to reestablish.

All hardy shrub roses do well here, of course. Star of Persia does not, for me, supersede Harison's Yellow, which I want to tuck in every sheltered spot. All that Shakespeare felt for the daffodil I feel for that old yellow rose—its fragrance is one of the fundamental good deeds in a naughty world! Persian Yellow I like—a handsome mass and a more brilliant color than Harison's, but without its spiritual charm. Nor do I feel that memory and fancy will ever linger over Hugonis, though it is all that the catalogues claim and is honestly "hardy as an oak" —and nearly as tall! The Sweetbriers, old and new, are lyric notes in any garden. My Spinossissima is a wee, modest, pinkish flower; it, too, has personality. Austrian Copper has bloomed but once for me in three years, but I treasure my few plants and hope to establish it on a dry, sunny bank.

After all, one comes back to these old-fashioned roses as one does to old music and old poetry. A garden needs old associations, old fragrances, as a home needs things that have been lived with. I inherited, as did Mr. McFarland in "My Growing Garden," some nameless old roses, hardy, beautiful, fragrant. In my chase after new and spectacular flowers, they were almost crowded out. Now I am trying to recapture them. Hardiest and easiest are the Moss roses, and mine have repaid care.

Spreading, low clumps of old white roses never fail to bloom. This nameless rose has fine smooth green wood and is loaded in June with clusters of medium-sized, small-petaled, very double, white roses with a tightly rolled center.

These stray, little, different roses in old gardens fascinate me, and the collection I am making and trying to identify is my absorbing rose interest. Perhaps there is scant room in the little garden for these old-fashioned roses, but there is much to endear them there—hardiness, personality, quaintness, fragrance. The very names in old books are a challenge; they lend dignity to any catalogue. I long for a Pourpre de Vienne, a Black Tuscany! There is great fun in collecting them, nosing them out, trying to identify them. This is not easy when you live far from horticultural libraries and arboretums.

I have bought old roses from modern nurseries, hoping to "match them up" with nameless favorites here. They usually resent the change of climate. Rosa Mundi, Cabbage, and York and Lancaster have been quite slow and sulky. Rosa Mundi has settled down and has an old-fashioned air reminiscent of the old, candy-striped tulips. Œillet Parfait (or so it was labeled), one year, gave most enchanting violet-shaded, tight little flowers like expensive French roses in the days of picture hats, but the bush is erratic and shy. Tricolor de Flandre is a treasure, but not much like its catalogue description. The same thing is true of Perle des Panachées.

My "boughten" old roses are slow to take hold and spread and flourish, more so than roots dug from old gardens. They have true old-fashioned reserve, but are worth waiting for. As in collecting old furniture, it is much nicer to make a discovery in a farmyard than to buy from a catalogue; and I clutch at the driver's arm more excitedly for a strange rose than for an old ladder-back chair. But identifying periods and styles in antiques is child's play compared to identifying old roses!

In the *Garden & Home Builder* of March, 1927, Mr. Hamblin had an interesting list of old roses still grown today. I wish he had gone a step farther and given detailed descriptions in each case, not only of the flower but also of habit of growth, stem, foliage, thorniness, etc., thus affording definite clues to classification. He did this exactly in a rose note in *Horticulture*

(June 1, 1927), showing the difference between the often confused Rosa Mundi and York and Lancaster. Such bits of detailed rose-lore are invaluable. Perhaps rose-experts would print them more often if they realized how isolated rose-lovers hunger for them. I should like to see a regular department in the Rose Annual given over to listing and identifying the old-fashioned roses. It might include a classification chart of the old rose groups—Provence, Gallica, etc., giving, where possible, distinguishing marks for identification of each group, habit of growth, type of wood, thorniness, etc., and this would encourage members in all parts of the country to report old roses with exact descriptions and local names.

It is far easier to collect the roses than the names. There are several charming old gardens about here, which I visit religiously every spring, where the old roses are lovingly tended. In very few cases can I find out names. A typical reply is—"That's Emma's Rose. I call it that because Emma Perkins gave it to my mother when we lived in the old home." Or, "Oh, you know *that!* That's the French Rose," or "the Velvet Rose," or "the June Rose." Thus have the brave old names been lost in generalities. I have an individual old rose from my great-aunt's garden, known only as Aunt May's Rose. People brought these roses from old eastern homes, grew them from slips, exchanged with friends, and the actual labeled plant hasn't been purchased for generations. One bush that I liked was "slipped" from a funeral bouquet. If they have been bought within memory it was usually from a peddler, and with pirated names attached. I know of an old, hardy and very effective shrub rose, bought as Josephine. There are beautiful old climbers grown, many of them, I believe; old Hybrid Perpetuals, unpruned for years and heavily winter-protected. The white Martha Washington rose grows luxuriantly here. This is given in Standardized Rose Names, but I find it in no modern catalogues. I was happy this June to find a name for a bush I have visited and coveted for years, a lovely low-growing, double, purple rose, streaked black. The owner said, "It never does much any more; it's my old African Rose." Something clicked in my memory. Robert Buist! The Africaine or Belle Africaine in his "Rose Manual" (cf. p. 48) tallies nicely with my little

dusky rose, now tentatively labeled "Belle Africaine." Another old Gallica I have tried hard to place—medium flat blooms of most entrancing velvety dark red with plum-colored shadings. Its owner says it has come down in her family under the name of "Alice Vena." I suspect that of being a corruption of some old French-*ine* ending, such as Pourpre Sanguine.

I wish some rose historian would write an article on these old lost roses—an article that should have more periods than question marks!

IX. Winter Protection in Minnesota

By JOHN D. RUBLE, Austin, Minn.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Again, ye slackers of the easy rose climates, does a real rose man put you to shame! "Too much work" to build little houses about his plants? Not for Mr. Ruble!

I BOUGHT my first Hybrid Tea, a Los Angeles, in 1925. It was planted, or rather put into the ground, with dahlias around it. I had the impression that it would do nothing, but it produced five blooms the first season. No blossom since has seemed as beautiful as that from that first Los Angeles. This result satisfied me that roses would bloom here. I was determined to find out how to winter them safely.

In 1926 I planted 85 roses, about half of them Hybrid Teas. All beds were dug 2½ feet deep. The subsoil, or third spade depth, was entirely removed and replaced by rotted manure. The second layer or spade depth was mixed with bone-meal, half-decomposed sods, and wood-ashes, and the first spading was put back just as it was.

Drainage did not enter into my problem because my garden is near the crest of a gradual south slope, and I have never taken kindly to the idea of putting small rocks in the bottom of the beds for drainage purposes. It may be successful in some soils, but not in clay soils like mine, especially if the ground is anywhere near level, for it would make a veritable basin to hold all the water that could get in. Where drainage is necessary, I should tile the ground and thus settle the question. The real object in preparing the beds so deep is to conserve moisture so

that when the beds are once well soaked, the water will not escape so easily as through the well-formed capillary system of the harder ground.

In my garden no watering is done after September 1, unless Mother Nature takes a hand. The object is to ripen the wood as much as possible, especially the climbers, against the severe winter ahead of them.

During the last days of October, I hill soil up around the plant 6 to 8 inches. Nothing more is done to the Hybrid Teas or Perpetuals until the ground freezes, except a thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture. As soon as the climbers become dormant, in addition to being hilled up, they are taken down and tied together. Then a 1 by 12-inch board is placed on edge and staked down on each side of the bush, about 2 feet apart, or the width to accommodate the bush. These are left until the ground freezes 2 to 3 inches. The climbers are thus laid to sleep between the boards, after a few inches of leaves are spread on the bed. (My little son gathered twenty gunny bags of oak leaves for this purpose.) Other boards are then placed on top and covered with coarse hay. Circulation of air is allowed by leaving the ends partly open. When putting the climbers away I select a day that is somewhat mild or at least warm so that the frost is out of the canes when they are laid down.

A few inches of leaves are spread over the beds of the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals when the ground is well frozen; then they are housed 20 inches or so high and the top is covered with hay. Free circulation of air is permitted. Dishes of sweetened strychnine and corn-meal in the beds will destroy mice.

The process of uncovering is a gradual undoing of the above procedure. I commence by removing some of the hay over the Perpetuals about March 20, and from the Teas and Hybrid Teas about April 1. I try to have everything uncovered by the last of April. The time of uncovering is the period of greatest risk on account of the thaws and alternate heavy freezes, for we do have some hard freezes late in April. The pruning proper is done when the roses are all uncovered in the spring.

"Too much work" I hear you say? Alas, yes, there is a great deal of it, but I feel amply repaid for my work and time when the first lovely pink shoots begin to appear after the uncovering,

and when the exquisite buds start to unfold. In my opinion it is more important to decide how much work one is willing to do than which rose one wishes to plant, for the most entrancingly beautiful roses require the most painstaking care.

The following roses have withstood at least one winter satisfactorily, and appear the better for it:

Hybrid Teas: Padre, Etoile de France, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, Red Radiance, Mrs. William C. Egan, Duchess of Wellington, Columbia, Edel, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Ophelia, Mme. Butterfly, Los Angeles, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, Mme. Caroline Testout, Lady Ursula, H. V. Machin, and Gen. MacArthur.

Hybrid Perpetuals: Mrs. John Laing, Georg Arends, Ulrich Brunner, Anna de Diesbach, and Clio.

Polyanthas: Lafayette, Gruss an Aachen, Lady Reading, Miss Edith Cavell, Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Red Baby Rambler, Ellen Poulsen, and Orléans Rose.

Climbers: Tausendschön, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Dorothy Perkins, American Beauty, Purity, Birdie Blye, American Pillar.

X. Roses Where the Blizzards Begin

By A. C. ELLERMAN, Yankton, S. Dak.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—"Forty degrees below zero . . . makes rose-culture . . . a pleasure," says Mr. Ellerman, and he proves again that those who would enjoy must work, and thus prepare for triumph. Take notice, lazy friends!

I WRITE merely as a rose enthusiast and culturist, willing to share experiences in the cold blizzard states where succesful rose-culture has been looked upon as impossible until the last few years. Eighteen years ago, with a vision of the pleasure offered by growing the Queen of Flowers, I started on a career of rose development for the cold North. The beginning was with Hybrid Perpetuals, and "the row was hard to hoe," until the requirements of winter protection were mastered. This has been done. Today, in my gardens, are found the choicest of Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and, in fact, many of the varieties grown in the large greenhouses.

Our good state, of which we are all proud, is termed the

"Blizzard State" but, in reality, it is a state of sunshine and roses, even if the temperature does drop to 40° below zero in the winter. This very extreme change makes rose-culture in this locality a pleasure, and everyone should grow them. Roses budded to good roots, and given proper care and attention, can be grown here by anyone. In my late gardens the roses are in bloom from early summer until frost.

Very late flowering is discouraged by removing many of the buds in order that the plant may grow good wood and be properly seasoned for the winter. After the first heavy freeze, which hardens the wood of the plants, trenches are dug along each side of the rose-row or plant. These trenches are deep enough so that the earth removed from them forms an embankment 8 to 10 inches high around the plants. The trenches are then filled with water, so that the ground around the root system of the plants is well moistened. The frost will then penetrate sufficiently deep to eliminate intermediate thaws and freezes which are very detrimental. When once the ground is frozen it should be kept so by proper mulching. Many plants are lost by going into the winter dry rather than well moistened.

When the earth around the plants is partially frozen, place straw or leaves over the entire bed, insuring the retention of frost and uniformity of temperature. Straw or leaves alone, without the earth embankment, is not sufficient to carry the more tender plants through the winter. Also, when the early spring rains arrive before it is time to uncover, the contact of such material with the rose plants, if any have survived, is sure to cause mold and death to the plant. During the winter an occasional extra covering of snow will assist materially and in no way harm the undercovering. As spring sets in the straw is gradually removed and, about seed-planting time a light sprinkling of wood-ashes, bone-meal, or well-rotted manure is spread in the trenches and the earth around the plants replaced. The plants should be thoroughly sprayed with some good dormant spray, and the winter's work is complete.

The trenches are now filled again and the warm spring rains penetrate, carrying the food to the roots, which quickly respond with an abundance of bloom.

XI. Originating Hardy Roses

By PROF. N. E. HANSEN, State College, Brookings, S. D.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is another demonstration of the universal appeal of the rose that, instead of being discouraged by climatic hardships, those who really love the world's sweetest and fairest flower are prompted to work with its varied forms, to adapt them to the more difficult environment. So Professor Hansen, pioneer in his field, tells us what he hopes to do.

SOUTH DAKOTA has the honor of establishing the first State Rose-Garden. The main plantation is at Sioux Falls. This consisted of 10 acres at first (in 1924), but more land has since been added, and this, together with the land at the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, makes the total area over 20 acres, all devoted to the breeding of hardy roses and the development of hardy rose stocks.

The path of anyone who aspires to originate hardy roses for the prairie Northwest is beset with more than rose thorns. It is, evidently, a long and difficult task. During many years I have labored with the roses of North America, Europe, and Asia, hoping to produce double, fragrant roses that will be hardy without winter protection, and will bloom all summer. Of the thousands of seedlings, Tetonkaha was the first to be named. It was introduced in 1912 and is very popular in the Far North. This was followed by Tegala, which was introduced in 1926.

Fifteen new roses were introduced in the spring of 1927.* One of these, Mrs. Mina Lindell, was found growing wild in Butte County, South Dakota. The difficulty of propagation and the pressure of other work prevented earlier introduction. The plants distributed were all on their own roots.

On the difficult question of rose stocks for budding and grafting, I hope soon to have something new to report. In the long run, however, it may prove best with these hardy roses to plant them far enough apart so they will sprout freely, and thus keep them on their own roots. Then there will not be the difficulty which many people experience when they neglect the wild shoots coming from below the bud—after two to three years the wild sprouts have choked out the budded portion. This danger is greater in the type of rose I am working with than in

*Descriptions of these roses may be found in the 1927 Annual, page 226.—EDITOR.

roses in which the growth and foliage of the budded variety differ greatly in appearance from the understock.

Thousands of seedlings are coming on, but it is not wise to make announcement too soon. It is well to emulate the helpful hen—she never cackles until she lays an egg! Of the large number of cultivated roses tested at Sioux Falls, we may say that all of the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Teas are not hardy without winter protection. The only one that is left is the old Mme. Plantier, which blooms quite well without protection. The varieties of outstanding hardiness are the Rugosa hybrids. As a class, these are hardy and very productive of bloom. The old Harison's Yellow, Persian Yellow, and Hugonis are hardy at Sioux Falls, and the Siberian form of Rugosa is also hardy there and at Brookings. This Siberian form is much superior in color to the one received from Holland and other countries as a rose stock. The following Rugosa hybrids have proved hardy at Sioux Falls:

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Agnes Emily Carman, Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, F. J. Grootendorst, Belle Poitevine, Sir Thomas Lipton, Hansa, Mrs. Anthony Waterer, Ames Rose, Roseraie de l'Hay, La Melusine, Prof. N. E. Hansen, Tetonkaha, and Tegala. Climbing American Beauty was hardy last winter when left on the ground. It is worth noting that roses of this type are apparently hardier if left on the ground than when tied up on a trellis. It bloomed profusely.

At Brookings, for many years, La Melusine has been one of the outstanding Rugosa hybrids. The color is something of a purplish crimson, like Hansa; the fragrance is powerful, and it blooms until frost. This variety seems to have been neglected by American propagators. La Melusine was imported from Europe some twenty years ago, and has proved hardy. It is one of my favorites, owing to its intense fragrance.

Mr. Robert Pyle stated several years ago that we need more rose adventurers. I would probably be classified as such, as I have spent much time finding out what others have done in this line, in order that I may do something different. Hence, of late years, I have been working much with the primitive species.

The prevalence of polyploidy in the rose genus increases the

interest in the problem.* Cytologists have evidently furnished a real key to some of our rose problems. What is now needed is an endowment for this work by some millionaire who wishes to do something for this best of all flowers. It is difficult to get funds for work with ornamentals from State Experiment funds, since the main interest is naturally with fruits and vegetables.

For the prairie Northwest, hardy rose stocks are a real problem. The rose Semi which I brought from Semipalatinsk, Siberia, may help. It was introduced last year as Semi; it is *Rosa laxa*, Retz, which I grew from seed collected on the dry steppes of Semipalatinsk, Siberia, on my 1913 tour. It grows very tall. We have plants 8 feet high and fully 13 feet across. This interesting wild rose has been described under many synonyms. The present name is given to distinguish it from other importations. It is native of the Altai Mountains, central Siberia, and extending westward to the Semipalatinsk region. It should not be confused with *R. laxa*, Lindl., which is a variety of *R. blanda*, Ait. The name, Semi, is an abbreviation of Semipalatinsk.

My six trips of agricultural exploration to northern Eurasia make me firm in the conviction that we should get more material from this region. I would like to round out my six tours with a tour to northeastern Siberia, especially to the Amur River region, to gather more material, and also to trace the northern limit of the apple; but there are no funds available at the present time for work of this kind.

The work of rose crossing at Sioux Falls and Brookings is done on a large scale. Many people work at this during the blooming season, and many thousands of flowers are crossed and many combinations made. The research work in germinating rose seed by Dr. William Crocker, of the Boyce-Thompson Institute for Plant Research, at Yonkers, N. Y.,† has been a great help, as it has largely solved the question of getting rose seed to germinate. Retarded germination has delayed rose-breeding work for many years.

*See "Chromosomes and Their Relation to Rose Problems" by Dr. Kathleen B. Blackburn, page 54, 1927 Annual.

†Reported in the 1926 Annual, page 34.

XII. A Paragraph on Protection

By DR. JOHN DONAHOE, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

IN THIS climate of occasional, sudden extremes of temperature, from 35° above to 29° below zero, proper winter protection is the one big lesson I have learned in four years of experimenting. One bed of forty varieties, including Lady Plymouth, a Tea, came through two winters 96 per cent, owing to careful protection, while one end of the same bed has been constantly replaced where I did not use wooden shelters. All these roses were covered about 20 inches with earth brought in; then, after the ground was well frozen, covered with strawy manure. Even this is not sufficient to raise healthy, strong, robust plants. It takes a wooden cover over the top to shed water and also to prevent the bright sunshine from thawing out the frost. I do not box up the ends or sides.

XIII. A Note from Wyoming

By ARTHUR BRAUN, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WE ARE situated more than 6,000 feet above sea-level, on the great plains. Now, considering this elevation and the fact that these plains are devoid of trees, except along creek-bottoms, it is easy to understand why this dry, windy climate of ours is difficult for successful rose-growing. The seasons here are not well defined; in fact, we often have midwinter weather in May and killing frosts the first week in June. Summer days are usually hot and dry; nights are cold.

Generally, a fairly rich sandy loam is to be found as a topsoil while the subsoil varies from heavy alkaline "gumbo" to gravel. This aspect does not seem promising for rose-culture and is, indeed, one of the major problems to be studied. Here a heavy soil is indispensable, whether the plant is growing on its own roots or on an understock. Of this I am convinced because I have tested roses repeatedly on our sandy loam, only to fail. There are exceptions; I have seen Gruss an Teplitz, some climbers, species, and Moss roses do well on this soil.

In regard to feeding roses, I must say that, under our condi-

tions, I cannot agree with those who insist that rose-beds must be dug from 1½ to 2 feet deep and be filled alternately with loam and manure. It seems to me that this trenching method is entirely unnecessary except when the soil is too light. In such a case the trenches should be filled with clay, and fertilizers avoided, except a sprinkling of bone-meal. Applications of manure containing considerable nitrogen are not attempted here before June 10 to 15, when I remove the soil about each plant to the depth of 3 to 4 inches and fill partly with half-rotted manure and cover again with soil. The only other feeding is an occasional soaking with manure-water in July.

Watering is best done in the morning if black-spot and bud-blight are to be avoided. Light daily sprinklings I have tried to discourage in favor of a good soaking two or three times a week and thorough cultivation between waterings.

About the end of October, I usually hill the soil about the plants and cover this lightly with strawy manure. Those having but a few plants may hill the soil about the bushes and cover them with bushel baskets after the ground is frozen. This method is exceptionally satisfactory.

The following would be my selection of the most dependable varieties for Wyoming: Gruss an Teplitz, Château de Clos Vougeot, Legion, Premier, Miss Cynthia Forde, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Frau Karl Druschki, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Tausendschön, and Climbing American Beauty.

XIV. Roses in North Dakota

By DR. H. G. WOUTAT, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—When Dr. and Mrs. Woutat called at Breeze Hill on an August Sunday in 1927 to look over roses, they said nothing disparaging of our temperatures, even though they came from a climate where the "winters are not as severe as many people believe . . . hardly ever more than 30° below."

GROWING Hybrid Teas and hardy climbers in North Dakota is a comparatively new venture. Naturally, winter protection is our most difficult problem.

I had been trying to grow Crimson Rambler for four years, and only the last year achieved success. I felt fully rewarded for my efforts—but the next season scored a total failure!

Then I was fortunate enough to come into possession of Mr. McFarland's book, "The Rose in America," and from then on the going has been smoother. The American Rose Annual has also been a great help.

I have tried various methods of protecting climbers, but I find earth to be the best protection as it does not respond to sudden changes in temperature as other covering material does, and it does not permit evaporation, which is an important factor in our dry atmosphere.

Just a few words about our weather. The summers are delightful—long, sunshiny days and cool nights—and we usually have sufficient rainfall. The cool nights probably favor development of mildew, but they also produce beautiful roses. Our winters are not as severe as many people believe. The thermometer hardly ever registers more than 30° below zero, and then only for a short time. We cannot depend upon heavy snowfall. Some winters we have lots of snow and in others there is hardly any, so we have to protect thoroughly, as we never know which winter will be an open one.

When the ground freezes, which is usually about November 10, it stays frozen until spring. About the first week in November, I give my climbers a good soaking if there has not been much rain during the preceding few weeks. This fall I also sprayed the bushes as well as the ground around them with Semesan. I did this with the idea that probably a great deal of our winter-kill is due to disease. After spraying, I loosen the canes from their supports and tie them into snug bundles. When this is done, their weight will just about carry them down to the ground, but before putting them down flat, I elevate the surface on which they are to lie several inches by shoveling up some ground. This is to prevent the canes from lying in puddles produced by melting snow in spring. The bundles are now put down and about 6 inches of soil shoveled over them. The whole thing is then covered with tar paper, care being taken to leave the ends open to provide ventilation, and the job is done. This process is simplified if the climbers are planted where the ground to cover them is close by.

Hybrid Teas also need careful protection. After watering and spraying, as for the climbers, I tie the branches snugly and

hill them up as high as possible with the ground from the rose-bed. Then I bend down the tops and add more ground until they are entirely covered. Stakes are driven along each side of the bed and, around the bed, outside of the stakes, is run wire netting about 18 inches high. This netting is then filled with leaves. I am careful to put the leaves in when they are dry and not to pack them. Supports are then nailed to the stakes on the two sides, one side having been made several inches lower than the other, and boards are placed over the bed, resting on the supports nailed to the stakes. These boards serve a double purpose: they keep the leaves dry, preventing them from matting, and they keep moisture from the plants. Roses winter better if they are kept dry, as, during our long spring, if moisture gets around the stems, bacterial growth is more likely to develop. It may be that tar-paper would serve the purpose as well.

About the middle of April I begin to uncover the roses, and by May 1, or when the peonies begin to come up, the rest of the protecting material is removed. A number of times, to my regret, I have removed protection too early when we had a period of fine weather early in April.

Hybrid Perpetuals need protection as high up on the bush as one wishes to prune in the spring. They do not need to be protected as carefully, however, as Hybrid Teas. I hill them up, put leaves around them, and use coarse material to hold the leaves in place. This material should be placed around the bushes so that water will drain off. Rugosas and Hybrid Rugosas need no winter protection here except, perhaps, a mulch.

For fertilization I have been depending upon sheep manure, bone-meal, and hardwood ashes. In the spring, well-rotted manure is dug in to provide humus. Last summer I gave my roses several applications of phosphate, as I understand our soil is a little short in this substance, and I think they were benefited by it, as I had blooms on a Conrad Ferdinand Meyer which I had about decided to dig up because it had not bloomed the two previous years. The rose-beds are carefully cultivated after every rain or watering.

Rose aphids, of which we have plenty, are held in check with Black-Leaf 40. For mildew, which is sometimes quite troublesome, I have been using Massey dust, but I hate to put the

stuff on. I think I shall try some other preparation next summer. I have seen no black-spot on roses in this vicinity.

The varieties of climbers which I grow are: Dr. W. Van Fleet, Mary Wallace, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Dr. Huey, American Pillar, and Bess Lovett. Mary Wallace seems the hardiest.

Of the Rugosas and species roses, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer and Hugonis have been rather disappointing. Sir Thomas Lipton, *R. rugosa rubra*, F. J. Grootendorst, and Amélie Gravereaux do well. This last rose is listed in only a few catalogues. It deserves wider popularity, especially in cold climates, as it is hardy enough to withstand winter without protection, and blooms or has buds from the middle of June until October. The flowers have fair stems and are a good red with, perhaps, just a trace of purple, and the fragrance is fine.

Our prairies and roadsides are covered in June with what we call "prairie" roses. They vary from pale pink to almost red and grow 1½ to 2 feet high. In the woods and along rivers is found a different species, 4 to 5 feet high. This makes a very desirable shrub, as under cultivation it grows to 6 feet and will do well in any situation. The wood is red; the foliage is fine, something like Hugonis; the flowers shade from light pink to nearly red, and in June practically cover the bushes. The flowers are fragrant, but do not last when cut. They are followed by a crop of good-sized, bright red seed-hips which stay on all winter.

Of the Hybrid Perpetuals, I have tried Georg Arends, Clio, General Jacqueminot, J. B. Clark, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Magna Charta, and Paul Neyron. All do well except Frau Karl Druschki. Georg Arends is the "star performer," giving us two or three crops of blooms during the season.

Of Hybrid Teas, I can hardly say which varieties do the best, as I have been growing them for such a short time. I have been sticking fairly close to the Rose Society's preferred two dozen, with a few newer varieties. Los Angeles does well here. I was surprised to find it alive the first spring, as I had concluded from descriptions that it was rather tender, but it appears to be as hardy as most Hybrid Teas. I think it is the most beautiful rose I grow.

In this part of the country we are looking for more Hybrid Tea roses as hardy as Gruss an Teplitz, but in other colors.

XV. Hardy Roses in North Dakota

By PROF. A. F. YEAGER, Fargo, N. Dak.

IN THIS little paper on roses for the North we shall not take up the possibility of growing them under extra-favorable conditions where one has much time and money to spend, but rather consider what can be done under the unfavorable conditions which prevail in the yard of the average homemaker.

The reader should get a proper background. Roses in North Dakota must first contend with the climate. In general, we have short, cool summers and long, cold winters, with comparatively low rainfall, ranging from 21 to 15 inches in different parts of the state. Roses, therefore, must resist drought as well as cold. In many seasons there is little or no snow-cover over much of the state. Along with these climatic conditions comes an abundance of rose-pests. North Dakota has wild roses by the acre; in fact, many grain-fields are full of wild roses stretching as far as the eye can reach. These wild roses breed rose curculios which makes growing roses at the farm home a burden—cultivated roses cannot be kept free from them. Killing the pests one day means little, as they will be replenished the day following from the myriad hosts of the surrounding country. We must, therefore, have roses in the garden which are resistant to their attacks. Of course, that condition does not apply in the midst of larger towns, but these are a rarity.

The project at the North Dakota Experiment Station was designed to determine what varieties of roses could be grown in the open with only such care as the average home-maker would be likely to give them. Our roses are planted in heavy clay loam soil, given clean cultivation, leaf-eating pests are kept down, and for winter protection the earth is mounded up in the center of the plant about a foot high. When speaking of hardiness and desirability, therefore, I mean that the roses have withstood the conditions mentioned and have given a reasonably good account of themselves.

The following lists are made with no attempt at classification so far as botanical relationships are concerned. They contain representatives of many species which are of little importance to the majority of the readers of the Rose Annual.

In the hardiest group which have not winter-killed are the following: *Rosa rubrifolia*, Hansa, Persian Yellow, Tetonkaha, Belle Poitevine, *R. rugosa*, *R. rugosa alba*, Betty Bland, and probably Roseraie de l'Hay and *R. laxa*.

In the second hardiest group, which while they kill down considerably, yet practically always give good bloom, are: Sir Thomas Lipton, F. J. Grootendorst, Universal Favorite, Illinois, *R. hugonis*, Amélie Gravereaux, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, and probably Sarah Van Fleet and Dr. E. M. Mills.

In the third group, which normally kills down to the ground-line but yet, with protection, produces abundant blooms, are: Crimson Globe, Princess Adelaide, Mme. Plantier, General Jacqueminot, and American Pillar.

Selecting those which have attracted most favorable comment during the past few years, we would list: *R. rubrifolia*, Hansa, Persian Yellow, Tetonkaha, Belle Poitevine, Betty Bland, Amélie Gravereaux, Crimson Globe, Mme. Plantier, General Jacqueminot, and American Pillar.

XVI. My Experience with Roses in North Dakota

By DR. JAMES. P. AYLEN, Fargo, N. Dak.

TO GROW roses here, you must love the flowers and be willing to give them the attention they require. Sunshine should be provided for most roses, although the climber, Dr. W. Van Fleet, does well if not in too hot a place. The rose-bed should not be over the roots of large trees, and roses do better if not planted with other flowers, because watering in the evening is bad for roses. A little clay in the soil is an advantage.

The Hybrid Teas need careful protection in winter. The Rugosas and Hybrid Rugosas do not require winter protection here, but I believe all roses do better if given some. All climbers require covering. Pot-grown roses can be made to perform as well as field-grown, but the roots are inclined to stay in a clump and feeding must be closer to the plant. For Hybrid Teas I prefer grafted (budded) plants. Plants on their own roots ought to be best, but they do not stand severe winters as well.

It is well to dig out the rose-bed 2 feet deep and, if possible put some clay in the bottom. Prairie sod, mixed with a little gravel to assist drainage, is good. A bed prepared with well-rotted manure in August or September will be ready for spring planting. Clay binds the soil firmly to the roots, but it need not be in the upper 3 to 4 inches where a light sandy loam is the best, because it is easier to cultivate, produces a dust-mulch, and makes fertilization much easier.

Here it is best to plant the roses far enough apart that the earth between them can be conveniently hilled up for winter.

Thorough watering once a week and cultivation the next day, to produce a dust-mulch, is sufficient. We do not water after the end of August, so that the wood will mature and increase its winter resistance. Soak the ground well with an open hose in the morning, and there will not be much trouble from mildew. When not in bloom, wash the whole plant vigorously, to help eliminate red spider and the like. Mulching is unsightly around plants and interferes with cultivation, except the dust-mulch that I use almost exclusively. It also makes a breeding-place for pests, but if any mulch must be used, I suggest one of tobacco stems, as it lessens aphis, is not a breeding-place for other insects, and not unsightly.*

We stir the ground 3 to 4 inches deep every three to six weeks and find very few rose-beetles; but we are careful not to disturb the roots.

A good half-gallon or more of water in which cow manure has been soaked, given to each plant the first thing in the spring, or water in which dried blood has been steeped is used for fertilization. In May, a double handful of equal parts sheep manure and bone-meal worked in a few inches from the main stalk, helps us. We repeat sheep manure and bone-meal after the first crop of roses is past. Some of the leaves and grass used in winter covering are left in the holes made when hilling up in the fall, and the earth drawn over them in the spring, but if too many leaves are used the land may become sour and need a little lime. It is well to put a handful of sulfate of potash around plants in such soil, or use wood-ashes in the fall,

*Dr. Aylen is evidently thinking of manure as a mulch. His tobacco stems are not unsightly, nor is our favorite peat-moss mulch. This year at Breeze Hill we are trying buckwheat hulls as a mulch.—Editor.

to help "wood up" the new growth. Potash is said to increase resistance to frost, mildew, and black-spot. For the early spring feeding, where fresh cow manure cannot be obtained, three ounces of soda nitrate to two gallons of water may be used.

In the spring, before the leaves come out, we use a spray or a dusting powder of one part of lead arsenate to nine parts of Bordeaux mixture. We spray as needed during the season with Black-Leaf 40 and Massey dust. For red spider, I use water from a tap thrown quite vigorously through the ordinary garden nozzle, but Professor Yaeger recommends a new light oil, Volck (1 to 100), for this purpose. I shall try it next season.

For winter protection we hill up the plants without disturbing roots, just before the ground freezes, making the hills 10 to 12 inches high. The holes from which the soil is taken are filled with leaves and we cover the rest of the plants with leaves and straw, placing "roughage," such as sunflower and hollyhock stalks, and the like, on top, to keep the leaves or straw from blowing away. A strip of chicken wire is a good substitute for "roughage." Tar paper or a tarpaulin may be thrown over the top. Climbers are laid on the ground and covered with 6 inches of earth and a strip of tar paper.

Most roses need pruning. The Rugosas need only the dead stalks removed, and climbers are best treated the same way unless wanted as pillars. Hybrid Teas need vigorous pruning in the spring to get the best blooms, but if a generous piece of stem is cut with each flower, they will need little more pruning. Our Hybrid Perpetuals are not pruned much.

A good deal depends upon the varieties selected, the most important requirements being hardiness, disease-resistance, and vigorous growth, as blooms come on new wood. The roses I have found to have these qualities here are as follows:

Hybrid Perpetuals: Hugh Dickson, Frau Karl Druschki, Paul Neyron, General Jacqueminot, and Ulrich Brunner.

Hybrid Teas: Radiance, Red Radiance, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willowmere, Duchess of Wellington, Columbia, General MacArthur, Killarney, Ophelia, Gruss an Teplitz, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Los Angeles, and White Killarney.

Climbers: Dr. W. Van Fleet, Heart of Gold, American Pillar, Dorothy Perkins, Bess Lovett, Silver Moon, and Gardenia.

Hybrid Rugosas: Amélie Gravereaux, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Hansa, and F. J. Grootendorst.

Polyanthas: Red and White Baby Rambler and Cécile Brunner.

XVII. Beginning a New Hardy Race of Roses

By F. L. SKINNER, Dropmore, Manitoba

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It will be noted by what follows that another intelligent experimenter is working to obtain dependably hardy roses for a part of fertile America that is of increasing importance. The effort is most important, and it may well be that the second-generation crosses will show a great gain.

A comparison of the careful records presented by the various contributors to this symposium gives a perplexing view of hardiness. Thus, for example, one observer places Conrad Ferdinand Meyer among the dependably hardy varieties, while another reports it as somewhat tender, as it frequently is in northern Ohio. Possibly frost hardiness has some other requisite than latitude and minimum temperatures!

MANITOBA is a land of roses, especially the northern portion. There, in late June and throughout July, the prairie trails and roadways are hedged and bordered with a wealth of wild roses—roses that are sweetly fragrant and beautiful to look upon. Unfortunately, like most wild roses, their season is short and their beauty fleeting. There is also rather a sameness about their form, habit, and color. *Rosa acicularis*, our earliest rose, has pink flowers only; those of *R. blanda* are also pink, with an occasional rare bush having deep rose flowers, almost dark enough to be called red; and still more rarely we see a white-flowered form. *R. suffulta* (*pratincola*), our latest rose, has a little more variety, running from white to deep rose, some of them beautifully lined or blotched with a darker shade, and some of those which are deep rose when fully open are crimson in bud. Is it any wonder that those of us who have memories of rose-gardens in the older lands of Europe should want to have varieties resembling our old favorites growing in our own yards? So far as our summers are concerned, there is no difficulty in growing roses in Manitoba.

I have grown some beautiful specimens of the newer roses, such as Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Mme. Butterfly, Golden Emblem, Independence Day, Betty Uprichard, Jean C. N. Forestier, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, La Champagne, and Etoile de Hollande, while among older varieties, Gruss an Teplitz (one of the hardiest), Frau Karl Druschki, George Dickson, Edward Mawley, Red-Letter Day, Château de Clos Vougeot, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, and Conrad Ferdinand Meyer have

all flourished and flowered freely with me for a time. Though all the above have come through an occasional winter without protection, and have flowered freely the following summer, they cannot be depended on to do so unless given careful protection.

There are a few roses which can be considered permanent residents of our gardens if given minimum care and protection; some, in fact, quite hardy.

In the order of hardiness at Dropmore I list a Rugosa hybrid, usually sent out under the name of Kamschatka, Betty Bland (a hybrid of our native *R. blanda*), Tetonkaha, Burnett (a double white variety of *R. spinosissima*), Hansa, Banshee (a variety of unknown origin sometimes called the Cabbage Rose in eastern Canada), the true Cabbage Rose (*R. centifolia*), Maiden's Blush (*R. alba*), and Stanwell Perpetual (a very fragrant and free flowering *R. spinosissima* hybrid).

My experience goes to show that protecting material, to be effective, must be dry when applied and of such texture that it will stay dry until removed in spring. Under these conditions the following materials have proved equally effective: Ordinary garden soil, very old thoroughly decayed stable manure, leafmold, and peat. Any material which is applied wet or which becomes wet and sodden during winter is worse than useless, and roses under such a covering are almost invariably moldy and decayed at the crown even though the exposed portions may have been uninjured.

Our autumns are usually dry and, as a rule, there is little difficulty in securing dry material to use. If it has been put on dry, it is comparatively simple to keep it dry by covering with boards or some waterproof material that will shed the melting snow and rains of winter and early spring. Occasionally winter sets in immediately after a spell of very wet weather, a heavy snowfall keeps the ground from freezing, and roses lie soaked and sodden for probably a month before the ground eventually does freeze. The last three winters have been exceptionally bad in this respect. In a case of this kind there is little one can do to protect roses but to dig up and store them in the cellar.

Manitoba is an agricultural country, and a very large percentage of rose-lovers are, like myself, dependent on this industry for their living. With us, autumn, from the time harvest

commences until winter finally sets in, is an extremely busy season for all those whose work is even remotely connected with agriculture. So it very often happens that winter is upon us before we have had time to give the roses necessary care and attention. The result is frequently very disappointing the following summer. Several such disappointments induced me, about sixteen years ago, to try to breed a hardy race of roses, using our native species as a basis. Being a pioneer in this work in western Canada, and having had no training either as a gardener or plant-breeder, I naturally made mistakes and had many disappointments, but perseverence is said to overcome all things. However, I cannot say that I have reached my objective yet, as the production of a new race of roses is a far slower business than raising new forms of established classes, like the Hybrid Teas and the like. Progress has been made and I have proved that all three of our native species can be crossed with other varieties. Crosses of *R. blanda* are most promising, closely followed by hybrids having as seed parent a cross between *R. acicularis* and *R. rugosa.*

Of course, many of my hybrids have been merely freaks, some even without petals; many more have not been sufficiently hardy to live through our winters, and a large percentage, though promising in some respects, have been quite sterile. I have at last secured a few that are quite hardy, fertile, and worthy of cultivation, at least in this part of Canada.

While I believe I was the first resident of western Canada to try to improve our native roses, there are at present a number of enthusiasts scattered throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta who are working, with more or less success, toward the same end, and it is my firm belief that it is merely a matter of time until we have a race of really hardy roses of various colors and habits, well worth growing in the garden.

One of the latest recruits to this work in Manitoba is Mr. W. Godfrey, head gardener at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden. I had the pleasure of looking over Mr. Godfrey's work last August, and at that time he had a fine lot of hand-fertilized hips ripening up on plants that had been grown in pots under glass.

XVIII. Roses Tested in Manitoba

By WILLIAM GODFREY, Morden, Man.

NO SPECIAL preparation of the soil has been necessary here before planting, except that one foot of gravel was placed at the bottom of beds in low places. Bone-meal is used at planting-time—a handful in each hole. Nitrate of soda and bone-meal are applied twice during the growing season, and every alternate year good rotten barnyard manure is placed in the hollows in the spring and the banked up soil leveled down over it. With frequent hoeing this is all the cultivation given.

Winter protection is afforded by banking with earth, and after the freeze-up, 3 feet of straw is placed over the beds.

Our best roses are Captain Hayward, Mrs. John Laing, and Gruss an Teplitz. Others which have done well and have come through three winters are Captain Christy, Hugh Dickson, Magna Charta, General Jacqueminot, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Jules Margottin, Georg Arends, Mme. Plantier, and Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Some Hybrid Teas which have survived one winter are: Sunburst, Mme. Jules Bouché, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Lady Ashtown, Lady Pirrie, and Betty Uprichard. The Dwarf Polyanthas were very good this year, especially Jessie, which was still very bright at the end of October. F. J. Grootendorst is very hardy and a perpetual bloomer. Hugonis has not done very well with us yet, neither has Agnes. The Hybrid Sweetbriers all kill down to the ground. Moss roses came through last winter without protection. One plant of Dr. W. Van Fleet survived two winters, and made growths 10 feet long this past season.

Rosa spinosissima is a favorite with us, as is also Stanwell Perpetual. Sir Thomas Lipton did well; Persian Yellow winter-kills through weakness from black-spot; and Soleil d'Or is the only other rose affected with this bother. Frau Karl Druschki killed out after lingering for three years. Türkes Rugosa Sämling is a promising new Hybrid Rugosa. A great many more varieties were tried this year and made good growth but they have still to survive their first winter.

XIX. Saskatchewan Has Roses

By JOHN WALKER, Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farms
Indian Head, Sask.

I REGRET that we have so little information to publish on rose-growing at this Farm. The only varieties whose names we are certain of, which grow at all sucessfully outdoors, are Persian Yellow, the Moss roses, the White and Red Rugosas, Mme. Georges Bruant, and F. J. Grootendorst, both Rugosa hybrids, Hansa (a double Rugosa), and some single wild roses.

We consider the following varieties of value for outdoor cultivation, requiring very little protection apart from windbreaks and shelter-belts: Blanc Double de Coubert, Harison's Yellow, Persian Yellow, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, and Mme. Plantier. The last two are not quite as hardy as the others.

At the Experimental Farms we prune these roses very little, simply removing the dead wood and cutting back abnormally long growths. During the past season the above varieties bloomed splendidly, although the black-snouted rose-beetle and a species of sawfly lessened the number of blossoms considerably. One bush of what we consider to be Magna Charta produced about eight very fine blooms, disbudded, of course.

For protection, we usually surround each bush with light strawy manure after freeze-up. In most cases this litter extends about 1 foot up the branches, and with the protection afforded by snow, little killing back has been experienced.

XX. Roses in Spite of Winter

By C. F. PATTERSON, Horticulturist, University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Sask.

OUR experience in rose-growing here has been rather limited. We are growing a few hardy varieties and more of the tender ones. The plants of the hardy sorts we leave outdoors unprotected, while those of the tender varieties we take up in the fall, store during the winter, and replant the following spring. This method of handling them is very satisfactory. In the tender group, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and Pernetianas are represented. The hardy group contains a

number of varieties, a few of which are as follows: Persian Yellow, Harison's Yellow, F. J. Grootendorst, Hansa, *Rosa rugosa*, *R. spinosissima*, and *R. rubrifolia*. Varieties such as Blanc Double de Coubert and Belle Poitevine have not been quite hardy here. The plants kill back severely and become much weakened by exposure during the winter.

XXI. Hardy Varieties of Roses

By W. R. READER, Superintendent of Parks, Calgary, Alberta

THE garden roses that may be successfully cultivated in this climate are restricted to the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Dwarf Polyanthas, the new Pernetiana group, and a very few of the more sturdy Tea roses. The double and single, red and white varieties of the Japanese Rugosa rose and the Austrian Briers, including the old Harison's Yellow and Persian Yellow, are also very hardy. Moss roses are interesting, but their season of flowering is comparatively short.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are early flowering (June and July) and produce then an abundance of bloom A few will flower again in the autumn. The most desirable varieties with this characteristic are: pink shades—Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Georg Arends, Paul's Early Blush, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, and Anna de Diesbach; reds—Ulrich Brunner and Gloire de Chédane Guinoisseau. Good whites are scarce in all sections, but particularly in the Hybrid Perpetuals. Frau Karl Druschki is easily the best. Amongst the best which flower in early summer only are, in white and flesh shades, Clio, Margaret Dickson, Gloire Lyonnaise, and Mabel Morrison; in reds, General Jacqueminot, Marie Baumann, Alfred Colomb, Marie Rady, Senateur Vaisse, Jules Margottin, and Hugh Dickson. The hardiest of the Hybrid Perpetual roses are Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Oakmont, Baronne Prevost, Magna Charta, and Baroness Rothschild, all pink shades.

Among Hybrid Teas, the pink varieties, Mme. Caroline Testout and Radiance, are here the best for garden purposes. Others of the same color that have excellent qualities, each distinct in some respect, are: Miss Cynthia Forde, Königin

Carola, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Lady Alice Stanley, Earl of Warwick, Pharisäer, Lady Ursula, Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, Willowmere, My Maryland, Lady Ashtown, and Mme. Jules Grolez. Good red Hybrid Teas are numerous and include Red Radiance, Laurent Carle, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, Edward Mawley, Gruss an Teplitz, Ecarlate, Cardinal, Leslie Holland, Rhea Reid, General MacArthur, and Robin Hood. The white varieties Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Augustine Guinoisseau, Panama, Mme. Jules Bouché, and Double White Killarney are about the best of their color. Good yellow Hybrid Teas are scarce; Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mme. Ravary, Mme. Jenny Gillemot, Mme. Charles Lutaud, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Sunburst, and Mme. Mélanie Soupert, are all desirable. The following range from pink to orange: Lady Pirrie, Dean Hole, Antoine Rivoire, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Betty, Mabel Drew, Mme. Léon Pain, Ophelia, and Mme. Caroline Testout.

Tea roses, with a few notable exceptions, are altogether too tender to survive. Exceptions are White Maman Cochet, William R. Smith, Harry Kirk, and Lady Hillingdon.

The Dwarf Polyanthas or Baby Ramblers have come very much to the fore in recent years, and have been greatly improved so that we now have varieties that flower so continuously that they can be used in masses and beds to take the place, to some extent, of the regular bedding plants. They are also used extensively for edging and for under-planting the other types.

These roses may well be said to be the children of the rose-garden, for their chief charms are their freshness, gaiety, and liveliness of effect. Their dwarf growth and compact, brightly colored, little blossoms seem to suggest youth and make for cheerfulness. They are specially useful in small gardens, where space is limited and it is not possible to give the skilful cultivation that the Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals require.

If kept pruned close down each spring, they make charming subjects for small lawn beds, and can well take the place of the geraniums or the annuals generally used in such places. They are infinitely less trouble and give an equally striking effect.

Some of the best for this purpose are: Jeanne d'Arc, Ænnchen Müller, Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Orleans Rose, Ellen Poulsen, Maman Turbat, Katharina Zeimet, and Jessie.

PLATE III. HENRY NEVARD, a good new Hybrid Perpetual

See comments on page 161

PLATE IV. Roses at the Flower Show of the Country Club District, Kansas City, Mo.

Some new kinds well worth growing are: Coronet, pink and pale yellow, very dwarf; Perle d'Orléanaise, crimson, shaded magenta; and Little Meg, milk-white, flowers larger than most other Pompons, foliage glistening green, briar-like scent, a most charming variety. All the Polyanthas last well as cut-flowers, but their lack of fragrance detracts somewhat from their value for this purpose, only one, Ellen Poulsen, having anything approaching a true rose scent.

Winter-killing of roses may depend upon weather conditions the previous season, fluctuations of temperature, drying winds, amount of moisture in the soil, character of the soil, snow-covering, vitality of plants, sun shining on the branches when the ground is frozen—or a combination of these factors.

It is well known that soft, sappy growth is less able to withstand low temperatures than well-ripened wood. On the other hand, if plants have their vitality lowered by insufficient moisture during the growing season or pass into the winter with their roots in dry soil (which is certain to become drier as the winter progresses) they cannot be in best condition to withstand it.

The ideal conditions for proper wintering of roses seem to be: properly drained soil, a reasonable amount of moisture during the growing period, dry conditions during the latter part of the summer to mature and ripen growth, a thorough soaking when vegetation has become dormant and immediately before the ground becomes frozen, a good covering of soil or some artificial substitute to prevent alternate freezing and thawing of the ground and protection of the growths as much as possible from drying winds and warm sunshine during the winter. The shelter of a board or thatched hurdle, placed on both the windy and sunny side, is excellent. If the wood of the bushes is not too brittle, the branches may be laid flat and a covering of soil or manure placed over them. Branches too brittle to be treated in this way can be tied loosely together and soil heaped up to them as high as practicable, and the portion not covered swathed in bands of hay or straw.

Roses in Kansas City

By MINNIE LONG SLOAN, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—One by one the regions said to be uncongenial for the rose are being conquered by care and good sense. Mrs. Sloan's experience ought to encourage anyone, particularly any who have been repelled by ancient "hokum"

FOR many years, in my younger days, I was devoted to roses. I spent large sums having specially prepared soils hauled to my garden, buying fertilizers, both commercial and natural, in spraying, dusting, and labor, not to mention many weary, back-breaking hours I spent myself in trying to carry out the multitudinous instructions laid down for successful culture of that most alluring but apparently fickle beauty—the rose. I wrestled with mildew and black-spot, aphis and bugs, and finally, with a real heartache, reluctantly decided to devote my thoughts and energies to some less strenuous flower.

Having once known and loved the rose is like the lure of the fabled Lorelei—you just can't keep away from her; so after ten years of a successful garden, luxuriant with almost everything except glorious and fragrant roses, I again fell a victim to some splendidly grown dormant two-year plants of Columbia, Premier, Pink and Red Radiance, Los Angeles, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Ophelia. The only space left in my garden was at the north of the garage, where the sun shone only from 10 to 2 o'clock, and the ground was hard-packed clay. In this I spaded up a bed, using no fertilizer whatever except 2 inches of loose, porous, black, river soil as a top dressing to keep the ground from baking, and some wood-ashes which I happened to have. I thought of my previous rose slavery and decided that they could just live or die as they felt inclined, but I wasn't going to wear myself out *this* time trying to save them. They would just have to take their chances.

Did they grow? Well, I could hardly believe my eyes! They started out lustily, kept right at it till late frosts, and though the summer was one of the hardest on flowers that we have had for some years, this rose-bed was always bright with fragrant blooms.

No mildew, no black-spot, no aphis, and very few other insects. I had no rose troubles. No dusting, no spraying, no fertilizing, not even cultivating, for my black soil mulch kept down weeds and never seemed to pack. I watered liberally, every morning early, but never wet the foliage.

My old Crimson Ramblers, Gruss an Teplitz, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, Clotilde Soupert, and one Katharina Zeimet have been with me for many long years—Crimson Rambler from the time of my girlhood, back in the old home, and Clotilde Soupert for twenty years in the self-same bed, always prolific in bloom till late and very heavy frosts. Though I have planted many Souperts since, I have never got them to grow or bloom for me more than one year, and have decided that there is something, in fact, much, in the way a plant is started in the nursery before it comes to us.

My Crimson Ramblers have never mildewed, except in one awful moisture-laden summer when we decided that the sun had departed for the season.* I am sure that it cannot be the clay soil, for every season I have to fight mildew on my phlox. There are better blooms than those of Crimson Rambler, but it is so hardy, constant, and reliable, and it has such a neat restrained growth that doesn't sprawl all over the neighborhood with long, thorn-studded wands which grasp at everything within reach, that I speak my word for it.

American Beauty, that other most-abused and much-neglected old rose, was one of my most successful bloomers in the old days, and now that I have again yielded to their lure, I am ordering American Beauty to compete with the newer roses.

One thing seriously detrimental to more extensive planting of roses by the amateur is that so many apparently high-class dealers do not live up to their promises. I ordered and paid for dormant two-year stock, and received, in June, pot plants so yellowed and dead that not one of them lived. Another time, I ordered 75 two-year dormant bushes and received tiny young plants apparently just lately struck, all own-root, and quite hopeless for garden use in our hot summers. In both cases I

*Note what Mr. Nicolas says about Crimson Rambler and mildew on page 33. Perhaps Mrs. Sloan's plant is in an open, well-ventilated situation.—Editor.

was informed that the matter would be righted when I sent my next order which, of course, I never did. When we pay for and get good two-year dormant plants, field-grown and properly handled, budded on the right kind of stock, then we can start without handicap, and our enthusiasm will be limited only by our space.

I do not think that anything has been such a pleasing surprise to me as the very widespread interest in rose-growing shown everywhere in Kansas City. Everywhere one sees climbing roses, Hybrid Perpetuals, roses in shrubberies, special rose-beds of Teas and Hybrid Teas, not only in the gardens of the wealthy, but in the humblest cottage gardens also. In fact, the finest rose-gardens are in small places, where all the work is done after working hours by the home-owner himself.

The result of this awakened interest was effectively shown at the Country Club District Community Flower Show, given May 21. Although there were only two classes out of 77 allotted to roses, one for specimens and another for arrangement, they were one of the outstanding features of the show. (A picture of part of the exhibit is shown in Plate IV which faces page 89.—Editor.)

One week later, on May 28, at the Shawnee Mission Flower Show, roses again aroused much comment and interest because of the size, perfection and beauty of the blooms shown.

At the Kansas City Garden Association Show, on September 17, roses again made an effective showing, although we had just passed through several weeks of blistering heat such as had never before been known at this season. Radiance, Red Radiance, and Georg Arends were conspicuous for length of stem.

The best rose in my garden this year has been Rev. F. Page-Roberts. I love that rose for color, fragrance, form, length of stem, and its fine, healthy, disease-resistant foliage.

Other satisfactory, all-round roses so far have been Los Angeles, Richmond, Hoosier Beauty, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Maman Cochet, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Willowmere, Red Radiance, Radiance, Premier, Georg Arends, Frau Karl Druschki, Gruss an Teplitz, and Clotilde Soupert. Katharina Zeimet, too, is a record-breaker for bloom and hardiness. Orléans is only fair, but continuous.

Climbing Roses for Southern Climates

By CAPT. GEORGE C. THOMAS, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Again Captain Thomas has given us his careful observations. His great garden near Los Angeles is, in effect, a most important trial-garden, and the extent and quality of his hybridization will certainly have a great influence on American rose-growing.

It should be noted that the data following refers especially to southern climates, such as southern California and Florida, and is especially commended to the latter. The supplementary comments on old and new bush roses also indicate many sorts worth the attention of our friends in New Orleans, Florida, and southern Texas who fail with the varieties we must use in the North.

I THINK that one reason why roses are not as popular in America as they should be is because we have imported varieties and types from Europe which are not adapted to our widely varying climates. These roses, in many cases, have proved unsuccessful throughout the country. But now that the American Rose Society has attained a strength of 5,000 members, it ought to be able to show each district of our country that it should have its own type of rose. If this can be done, I am sure rose-growing will rapidly become more popular because it will be more successful.

In connection with the subject of understocks, I have conclusively proved that the Multiflora stock, so successful in Pennsylvania, is mighty poor in California; and I also hold the opinion that the Ragged Robin which is so useful in California is not adaptable to many parts of the East. For example, the Los Angeles rose has a bad reputation for hardiness in many parts of the East, due mostly, I believe, to its being largely grown on Ragged Robin stock. In the northern part of California, Manetti is used, and it is better in that section.

It is thus apparent that we must not only provide proper varieties of roses for different parts of the country but also furnish them on proper understocks. In other words, I think it is unfortunate to have any firm distribute roses throughout the United States on any one stock as best everywhere.

It is quite likely that this matter will work itself out gradually, and, in stating the case as I have done, I realize fully the limitations of our nurserymen and appreciate that they are

doing the best they can. Nevertheless, it is absolutely unfair to the buying public to sell roses grown on only one stock for wide distribution, because it is a source of dissatisfaction.

I further believe the sale of own-root roses reared by the hothouse system throughout the country has done more to hurt rose-growing than any other one factor.

In regard to adaptation of types to different sections, I maintained, in my article about Teas in last year's Annual, that Climbing Teas and Climbing Hybrid Teas were most valuable in southern climates. Another year's experience has firmly convinced me of this.

There is no possible comparison between the performance of Climbing Hybrid Tea roses here and in the East. In my experiments with them there we found very few which were good bloomers. They gave a mild spring burst of color and only an occasional scatterings of flowers thereafter. There were a few exceptions, such as Climbing Gruss an Teplitz, Climbing Mme. Jules Grolez, and Climbing Mme. Mélanie Soupert. In California, those roses are remarkably good and have a very long blooming period. Their first display is very much like the spring bloom of Wichuraianas in the quantity of flowers.

It affords me great pleasure to provide herewith a carefully worked-out list of climbers for southern climates. To make a complete list I would have to tabulate at least two hundred varieties, many of which I could not recommend. Therefore, I have boiled down the list to the roses which have been tested long enough to be sure about. I have also included a few about which information is needed because they are not worth growing. The good roses in this list will do quite well in the Pacific Northwest, too, and in all mild climates where the winter temperature does not often go below 20° F., but I do not pretend to be an expert on the hardiness of these roses. I do know that they are very remarkable and very beautiful, and have not had sufficient advertising for southern districts.

CLIMBING ROSES FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATES

Red

Climbing Hadley. Cl.HT. Too thin for great heat. The best red climber for cutting, and certainly the best dark red; fine grower and better foliage than dwarf, with long stems and fine perfume. A trifle better than Climbing Hoosier

Beauty; a splendid bloomer, and better all around than Climbing Château de Clos Vougeot, which varies in growth and loses foliage.

Climbing Richmond. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Best near coast. The best of the lighter reds, and a very prolific bloomer. Has fair cutting value; superior to Liberty.

Climbing General MacArthur. Cl.HT. (H. Dickson, 1923.) Best near coast. Wonderful as a decorative rose; continuous bloomer, and fine in every way, though fails somewhat in cutting value.

Mons. Désir. T. (Pernet pére, 1888.) Fine in dry heat. Very fine in spring; only fault, foliage mildews in dampness; good cutting value; fine fragrance; good lasting. (Dr. Mills greatly admires this rose.)

Souv. de Claudius Denoyel. Cl.HT. (Chambard, 1920.) Good in all districts. A peculiar color, verging on dark brown; very large grower with particularly fine foliage. Opens a trifle flat, but with clothed center and good stems and perfume. A continuous but not prolific bloomer.

Dr. Rouges. T. (Vve. Schwartz, 1893.) Needs coolness and dryness for best results. Another distinct color, much like wine; good growth; lots of bloom; some liability to mildew; and little perfume or cutting value.

Rose Romarin. T. (Nabonnand, 1888.) For everywhere. Not a solid red, but with sufficiently dark markings to be so classed, although much of the center is lighter; very prolific, fine foliage, some fragrance, and although of only fair form, lasts; valuable for cutting.

Climbing Laurent Carle. Cl.HT. (L. Mermet, 1924.) Best in dry heat. Not as good as others in growth, but with more resistant foliage, and a lasting rose with perfume. A great advance over the dwarf, but balls in dampness. Better than Cl. Etoile de France and much finer than Cl. H. V. Machin.

Barbara. HT. (W. E. Chaplin, 1923.) Needs heat without dampness. Very brilliant orange shades; continuous bloomer; may be trained as pillar or climber; foliage mildews. Valuable for distinct color; little perfume or cutting value.

Fellemberg. Cl.C. (Fellemberg, 1857.) Good in damp climates. Wonderful decorative rose of prolific and continuous bloom and good foliage, but medium growth. Little cutting value; does not last well. Especially good for hedges.

Kirsten Poulsen. Poly. (Poulsen, 1924.) Good under most conditions. A fine decorative single of striking color which lasts well; prolific bloomer; growth only moderate. Makes a fine hedge as a bush.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. Cl.C. (Storrs & Harrison, 1911.) For interior districts without dampness. Fine growth; little bloom on some plants unless root-pruned; foliage mildews; no cutting value but fine perfume.

Climbing Meteor. Cl.HT. (Dingee & Conard, 1901.) Opens quickly in heat. Fair growth; good foliage, which is easily lost. A nice bloomer, with perfume and some cutting value.

Climbing Cramoisie Supérieur. Cl.Bour. (Couturier, 1885.) Also known as Cl. Agrippina. Fair everywhere. Growth fair only; good foliage; fine bloomer; no cutting value and only slight perfume. Much like François Crousse, which has better growth but smaller flowers and no perfume.

Gloire des Rosomanes (Ragged Robin). Ben. (Vibert, 1825.) Does well everywhere. Fine growth as hedge or climber; good foliage but no cutting value. A prolific decorative with a rather hard, almost unpleasant color.

Winter Cheer. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1914.) Does well everywhere. A rose practically out of commerce, but a valuable red decorative with plenty of hardiness and good foliage; no cut-flower value.

Climbing Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Cl.HT. (J. Timmermans, 1923.) Best for interior with some altitude giving dry heat. A fine grower with good stem and fragrance, but balls easily in damp and mildews.

Climbing Legion. Cl.HT. Best in dry heat. Very fine grower; mildews; blooms in bursts; lasts and has cutting value, with perfume.

Climbing Red Radiance. Cl.HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1927.) Everywhere. Promises well but seems shy. Doubtful if any improvement over parent.

Climbing Orléans. Cl.Poly. (Levavasseur, 1913.) Advise against use in southern zones. Good grower, lots of bloom through first half of season, slowing up later, but nevertheless continuous; discolors badly and holds spoiled blooms; foliage varies; do not think this or F. J. Grootendorst worth growing.

Reine Olga de Würtemberg. Cl.HT. (Nabonnand, 1881.) Interior South. Reported fine in Texas. I have discarded it on southern California seacoast.

James Sprunt. Cl.Ben. (Sprunt, 1856.) Advise against its use. So bad it is mentioned only to be avoided.

George Dickson. HP. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.) Interior with heat. Gives fair to good climbing growth in southern climates, and very double heavy blooms with wonderful perfume, usually with weak neck. Not advised in seacoast climates. Does best leaning on a fence.

Hugh Dickson. HP. (H. Dickson, 1904.) Gives bloom off and on during summer in southern California seacoast. Best on a leaning fence. Fair growth and foliage, with cutting value.

Climbing Papa Gontier. Cl.T. (Chase & Co., 1905.) Fine growth; good bloom; fair to good foliage; no cutting value, but a fine decorative with lovely color. Much to be preferred to Reine Marie Henriette.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). H. Læv. (Dietrich & Turner, 1913.) The only one of the Cherokees recommended because singles in pink and white have superseded them, but there is no fine single red.

Bloomfield Courage. HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) A small, dark red with white center; fine growth and foliage. A Wichuraiana which in southern California seacoast gives five months of bloom and scattering blooms until Christmas.

Light-colored Climbers for Southern Climates

Gloire Lyonnaise. HP. (Guillot fils, 1884.) Seacoast districts; very hardy. An old rose never mentioned for the South, and which gives but a short season in the East. In California it blooms well and over a long season, but comes in bursts; foliage immune to disease. Hardly a climber but a high pillar.

Mme. Plantier. H.Nois. (Plantier, 1835.) Everywhere. Does well in growth, foliage, and bloom, but the flower is small, though double, and it is distinct; for a large collection rather than a small selection.

Paul's Lemon Pillar. Cl.HT. (Paul & Sons, 1915.) Best in zones without dampness. Does well in Pacific Northwest. Balls in dampness; mildews.

Lamarque. Nois. (Maréchal, 1830.) Everywhere. A fine continuous climber without much cutting value, but of good growth and bloom. Differs from Mme. Alfred Carriére in having a yellowish rather than a flesh or blush glow.

Bloomfield Simplicity. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Everywhere. Resists frost. A pure, paper-white single of medium growth, but very continuous, and with thick resistant foliage. A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki. (Royalties from its sale go to the American Rose Society.)

Bloomfield Discovery. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Everywhere. Resists frost. A single rose with fine growth and good foliage. Blooms freely through a long season. Has a lovely coloring when first open, but fades white. (Royalties go to the American Rose Society.)

Aimée Vibert. Nois. (Vibert, 1828.) Everywhere. A dwarf-growing old rose which makes a very heavy everblooming ground-cover with fine foliage and horizontal growth; must be planted about 3 feet apart.

Bloomfield Perfection. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Everywhere. Gives fine climbing growth if pruned below its terminal flowers and trained upward. Foliage perfect; a continuous bloomer; double, larger than Cécile Brunner, and with yellow coloring when first open; lasts well. (Royalties go to the American Rose Society.)

Climbing White Maman Cochet. Cl.T. (Needle & Co., 1911.) Best in reasonable heat. The best light-colored climber—a light yellow Maman Cochet.

Climbing Stevens. Cl.T. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) Everywhere. Fine grower; good foliage; a rose for cutting and far ahead of Niphetos and Devoniensis. Blooms through a long season. Prefer this to Climbing Frau Karl Druschki.

Climbing Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.) Everywhere. Better than the dwarf; good to very good grower; nice foliage; not a very free bloomer, but yields some exceptionally fine cut-flowers, and gives them through long season; distinct in color.

Mermaid. H.Bract (W. Paul & Son, 1918.) Everywhere. The best light-colored single, and far ahead of Cherokee. Better used as ground-cover than as climber; fine growth and lovely foliage; large blooms continuously produced.*

Cascadia. HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Everywhere. A continuous blooming climber with large growth, good foliage, and cascades of lightest flesh-pink or white corymbs of small single blooms, appearing like phlox. Needs at least two seasons to do its best in the South, but in Portland is established quickly.

Keystone. Mult. (Dingee & Conard, 1904.) Everywhere. A remarkably large grower with immune and retained foliage; double flowers continuously produced. Fine as climber or ground-cover.

Mme. Alfred Carriére. Nois. (Schwartz, 1879.) Everywhere. Very big grower; good foliage; double, flat flowers with blush at center. Little cutting value, but a fine continuous white climber for every southern garden.

Pink Climbers for Southern Climates

Souv. de Mme. Léonie Viennot. Cl.T. (Bernaix, 1898.) Everywhere. An exceptionally large-growing, double decorative of distinct color—light rose-pink with yellow shading toward center; little perfume or cutting value. Gives a tremendous amount of bloom until late summer, so much that its falling petals litter the ground, but little fall bloom. Foliage is only fair.

Gloire de Dijon. Cl.T. (Jacotot, 1853.) Climates without extremes of damp or heat. Fine strong climber, with prolific bloom and some cutting value. Limited more by short stems than by type of bloom. Mildews badly at times, and requires equable conditions for best results.

Bloomfield Decoration. HW. (Capt. Thomas, 1922.) Everywhere. Stands frost well. Bears continuously its corymbs of small, single, light pink flowers. Growth varies but foliage is perfect and well held. May be used as an ever-blooming ground-cover or climber. Far ahead of roses of one bloom period.

Georg Arends. HP. (Hinner, 1910.) Everywhere. Extremely hardy. Reasonable grower if properly trained. A rose with fine cutting value and exquisite perfume. Foliage mildews and does better on a leaning fence with lots of ventilation. Has periods of no bloom but gives plenty in bursts through entire season. Used as a semi-climber it is much finer than as a bush.

Climbing Los Angeles. Cl.HT. (Howard & Smith, 1925.) Best in cool districts. Fair growth only; good cutting value; slight perfume; loses foliage in long season but very beautiful.

*This rose is also successful in the East, blooming freely and beautifully. Its canes sometimes freeze near Harrisburg, but flowers are freely produced on new growths of the current year.—Editor.

Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay. Cl.HT. (Easlea, 1917.) Everywhere. Very fine grower; reasonably good; well-held foliage; flower medium size; lasts well; slight perfume; continuous bloomer in occasional bursts.

Climbing Cécile Brunner. Cl.Poly. (Riverside, Calif., 1901.) Everywhere. A good, large-growing, decorative pink with perfect, well-held foliage and a most prolific bloomer. Flower small, double, and fades in sun. Plant stands shade or sun.

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. Cl.HT. (Chauvry, 1901.) Good grower; fair foliage; good bloomer but balls in dampness. Best in Pacific Northwest.

Mrs. George C. Thomas. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1925.) Everywhere. Fine salmon decorative, semi-double blooms of good size, with strong growth and good foliage. Blooms over very long season; no cutting value and little perfume. A distinct color, and very dependable in South.

Kitty Kininmonth. Cl.HT. (Alister Clark, 1922.) Everywhere. A wonderful decorative rose with a specially clear brisk color; flower very large; growth fine; foliage fair and will hold.

Bloomfield Rocket. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) A very fine large solid pink single with fair growth and very good, well-held foliage; prolific bloomer and superior in southern California to the Pink Cherokee in continuity. A good climbing pink single for Southern zones, with the advantage of hardiness.

Climbing Maman Cochet. Cl.T. (Howard & Smith, 1915.) Everywhere. Less fine in cool dampness. Wonderful in every way except strength of stem, which, however, improves with proper pruning. Old, established plants furnish many good blooms for cutting. A fine pink climber but with a tendency to ball in dampness, nevertheless in a class by itself.

Climbing Columbia. Cl.HT. (Totty, 1920.) Best in cool dampness. One of the best of the pink Hybrid Tea climbers, with the fault of discoloration in heat, but fine growth and foliage, long stems and lovely perfume; not a prolific bloomer, yet always furnishes a few fine blooms for cutting.

Climbing Lady Ashtown. Cl.HT. (Bradley, 1909.) Everywhere. Not a favorite with me but does so well with many others that it is placed near the top. No bad faults but often lacks substance; continuous, scattering bloom.

Climbin gMme. Segond Weber. Cl.HT. (Ardagh.) Everywhere. A new introduction which gives very large blooms with fine stems for cutting. Seems most promising; strongly recommended.

Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer. Cl.HT. (Howard Rose Co., 1918.) Best in dry heat. Fine grower, with cutting value, but susceptible to mildew. One of the most prolific-blooming of the pink climbers with pretensions to form.

Climbing Rose Marie. Cl.HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1927.) Does not last in heat. A fine rose, the climber better than the dwarf; foliage good, except in great dampness; cutting value and lovely perfume.

Bloomfield Exquisite. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Best for northern parts of Southern zones or altitude. Strong growth; clear light pink blooms, with fragrance and cut-flower value; stems fair; very free bloomer over a long season; foliage good but lost in continued heat. Enough hardiness to stand bad frosts.

Yellow Climbers for Southern Districts

Climbing Sunstar. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) For cool districts. A new climber of good color, which is growing and blooming well, and seems better than Climbing Constance the first year; does not last.

Climbing Irish Fireflame. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.) Not yet recommended. Growth uncertain so far; foliage good; apparently varies, and unless of large growth would prefer the dependable dwarf pruned for decoration.

Climbing Marquise de Sinety. Cl.HT. Cool climates. Good growth; much better than dwarf; color very distinct and attractive; little cut-flower value; mildews, but better than Climbing Mme. Mélanie Soupert, as it lasts better.

Billard et Barré, Cl.T. (Pernet-Ducher, 1899), and *Climbing Georges Schwartz,* Cl.T., (Knight). Cool districts. These are much alike; the first is a more dependable grower and neither is remarkable; but on account of their bright yellow are attractive decoratives.

Mahella. Cool climates. An unknown rose bred by Father Schoener, and his best climber tested here. Growth fair; foliage good; rose of fine size and form, with cutting value and delicate perfume; just misses being very fine; not double enough to last well, though color holds.

Climbing Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Cl.HT., and *Climbing Wm. F. Dreer,* Cl.HT. Not recommended. Two new roses difficult to secure, and not thoroughly tested.

Bishop Darlington. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1927.) Cool zones. Good grower; very fine foliage; continuous bloomer; deep orange bud, opening semi-double up to 18 petals; color fades. Should do well in Pacific Northwest.

Ghislaine de Feligonde. Mult. (Turbat, 1916.) Cool climates. Fine grower; continuous clusters of small double blooms which fade; foliage good in spring; fair only in fall; really better as a large bush and superior to Alister Stella Gray.

E. Veyrat Hermanos. Cl.T. (Bernaix, 1895.) Best in heated zones. An old rose, nearly out of commerce. Good strong growth; foliage only fair; blooms well but balls in damp; some blooms very fine. Well worth growing even with its fault. Color varies from light yellow to apricot red, and bronze.

Bloomfield Success. Cl.T. (Capt. Thomas, 1928.) Everywhere. The largest-growing of the Bloomfield hardy everblooming climbers. Very fine in southern climates, with perfect, well-retained foliage. Bud deep orange-flame, opening to semi-double canary blooms with lilac shading. Drops its petals cleanly. Wonderful spring and early summer bloom, and scattering till frost. (Royalties from its sale go to the American Rose Society.)

Belle Lyonnaise. T. (Levet, 1860.) Best in heat. A yellow companion to Gloire de Dijon, opening flatter but with well-clothed center. Fair growth; good foliage; continuous bloomer. Should be grown throughout the South.

Squatter's Dream. H. Gig. (Alister Clark, 1923.) Best in cool climates. Not a climber, but good as a ground-cover for its very fine foliage and continuous bloom. Good yellow of fair form and low spreading growth.

Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau. Cl.HT. Best in cool climate. Good growth and wonderful spring bloom, but lacks continuity, although it gives occasional flowers through season; very striking and has some fine blooms for cutting; foliage lost in long growing season.

Climbing Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Cl.HT. (Western Rose Co., 1926.) Better than the dwarf; fair grower; foliage lost; some blooms very fine.

Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot. Cl.HT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) For cool seacoast climates. Blooms well but fades quickly; stems weak; loses foliage; distinct but disappointing.

Bloomfield Dainty. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Everywhere. Good growth; may be used as climber or hedge; foliage impervious to mildew; lost at end of long season. A distinct single rose, deep canary, of medium size, which blooms through long season.

Bloomfield Comet. Cl.HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1924.) Large growth; very fine thick foliage, well retained. A single whose color is between that of Irish Fire-flame and Irish Elegance; of large size and good substance; holds its color in sunlight. Continuous through long season. Quite hardy. (Royalties from its sale go to the American Rose Society.)

Crepuscule. Nois. (Dubreuil, 1904.) Everywhere. Large growth; fine foliage; blooms continuously; small deep orange bud opening yellow, and double. A great decorative and far superior to Climbing Yellow Cécile Brunner.

Mrs. Oakley Fisher. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Everywhere. Of medium growth; a fine single with distinct color and a good bloomer.

Climbing Paul Lédé. Cl.HT. (Stuart Low & Co., 1913.) Everywhere. Not pure yellow, but otherwise very fine, with splendid growth, good foliage, and cutting value. A prolific and constant bloomer.

Maréchal Niel. Nois. (Pradel, 1864.) Dry conditions with no frost. Only good in certain sections, as it is very tender and mildews and balls easily.

Climbing Sunburst. Cl.HT. (Howard Rose Co., 1915.) Best in cool conditions. A very vigorous grower with good foliage and a fine bloomer with splendid color, its fault being lack of lasting in heat; blooms often very large.

Climbing Golden Ophelia. Cl.HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Everywhere. Not a large grower; flower of medium size, lasts quite well, and has fine stems. A dependable rose and does well even in partial shade.

Rêve d'Or. Nois. (Ducher, 1869.) Everywhere. The most prolific climber of medium size but only fair for cutting. Very vigorous growth; resistant retained foliage. Consider it better than Duchesse d'Auerstädt.

Climbing Lady Hillingdon. Cl.T. (Hicks, 1917.) Best in cool dampness. A splendid improvement over the dwarf, although plants vary in size, and it usually is a small grower for a climber. Foliage very good and color striking.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Cl.T. (J. Henderson, 1889.) Dry conditions A better rose than Maréchal Niel. As a rule, balls in wet and damp, but in reasonable heat is a very fine grower and bloomer with cut-flower value.

OTHER LITTLE-KNOWN ROSES GOOD FOR THE SOUTH

Since preparing the foregoing list, further experience indicates that there are other valuable varieties which should be described. The following list does not include certain well-known roses which are of extreme value here, but presents the best of newer introductions as well as selected varieties not generally in commerce and not known in this section.

Emphasis should be given to the fact that all of these varieties are in abundant bloom on this date, December 15, 1927, and have been producing flowers for more than eight months.

It may seem surprising that many of them are old roses seldom seen in this country, but many valuable kinds have been found among those old, untested sorts as well as in the novelties. Not all of these are climbers; some dwarf Teas and Hybrid Teas of outstanding merit have been included.

Alice Broomhall. T. (A. Schwartz, 1910.) A nice Tea, much like Souvenir of Stella Gray, with better stem and good foliage.

Altmärker. HT. (J. C. Schmidt, 1907.) Not sufficiently hardy for the East and hard to establish in the South. Color midway between Souvenir de Catherine Guillot and Souvenir of Stella Gray, but with a very much better stem than either; valuable on account of its brilliant color and lovely form.

Baronne Charles de Gargan. T. (Soupert, 1894.) A climber of good growth, very fine retained foliage, and double, sulphur-yellow bloom of medium size. Should be adaptable to the interior South.

Bloomfield Abundance. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) A decorative of strong growth, in the South up to 6 feet. Perfect well-held foliage. Most profuse and continuous bloomer; small-sized, double bloom of salmon-pink produced in clusters. Valuable for massing or hedge.

Bloomfield Perfection. A strong-growing climber with perfect foliage, immune to disease and well retained. Gives constant bloom during the entire season. Flowers soft cream, with yellow or orange markings and a pink suffusion, extremely double, of medium size, and good lasting qualities, open well, strong honey perfume. Bred for an everblooming climber in the East, this rose is valuable in the South for its all-season decorative qualities.

Bouquet d'Or. Nois. (Ducher, 1872.) A distinct Noisette, much on the order of Gloire de Dijon though not so prolific; more yellow and less salmon in its color. Superior to Gloire de Dijon, Mme. Bérard, and Mme. Moreau in form of flower, clearness of color, and freedom from mildew.

Callisto. H.Musk. (Pemberton, 1920.) A rampant, decorative climber, with small, double, light lemon- or straw-yellow flowers in clusters; very profuse and continuous bloomer. No cutting value. Foliage fairly well retained.

Climbing Mme. Charles Lutaud. Cl.HT. (P. Guillot, 1922.) Majority of plants do not give strong climbing growth, but their vigor is greater than the dwarf. This is a beautiful yellow of fine cutting value for southern climates.

Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Cl.HT. (Morse, 1920.) Growth usually poor, but far excelling the dwarf in dependability; produces larger flowers over a more extended period. It loses foliage, but appears free from "die-back." Absolutely distinct. Valuable.

Climbing Duchess of Wellington. Prefer this to normal dwarf form. Majority of plants give good growth and continuous bloom.

Climbing Etoile de France. Cl.HT. (Howard, 1915.) Superior to dwarf. Good growth and valuable for interior south.

Climbing Lady Greenall. Cl.HT. (W. E. Lippiatt.) Varies in growth but most prolific in bloom. Mildews on the coast but the blooms are full enough for interior South. Stems fine for cutting and color most attractive.

Climbing Le Vesuve. Cl. Ben. Has good climbing growth and foliage. Double, medium-size bloom of wine-red, with buff center. Distinct. Shy the first year.

Climbing Mme. Jules Grolez. Cl.HT. (Gamon, 1911.) Much superior to dwarf. One of the most continuous of the Hybrid Tea climbers; 6-foot growth; foliage mildews in extreme dampness. Valuable throughout interior South and hardy in central East. Not in American commerce.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. T. (Schwartz, 1876.) Good growth; fair foliage, well held; attractive flower of distinct color and medium size; China rose on a coppery yellow ground.

David Pradel. T. (Pradel, 1854.) A distinct, old, clear lilac-rose Tea of cutting value with good foliage. Unknown in this country and strongly recommended for southern climates.

Dr. Felix Guyon. T. (Mari, 1900.) A yellow Tea much like Mme. Vermorel, with foliage immune to mildew and flower opens more easily. Distinctly good in southern seacoast climates.

Docteur Grill. T. (Bonnaire, 1886.) Good growth; well-held foliage; some cutting value; coppery red bud; flower double; aurora with outer petals sometimes splashed carmine. Bloom usually with good stem, but it usually opens somewhat flat.

Evrard Ketten. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1920.) Double, red blooms with cutting value. Rather shy but good. Medium growth; good foliage; strong stems.

Felicity. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1919.) A very fine pink Hybrid Tea. Distinct; good cutting value; splendid growth and perfume. Recommended.

Frau Math. Noehl. HT. (N. Welter, 1913.) Lemon-yellow; somewhat loose but has cutting value; fragrant. Good, all-round garden rose.

Générale Marie Raievsky. HP. (Ketten Bros., 1911.) Continuous bloom. Double, pale pink blooms with salmon center; open well; far more valuable than roses of Clio type. Good retained foliage; vigorous growth. A distinct everbloomer with cutting value.

Hilde Nicolai. HT. (N. Welter, 1915.) Yellow, with very fine foliage, strong stems, and valuable for cut flower purposes, although not a prolific bloomer. Recommended.

Ida Münch. HT. (W. Beschnidt, 1919.) Cross of Frau Karl Druschki and the old Billard et Barré. Color midway between its parents; semi-climbing growth. Very fine foliage; good cutting value; distinct and strongly recommended; greatly superior to Paul's Lemon Pillar in foliage, continuity of bloom, and opening qualities, although deeper in color.

Justizrat Dr. Hessert. HT. (P. Lambert, 1919.) A valuable decorative. Salmon-pink blooms of medium size and fair cutting value. Produces flowers in marvelous profusion; strong and bushy, up to 5 feet. Foliage well retained. Cross between General MacArthur and Tip-Top.

Johanna Hogervorst. HT. (J. Timmermans, 1916.) Cross between Mme. Mélanie Soupert and Lyon Rose. A beautiful, light-colored rose of cutting value, good habit, and distinct. Recommended.

Königin Maria Therese. HT. (P. Lambert, 1915.) A seedling of Frau Karl Druschki. Strong growth; good foliage; prolific bloomer. Flowers bright carmine-red of great size and cutting value, although loose; distinct perfume. Strongly recommended.

Königin Viktoria von Schweden. HT. (Fr. Ries, 1919.) Light blush-yellow, much of the Ophelia color, but distinctly superior in lasting qualities and larger bloom. Foliage and growth first class in every particular. Good cutting value. A cross between Mme. Segond Weber and Joseph Hill.

Marguerite Guillard. HP. (C. Chambard, 1915.) A sport from Frau Karl Druschki and similar except that it is absolutely thornless, has superior foliage, and a mild but distinct perfume not noticeable in its parent. Flowers last longer after cut although perhaps a trifle smaller. Blooms almost the entire year in southern California and is in full bloom in December.

Marie Van Houtte. T. (Ducher, 1877.) Fine growth and production. Without cutting value and rather darker in the center than White Cochet. Best for interior south.

Mevrouw Boreel van Hogelanden. T. (M. Leenders & Co., 1918.) Fine growth, good foliage, and nice double. Flesh, shaded carmine and pink.

Miss Alice de Rothschild. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.) Fine, double, canary-yellow Tea. Large flower with good stem, lasting. Growth fair and foliage mildews in dampness. Best for interior South.

Miss Marston. T. (Pries, 1890.) A light-colored Tea. Should be grown through southern zones.

Miss Rowena Thom. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1928.) A new seedling of remarkable value, combining strong growth and blooming qualities with cut-flower merit.

Mlle. Iréne Hennessy. HT. (P. Guillot, 1923.) Much the color of Legion. Good growth; nice foliage; of cutting value, but little fragrance; twenty-one petals. Valuable in any garden but without remarkable merit.

**Mme. Auguste Choutet.* HT. (Godard, 1902.) Climbing Tea. Grows 6 feet the first year. Foliage dark green, without disease; flower very large, double deep saffron-yellow, lasting well. Somewhat shy but so beautiful it is most valuable. A better rose than Mahella and much superior in lasting quality to Climbing Lady Hillingdon.

Mme. Charles Singer. T. (C. Nabonnand, 1916.) A fine red Tea with good cutting value. Flowers come singly on a strong stem. Foliage entirely immune to disease. Valuable in the southern seacoast districts because it does not ball or mildew, and worth growing in heated areas on account of its lasting qualities.

**Mme. Hector Leuillot.* HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1902.) Climbing Tea. Once a favorite in Dr. Huey's Philadelphia garden, although canes winter-killed to some extent with him. Hard to establish in southern climates but worth extra effort. Produces in its second year distinct and lovely double blooms of orange-yellow, sometimes splashed with crimson; good cutting value; exquisite perfume.

Mme. Jules Gravereaux. T. (Soupert, 1901.) Flower of great size and beautiful form. Mildews badly on coast and does not develop well in dampness. Valuable climber for interior South.

Mme. Marie Lavalley. HN. (Nabonnand, 1881.) Climber. Good growth, fine retained foliage, flower rather large but loose and semi-double. A decorative pink tested one year. Recommended for seacoast sections in South.

Molly Sharman-Crawford. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.) Flowers medium to large; specially fine for cutting with long stems; little perfume. Blooms all the year. Foliage well held; slight mildew in dampness on young foliage. Good growth; distinct.

Mrs. C. W. Edwards. HT. (McGredy & Son, 1924.) Strong growth and fair cut-flower value. Double blooms of distinct color, lacking perfume. Slight tendency to mildew.

Mrs. Dunlop Best. HT. (Hicks, 1916.) Not full enough for interior districts but remarkably fine for seacoast on account of its foliage and lack of balling. Has splendid cutting value, especially in the fall, and has become popular in New South Wales, being placed No. 18 in Hazlewood's general list. An old rose which is commencing to come into its own, and is far superior to many later introductions. Hardy.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.) A very fine rose with good cutting value. Requires special care for best results. Soft cream-yellow, with fawn center. Dr. Huey grew this rose to perfection in Philadelphia.

Paul Nabonnand. T. (Nabonnand, 1878.) Large growth; very fine foliage, well held; no mildew. Flowers of medium size, double, opens well, light rose to strawberry in the center. Good on seacoast. Decorative.

Peintre Renoir. Strong-growing Tea with good foliage and pink flowers; prolific bloomer; has some cutting value.

Perle des Jaunes. T. (Reymond, 1903.) An old remarkably prolific, deep yellow Tea. Holds color well in heat and is a fine decorative.

Professeur Ganiviat. T. (Perrier, 1890.) Fair growth; good foliage. Medium-sized wine-color blooms with orange glow in center; has cutting value.

Rathswell. A most valuable light red Tea for seacoast areas; has cutting value. (The complete or correct name of this rose is in doubt.)

Recuerdo de Antonio Peluffo. T. (Soupert & Notting, 1910.) An old Tea which rivals the best of the Hybrid Teas in size and cutting value. Variegated light yellow and pink. Strongly recommended for all southern climates.

Red Maman Cochet. A variegated rather than a solid red, but distinct from pink Maman Cochet and valuable in all districts where the latter is satisfactory.

*Note that it was introduced as an HT.—Editor.

Rembrandt. Portland type.* (Moreau-Robert, 1883.) Blooms continuously over a long season. Good foliage well retained. Flowers of cutting value.

Reine Mère d'Italie. HT. (P. Bernaix, 1910.) Medium-sized, distinct, apricot-ochre-yellow blooms, sometimes showing pink markings. Foliage well retained. Recommended.

Rosomane Narcisse Thomas. T. (P. Bernaix, 1908.) Fine variegated copper, orange and red blooms. Very prolific. Most valuable for southern zones.

Robin Hood. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1912.) Crimson-scarlet. Does very well in southern California, much more valuable than the average novelty red. Constant bloomer throughout the year; good growth; more than average foliage; has cut-flower value and fine perfume.

Rosette Delizy. T. (Nabonnand, 1922.) Much like the old Mme. Jean Dupuy or Hugo Roller, with the advantage that it is valuable for seacoast areas. Perfect foliage, immune to mildew; flower smaller than Mme. Jean Dupuy. Strongly recommended.

Ruhm von Steinfurth. HP. (Weigand, 1920.) Profuse all-season bloom. Very large, fragrant red flowers on a tall, sturdy bush with good foliage. Has cutting value.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. HT. (P. Guillot, 1895.) Decorative; hard to establish; remarkably fine color.

Souvenir de Gilbert Nabonnand. T. (C. Nabonnand, 1920.) Variegated copper and pink, fine growth; foliage immune to mildew; good cutting value; continuous and prolific bloomer; holds foliage tenaciously. Entirely distinct, and strongly recommended for southern seacoast climates.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. T. (Soupert & Notting, 1902.) A splendid yellow Tea of good cutting value and with perfect foliage.

Sunny South. HT. (Alister Clark, 1918.) An Australian introduction of highest value for decorative purposes and as a cut-flower. Very bushy up to 10 feet. Flowers continuously and freely; soft pink with yellow shadings. Foliage remarkably resistant to disease. Almost in a class by itself for hedge or massing.

V. Vivo é hijos. T. (Bernaix, 1894.) A variegated pink Tea, verging on salmon and apricot. Good growth; very floriferous; perfect foliage. Strongly recommended for southern zones.

W. Freeland Kendrick. HT. (Capt. Thomas, 1920.) Semi-Climber. Originally thought better for the coast but of good value throughout the South. Offspring of Aviateur Blériot and Mme. Caroline Testout. Resists disease. Double flowers of good size, paper white with light peach or fawn center. Continuous; prolific.

*A small and never very clearly defined class preceding the true HP.'s and closely allied to them.—Editor.

THE Editor hopefully commends Captain Thomas' careful studies, and Mr. Teas' inquiries and suggestions which follow on page 105, to the many rose friends who write from localities in southern United States, bewailing their difficulties with the roses of the North. If only they will try the classes commended to their attention, they will almost surely be rewarded with roses that are adapted to their conditions, for there's "a rose for every garden."

PLATE V. Some of Captain Thomas' Seedling Roses

Top. No. 269B16, Hardy Everblooming Yellow Climber

Middle. Bloomfield Decoration
See A. R. A., 1925, page 194

Bottom. Bloomfield Abundance

Top. Bloomfield Courage
See pages 96 and 147

Middle. A new white Tea (3 months from seed)

Bottom. Bloomfield Comet

PLATE VI. SWEET SEVENTEEN, an Australian Hybrid Tea, blooming at Breeze Hill

This is one of a number of Australian varieties sent to the Editor last spring by Mr. Harry Hazlewood from New South Wales

Help Wanted in Texas?

By EDWARD TEAS, Houston, Texas

EDITOR'S NOTE.—An interrogation mark has been added to the title above, because there are contradictory paragraphs to follow. What help can we in the chilly North offer to Texas friends who grow Radiance "8 to 9 feet high," and who enjoy the Banksias we never see at home, and the Teas and Noisettes only as we coddle them?

Mr. Teas writes: "We lack representation and recognition in the American Rose Society." The way is open; the 18 members of the Society credited to Houston in the 1927 Handbook, and the 138 in the whole of Texas, may well be increased tenfold, with an automatic assurance of both representation and recognition to follow.

But there are very serious aspects to Mr. Teas' good-humored hint. We do need to propose proper roses for Texas, which, all too much like Florida, has been taking its rose fashions from the North without developing its own advantages, just as great Texan cities have imitated the skyscraper disadvantages and errors of New York and Chicago. We beg Texas to develop the Tea roses as her "best bet," and to use and improve the Noisettes.

Then there is apparent a belief that the American Rose Society has some long hand to reach to Texas, some mysterious power to educate and encourage, which has so far been withheld from the great Lone Star State. But the American Rose Society is only what its members make it, and no member in it is greater than his fellow. The officers work without pay and with scanty facilities; they have no fund for promotion, no way in which to help, save that membership does open widely the door for rose fellowship, rose correspondence, and rose advance.

Texas sends North many millions of rose plants each year, grown to the order of the merchants in less-favored regions. Texas can grow roses and try roses as no other state can; she can, and ought to, help us in helping herself. Mr. Teas tells how. Elsewhere (page 93), Captain Thomas lists many roses especially adaptable for Texas trial.

THE American Rose Society is a good thing and is doing a good work in the North, East, and West in promulgating interest in rose-culture. However, the South, and particularly Texas, where roses grow so remarkably well, is scantily considered. We lack representation and recognition in the American Rose Society, and we need all the enthusiasm and encouragement that can be instilled into the minds of our own people, as well as reliable information concerning the care and cultivation of roses in this region, which is entirely different from the sections where practically all such literature and information originate.

The world's best roses grow in greatest perfection in our dooryards and gardens. Our naturally heavy soil is unsurpassed,

while in our mild climate we may harvest a wealth of these beautiful flowers almost every day in the year. Thus we enjoy the glories of the garden while our northern neighbors shovel snow and await the March winds and April showers to bring them a single crop of the Queen of Flowers in May or June. Beautiful as their much-praised Hugonis, General Jacqueminots, and Magna Chartas may seem for a week in June,* we may have our homes adorned with beautiful roses from our gardens almost all of the entire fifty-two weeks, and while the northern varieties do not thrive with us, we are more than compensated.

But the "Grand Old South" is hungering for roses and for accurate information on rose-culture, including the varieties best adapted to its climate. We have too often been led astray by literature and advice intended for the colder sections of the country where few Tea roses are grown and the Hybrid Remontant (Perpetual) and other hardy roses are most prevalent. We are thoroughly convinced by more than forty years of experience and observation, the better half of which has been in the Gulf Coast of southern Texas, that any attempt to shape our course in rose-growing by northern methods brings fatal results.

There is in Texas an awakening in rose-growing, for the love of roses is a latent ember readily fanned into flame by that most potent of all factors in gardening—a good example. Everybody loves roses, but until recent years they were the luxury of the rich or the favored, while today they are finding a welcome place in every man's garden. The memories of roses in June, a sweet memory, is replaced with roses in December and every month in the year—not Josain Hanets, or the Boursaults that grew over the door, but magnificent long-stemmed Tea and Hybrid Tea roses that often make their fair cousins in the florists' windows blush with mortification.

The American Rose Society should have thousands of "red hot" members in the South. We need, most of all, more enthusiastic workers, and we hope that Houston is in line for an active, aggressive rose campaign that will make it rival Portland as a rose city. We look toward the day when the American

*This isn't quite fair, Mr. Teas; we do have roses longer than one week in June.—EDITOR.

Rose Society may make a happy pilgrimage to Texas, to Houston, visiting Tyler and other rose-growing sections of the state.

Last year the Tyler growers' slogan was "twenty million roses" (cuttings for budding), and we saw as beautiful fields of vigorous plants there as we have ever seen in the rose-growing sections of New York, New Jersey, or in the far-famed fields of California. But these were northern varieties, grown to ship north.

Among the most successful roses in our gardens, the three Radiances (Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell) stand out like mountain peaks. For years they have surpassed all other roses in our section, being constantly in bloom, having strong, vigorous growth, long-stemmed flowers of good substance and keeping qualities, fragrant and always beautiful.

One of our neighbors gathered more than a thousand dozen roses the first season from eight dozen rose bushes, and the same garden produced forty-one dozen blooms in three days in the spring rose-time. These are not exceptional instances; other gardens may have exceeded this production, and probably did.

It is not uncommon to see Radiance rose bushes in our gardens 6 to 7 feet, and occasionally 8 to 9 feet high, laden with long-stemmed blossoms. These striking illustrations, combined with the numerous instances in our gardens of "grand old rose bushes," often so old that their origin is forgotten, have convinced us, along with years of careful experience, that too much trimming is a dangerous thing for southern roses.

Ever seeking the most dependable roses for our gardens, we have confined our plantings too largely to the old standard varieties, and here is where we need the aid of the American Rose Society. Every year we try out new roses, but for the most part they soon become like the "snows of yesteryear." Our growers often recognize merit in them, but, for lack of advertising, which would place them before the rose-buying public, they soon "fade out" and our gardens are still planted with the better-known varieties.

Among the red roses, other than Red Radiance, none has surpassed Francis Scott Key, although Etoile de France is

popular and Padre is promising. Strange to say, Edward Mawley, Hadley, Sensation, General MacArthur, National Emblem, Château des Clos Vougeot, American Beauty, and many others do only passably well, at least by comparison with Red Radiance.

Among the pink roses, other than Radiance, we like Briarcliff, Columbia, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Antoine Rivoire, and the Killarneys. Some still ask for Maman Cochet, and Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller promises well.

Of the yellow and apricot shades, Lady Hillingdon far outsells all others combined, although not as double as many would like. Sunburst and Mrs. Aaron Ward are popular, as well as Golden Ophelia, Mme. Alexandre Dreux, and Mrs. Lovell Swisher. Ophelia and Mme. Butterfly find many admirers in the spring flower shows.

Of Pernetianas, the only one so far worth having is Grande Duchesse Marie-Adelaide, although we are still trying Souvenir de Claudius Pernet with varying success, while Los Angeles, Mme. Edouard Herriot, the Lyon Rose, Miss Lolita Armour, and the like, are as yesterday when it is passed.

We have found no satisfactory white rose, although Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria is most planted and Frau Karl Druschki is most admired when in bloom. Mrs. Dudley Cross colors in warm weather and is hidden with blushes, while White Maman Cochet follows suit. White Killarney is beautiful in the bud in early spring, but is not a good summer boarder. We have great hopes of Edel.

On our waiting list we have many roses of promise, not necessarily newer ones. Varieties which are doing well include Commonwealth, Crusader, Gorgeous, Mary Countess of Ilchester, La Detroit, My Maryland, Mrs. George Shawyer, and Pilgrim.*

Of climbing roses we find the once-blooming Climbing American Beauty, Mary Wallace, Paul's Scarlet Climber, and

*Let the Editor suggest right here that Texas members and Mr. Teas give the "Proof of the Pudding" in this issue a very careful "once over". Surely they will find there something into which they can "sink their teeth". Frankly, Mr. Teas' waiting list is "pretty bad", judged by the experience of the past. Most of the roses here mentioned are "has beens" and "no accounts", thrown out of good rosarians' gardens long ago. Where are Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Foley-Hobbs, Souv. de Mme. Boullet, Lady Craig, W. E. Wallace, Etoile de Hollande, Mrs. Wm. C. Egan, Miss Willmott, Betty Uprichard—all better than any in his list, and equally promising for the South?

Tausendschön, very useful and very glorious in spring, while American Pillar, Silver Moon, and Dr. W. Van Fleet often give us a grand show if there is enough cold weather to render them dormant in winter. The white and yellow Banksias grow to unbelievable size. One we recall has a trunk diameter of about 8 inches and covers a vast domain. Very early in spring it festoons everything in loveliness with a perfume like violets.

Of everblooming climbers, we like Cl. Etoile de France best among the red ones, although Reine Marie Henriette is the best seller, and Cl. Meteor is good if given a place in the sun where it is not attacked by mildew. Cl. Souv. of Wootton is wonderful as a winter bloomer.

Of pink everblooming roses, our favorites are Cl. Columbia, Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout, and Cl. Killarney, although Cl. La France, Cl. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, and Cl. Maman Cochet have individual charms.

Among yellow climbers, we are in the native haunts of Maréchal Neil and like Cl. Lady Hillingdon, Cl. Perle des Jardins, and Solfatare.

Among white climbing roses, we favor Cl. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria most, but sometimes obtain variety by using Frau Karl Druschki as a climber because it grows as vigorously as the Tea and Hybrid Tea climbers.

One of the nurseries near Tyler discovered a Cl. Lady Hillingdon and a Cl. Radiance in sports which developed this summer in their rose blocks.

Of Hybrid Perpetual roses we have found Paul Neyron, J. B. Clark, and Frau Karl Druschki the only ones that pay their board bills. Strange as it may seem, General Jacqueminot and many other beautiful Remontant roses of the North do not get wide enough awake to give us a blossom even in the spring. Likewise, with all her garlands of glory, Dorothy Perkins often goes four to five years without a bloom, evidently waiting for "resurrection morn."

We are rose mad and have set our stakes for a million roses for Houston, and we do want to deserve and insist that the members of the American Rose Society make a rose pilgrimage to Texas—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

United Horticulture

"FOR a more adequate representation of horticulture in national affairs, a more general appreciation of the value of plants to humanity, and a more beautiful America," there is now in process a movement looking forward to the formation of "United Horticulture."

That the cause of horticulture in this country can be measurably advanced by a coördination of the various horticultural interests of the country, is the belief of more than one group of interested workers. The dimensions of the project are as large as the potential interest in horticulture. Involved in the equation are groups representing amateur, commercial, scientific, and educational activities.

When an attempt is made to secure the coöperation of these interests in any proper movement of national scope, there is realization of the present lack of any facilities for united action.

How best such coördination can be wisely achieved is not so apparent. Before any attempt is made to decide a matter of so great importance, the factors involved need to be carefully catalogued, scrutinized, and studied.

To this end a survey is already under way. The Committee which has been asked to undertake that survey includes, as yet, but a small group of interested workers from various important fields. The Chairman of this Survey Committee is Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa.; the Executive Secretary is E. L. D. Seymour, writer and horticultural student, who has broad experience.

It is hoped that a way may be found whereby, with the least cost and friction, the vast and diverse horticultural interests of America may be coördinated. As its analogy there is the American Association for the Advancement of Science, inconspicuous, powerful, efficient. If this movement takes effective form, it can provide for the American horticulturist a new opportunity for usefulness, a new way to avoid waste, a new helpfulness in the fine work of making a more beautiful America.

So United Horticulture is commended as a project yet to be developed but well worth favorable consideration by those interested in seeing horticulture come into its own.

Roses of Australia

By T. A. STEWART
President National Rose Society of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In a singular way the great southern commonwealths are close to America in rose relationships. Annually we have helpful rose reports and rose ideas from the land where Christmas comes in the heart of summer. (A holiday letter from one Australian friend, dated late in November, reports the glory in roses of the "spring" just then merging into summer!) The varieties mentioned by Mr. Stewart are at Breeze Hill and in Plate VI is shown another that has entirely won the Editor's susceptible heart—"Sweet Seventeen."

WHILE the work of hybridization in Australia has been comparatively recent, when compared with that of other countries, sufficient time has now elapsed to test the quality of the roses sent out, and we confidently hope that many of our Australian roses will become favorites in other lands.

Australia, particularly the southeastern portion, possesses a climate and soil particularly suited to rose culture. It is a land where the extremes of climate are absent. With judicious pruning and selection of varieties, blooms may be obtained in the open practically the whole year round.

For many years, little or nothing was done toward raising new varieties, the only rose of any merit sent out being a vigorous bright yellow climbing variety raised by Rev. T. C. Cole, which bears his name and which is still quite good. It has been growing freely in the writer's garden for over twenty years past, and deserves to be better known.

Mr. Alister Clark* was the first to take up hybridization in earnest, and his efforts have been most prolific and successful, no less than thirty varieties raised in his beautiful garden at Glenara, Bulla, being now in commerce, with others of still greater merit to come as the result of his energy and enthusiasm.

Mr. Clark has aimed at obtaining vigor and freedom from disease in his roses, and in this respect has been eminently successful. Others are now taking up the work with excellent results. Some really good varieties are being produced, and the future of hybridization in Australia is full of promise.

*Mr. Alister Clark has given the members of the American Rose Society a clear statement of his rose efforts and ideals in an illustrated article printed in the 1924 Annual, beginning on page 121.—EDITOR.

Altogether, close to fifty varieties have been sent out. Foremost among them I place Mr. Clark's beautiful decorative rose, Sunny South, the choice of name being a very happy one as it is a fitting representative of this sunny southern land. The color is pink, flushed with carmine on a yellow base—a most distinct and charming combination. It possesses a strong constitution and good habit, growing naturally five to six feet high, sometimes very much taller, and flowering practically throughout the year. Besides it opens indoors equally well, if not better than on the bush, and Australians have learned to appreciate fully a massed bowl of Sunny South than which nothing is more beautiful. In all rose plebiscites of recent years in Australia, this rose has taken its place among the few best roses of the world, and, in the most recent public vote, secured second place, being beaten only by that beautiful variety, Golden Emblem, which does particularly well in this part of Australia.

Next, and not far away in quality, comes Miss Marion Manifold, raised by Mr. Adamson. It is a vigorous climbing rose with full, large, well-formed flowers of rich, velvety crimson, and a free and continuous bloomer, opening well in all weathers. It has a slight Bourbon scent. In this country it sends out strong, vigorous canes each year up to, and sometimes exceeding, nine feet, and when covered in bloom is a glorious sight. One of our growers recently counted 150 blooms on his bush, and experts here consider it the finest climbing rose in the world.

Black Boy is another vigorous climbing rose that is making a name for itself as one of the darkest climbing roses in existence. The color is described as deep crimson, shaded with blackish maroon, overlaying scarlet. It has good mildew-proof foliage and fine climbing habit, quickly covering a fence or wall, and it has attained great popularity in Australia. In the bud stage it is beautiful, and although it opens quickly, retains its rich color. I have seen this rose growing well in England, and opinion there is distinctly favorable.

Gwen Nash is a beautiful, strong, free-flowering bush rose, very healthy and vigorous, giving us large flowers of a lovely shade of cyclamen-pink, with a white eye and striking stamens. The petals are large and beautifully reflexed. It is purely a decorative rose, but one of the best of its class. This rose has

been exhibited by Mr. Clark at the shows in Melbourne, floating in bowls, and, shown in this way, is very effective.

Jessie Clark was, I believe, the first of many roses presented by Mr. Clark to the National Rose Society of Victoria, and its popularity has continued throughout the years. It is the largest single rose in cultivation, and its blooms are rich clear pink and very like a large clematis. One of the first roses to bloom, coming with the daffodils, it makes a fine show at a time when its value is greatly enhanced. Although a spring bloomer only, there are very few rose-gardens in Australia without it.

Another very early bloomer coming close on the heels of Jessie Clark is Golden Vision, quite a distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage which should carry it into all gardens. It has bright golden yellow flowers like Maréchal Niel, from which it is derived and carries some of the perfume of that fine old variety. The bush is a very free flowerer and is practically evergreen here. A tendency to lose its color slightly is its one defect.

Lorraine Lee is another rose that has been in great demand and has enjoyed a wonderful popularity. It has the terra-cotta tint of the Mme. Edouard Herriot type and a length of petal that bears comparison with anything seen elsewhere. One of the first everblooming, second-generation descendants from *Rosa gigantea*, it possesses freedom of flower in a marked degree, with long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities. It is semi-double, but a great decorative rose.

Salmon Spray, raised by Mr. D. Grant, of New South Wales, is another rose that has already been in great vogue, and the demand for which is rapidly increasing as its qualities are becoming better known. Its blooms are rich salmon-pink, with reverse of petals carmine, and they are borne in sprays of up to twenty flowers. It has fine mildew-proof foliage, is constant blooming, sweetly scented, lasts well when cut, and is an ideal rose for table decoration.

These are a few only of the roses of Australia, and their popularity increases as the years go by. Many others of equal merit could have been included, but those mentioned may be considered fairly typical representatives of this southern land.

Roses in Brazil

By MRS. PAUL C. SCHILLING, Nova Friburgo, Brazil

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is certainly interesting to learn that roses in the great southern republic do better than they do in an equal latitude north of the equator and that favorites in the United States are also favorites in Brazil. Rose fellowship, it is also apparent, is no respecter of arbitrary divisions of land or language, and we may well hope that the broad name of the American Rose Society will come to apply quite as well south as north, and that we may soon be at least as close, in a rose sense, to South America as we are to distant Australia.

WHEN we bought our *fazenda*, or large farm, here in the mountains north of Rio de Janeiro, I at once sent in my name for American Rose Society membership, and have followed the advice of the Annuals ever since. That was six years ago, and I started then with two dozen roses from a supposedly reliable florist, but the plants were budded too high and were mislabeled. During an enforced absence, all "went wild" except a fine Gloire de Dijon and a General Jacqueminot. The second year I ordered from another house and got fine, sturdy, two-year-old plants. Now we have some eighty or more roses from five to seven years of age.

We have five to six months of rain, with a temperature of 70° to 80° Fahr., alternating with a dry season, giving light frosts in June and July, combined with hot middays and cold, dewy nights.

At sea-level, in Rio, they prune in June. We are about 2,800 feet up, however, so we prune later (about August). The roses, of course, require treatment the entire year, as in all tropical countries where they are kept in continual growth the year round. We are almost on the Line here, so that I consider our conditions truly subtropical.*

The rose is Brazil's best bet in flowers, and it has many admirers and a few devotees, the latter mostly among foreigners in the states farther south. In general, the roses are left to their own devices, or over-pruned and over-disbudded, the consequent production of one spectacular flower being considered a great accomplishment. The latter system is due to Portuguese in-

*Mrs. Schilling's home, in the general vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, is not far from the Tropic of Capricorn, at which begins the South Temperate Zone.

fluence, Brazil being too young a country to have developed a garden policy of her own.

There is one magnificent rose of Brazilian origin which I wish you could see. It is called Souvenir de Fausto Cardosa, and is a cross between Frau Karl Druschki and Belle Siebrecht (Mrs. W. J. Grant) being a Hybrid Perpetual in habit, with flowers cup-shaped, shell-pink in the heart, blending to white edges, and very large. It is finer than Captain Christy, which is saying a lot.

The favorite rose amongst Brazilians is the gigantic Paul Neyron, which is grown to perfection in large quantities near Rio. I do not care for it.

As to my own little experiences here, I find, after five years' trial, the following points to be fairly certain.

Mildew, our greatest pest, follows extremes and sudden drops in temperature. One season when, in June, the thermometer fairly did a war-dance, changing from 70° to 40° in twelve hours and back again, with rain, sun, and wind for several days, every rose in the garden, including singles, bushes, climbers, hardy natives as well as tender Pernetianas, were all one sickening gray with mildew. Aside from such devastating and rare occasions, the disease usually concentrates its attack upon the Hybrid Perpetuals only.

After reading of too-deep planting in the Annual last year, I dug up three roses which had refused to bloom and found the bud at least a foot below the surface and many own-stem roots above the bud. I stripped off all roots above the bud, pruned, and replanted them in new soil. The result was that all three bushes took hold with their old stock roots and developed into fine flowering plants! This year all my new plants went in with the bud properly set at the ground-level and I never had finer bushes and roses.

The best roses in the United States are the best roses here! Frau Karl Druschki and Radiance are the finest, least troublesome, and most vigorous plants in the garden, with Mrs. Aaron Ward a close third. Lady Hillingdon, also, is a ways on the job, Perle des Jardins is an abundant bloomer, and Marie Van Houtte, new to us this year, developed into a huge plant, always in bloom. Lady Ursula is 8 to 10 feet tall, with many blooms

but few of them perfect. Flesh-colored roses seem to look sickly in the fierce Brazilian sunshine. Mme. Edouard Herriot gives us an occasional lovely flower, but Pernetianas, as a rule, do not do well in this climate. American Beauty thrives, and I expect it to do better when it is moved away from an orange tree near which it now stands.

Semi-shade is recommended for tropical lands, but it must not be citrus fruit-tree shade! I planted my new roses last year in an open space in red clay soil with no shade, and they all did beautifully. True, after pruning, I put little paper roofs over them, tied to stakes, so that the new shoots should neither burn by frost nor sun.

I follow the scheme outlined in the Annual two years ago, of feeding my roses bi-weekly, alternating wood-ashes, manure-water and bone-meal. I feel that surface feeding gives better results than the older fashion of annual digging around and putting in manure.

As to varieties, I have many favorites, not all of which are vigorous or abundant-flowering. I set no standard of accomplishment for my roses—"so many blooms a year or out you go," etc.—as I see a good many rosarians do. If a rose has good color, perfection of form in its class, and gives me even three or four fine flowers a year, I find it worth having.

Amongst my beauties, which are also standard performers, are Lady Alice Stanley, Mme. Jules Bouché (which I consider the most exquisitely perfect rose I have ever seen), Betty, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Laurent Carle, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Captain Christy, and General "Jack." My lame-duck favorites, good for only an occasional perfect bloom, are, Mme. Constant Soupert, Maman Cochet, and Mlle. Jean Ketten [Souvenir de Jean Ketten]. The last, when perfect, is a lovely, folded back, many-petaled, velvety rose of deep, pure pink. Georg Arends, on account of color and fragrance, makes up for ugly habit of growth. I find Hermosa is truly a jewel, always in bloom—a fine garden picture. Maréchal Niel is truly yellow and a real climber; but Lady Hillingdon would be my first favorite among the yellow roses if she had a stronger neck.

Roses on the Mexican Coast

By V. E. DILLON, Tampico, Mex.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—To have roses reward the man who works with them in a climate where such temperatures and conditions exist as in Tampico, is surely proof of the universality of the Queen of Flowers. What Mr. Dillon writes ought to shame some of our friends in the easy rose-growing climates who complain when they make one-tenth the effort here reported. It is rather apparent, from this account of Mexican coast conditions, that own-root roses are preferable there, if the variety has the strength to make good roots for itself.

HERE in Tampico we have no clay soil, only sandy loam, with constant heat from April to September, and even October. In the months of June, July, and August this heat abates but little, even at night.

In the summer there are many consecutive days of fierce sun, with temperatures that continue for hours between 120° and 130°, and sometimes rise to 140° in the sun. Much moisture in the air makes this heat particularly hard for humans to endure.

This year, we have had no rains for five months, yet I have kept alive and flourishing the following roses:

On their own roots:

Alexander Hill Gray (M), Antoine Rivoire (S), Columbia (S), Duchesse de Brabant (W), Dr. W. Van Fleet (S), Etoile de Lyon (W), Gruss an Teplitz (S), Helen Good (W), Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (S), Lady Ursula (M), La France (S), Mme. Butterfly (M), Maman Cochet (M), Maréchal Niel (W), Mrs. A. R. Waddell (M), Pillar of Gold (W), President Taft (W), Radiance (W), Red Radiance (S), Climbing Souvenir of Wootton (S), William R. Smith (S).

Budded plants:

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (W), Golden Ophelia (S), Los Angeles (S), Ophelia (S).

I have indicated in parentheses the character of growth; the letters (S) (M) (W) after the name of a rose mean that it is growing strongly, moderately, or weakly.

When we get alternate rain and heat, then the growth of the rose canes becomes very rapid but not always robust. Sometimes canes will grow ten to twelve feet in a season. That vigorous white rose, Frau Karl Druschki, does well here, too!

To protect the roses from the great heat of the sun, I find it pays to mound them up with a mulch of earth and very dry

old horse-manure. This protects the roots from the penetrating sun rays. In spring and in the fall there are heavy night dews which are helpful.

There are, of course, various rose enemies, chief of which, in some parts of Tampico, are the leaf-cutting or umbrella ants which come by night and strip a whole garden of its leaves, and roses are their preference! Cotton-wool, tied low down on the stems of the rose trees prevents the leaf-cutting ants from getting across this tangling barrier.

In the winter months (we never get frosts, though occasionally the mercury drops to 38° to 40° Fahr.) the "northers" blow with great violence, mutilating and blackening the more tender rose leaves or breaking off the ends of the young shoots. However, it is during the winter season that the roses prosper and flower best of all.

The only protection from the "northers" is a compact wooden fence or a dense hedge of low-growing bushes.

I have had some of my roses weakened and other more delicate garden plants killed outright by some little insect like a mite, louse-like in appearance, and of a dirty white-color, which appears in scores and eats the roots gradually.

This creature is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in length and has six legs. It is very soft and is readily killed by pressure. Does anyone know what this parasite is, or how it may be most effectively fought? A Mexican gardener once told me it came from the cow manure; that was his guess.

We have black-spot here, too, and aphis, though this latter is held in check by dozens of little lizards which inhabit the garden and keep down insect pests of every kind. The leaf-cutting bee cuts out its circles and ovaloids from the leaves, but does relatively little harm.

In July and August, butterflies and moths lay millions of eggs and every kind of plant, including roses is attacked by caterpillars of one kind or another. These live long enough and eat quickly enough to do considerable damage, even though the majority of them die before maturity, thanks to the good work of the ichneumon flies. The lady-birds and syrphus flies also aid the rose-grower in the tropics or subtropics by destroying many pestiferous insects.

I have had no serious difficulties in propagating roses by cuttings. The best time for this is in the winter months. One can even begin in September, when the heaviest rains come and nights are relatively cool. I have, however, succeeded with cuttings in the warmer months.

Gruss an Teplitz roots very quickly and well, and I have good plants from cuttings of Maman Cochet, President Taft, Antoine Rivoire, Alexander Hill Gray and others. The Teas and Hybrid Teas seem to be the easiest to propagate in this hot climate.

I cannot speak with any certainty about the superiority of budded over own-root plants for such a climate as this, but I am watching and testing and recording. Some of the own-root roses seem to do wonderfully well and in a short time grow to be very sturdy plants.

Watering has to be done toward evening, sometimes daily, and sometimes every other day, the soil being rather porous. It is best on the morning after watering, to loosen the top-soil with a small hand-fork so that danger of the moist soil becoming too heated is avoided, and, in any case, a small trench for the water, eighteen inches from the stem of the roses is a better means of insuring correct watering and deep rooting than uniform surface watering.

In spite of the best efforts to keep the roses sprightly, the flower buds on long stems droop during the hottest hours of the summer days and straighten up again about 3 o'clock and onwards. I sometimes avoid this wilting by giving my roses awnings made of square pieces of discarded mosquito-wire-netting, supported on four plain forked sticks. This allows about half the sunlight to shine through upon the plants and that's quite plenty!

I have also obtained shade by stretching galvanized wire overhead, some 7 to 8 feet from the ground in parallel lines about 2 feet apart, and training hyacinth beans (*Dolichos lablab*) along these wires, thus giving partial shade to sun-swept roses, but one has to time the planting of these beans for them to grow up for the hot weather and they only last three months. We are willing to take this and much more trouble so we may have roses.

An Expert Rose-Budder

By DR. EMMET RIXFORD, San Francisco, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Memories of his 'teen days in the nursery rows give the Editor full appreciation of what a good budder can demand of his tier, for he was the tier who followed a similar 6-foot, hard-hearted giant of a budder! It won't hurt the planters of good roses to realize the skill and labor that have been used for their advantage.

WHAT are the qualifications of an expert budder of roses? If I were to describe the man at work in the photographs (Plate VII, facing page 120) I should come very near giving a complete answer to the question. Six feet tall, he must be thin enough to double up like a jack-knife, and must be able to keep this folded-up position all day long, for weeks and weeks running; with good eyesight, too, and, besides, he must be so well coördinated that by a simple movement he can slit the bark of the stock and with a turn of his wrist spread the flare of the cross-cut, and clever enough to cut the eye from the scion with just the right amount of wood, and with precision, to slip it into place on the tip of his knife-blade. He must be something of a philosopher withal, and preferably chew tobacco.

It is said that a good budder will bud 600 roses a day if he has a good tier (I think that is the spelling to describe one who ties!) to follow him. George Fitzgerald has budded 600 roses a day for me and done his own tying. With an inexperienced tier whose work he had to superintend and supplement, he budded 900 in an eight-hour day on Frank Meyer's form of Odorata, which is, perhaps, easier to bud than Manetti.

But on piece-work, working from daylight to dusk, with the stock in prime condition, so that the bark slips readily, and with the soil dug away to permit low budding; with bud-wood just hard enough, thorns all rubbed off, and with a good tier or two to follow him, it is said he has budded as many as 2,000 roses a day. Mr. John Smith, of Haywards, Calif. (see 1927 Annual, page 22), tells me that Fitzgerald, doing piece-work, ordinarily buds for him 1,500 a day—"and his buds nearly all grow." When pressed to tell how many roses he had budded in his lifetime, Fitzgerald estimated the number at over five million.

PLATE VII An expert rose-budder at work, showing his uncomfortable position in cutting and inserting buds as he hitches along the rows

See Dr. Rixby's article opposite

PLATE VIII. DAME EDITH HELEN, a gorgeous new Hybrid Tea

See page 152

The Treasurer Travels

By S. S. PENNOCK, Treasurer, American Rose Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The observations of our Treasurer, who is thoroughly acquainted with the rose both as an interested amateur garden grower and as a very large wholesale handler of cut roses, are of particular value because of their comparisons with former visits. Mr. Pennock finds Germany "coming back" with the rose, and his French experiences are also encouraging.

DURING the summer of 1927, Mrs. Pennock, our two daughters, our niece, and myself visited parts of England, Germany, France, Switzerland, and northern Italy. Everywhere we looked for roses and rose people, and we found both, as well as much of garden interest.

Reaching England early in July, we found not only Hybrid Teas in fine shape but climbers as well. The climbers were very much in evidence, particularly American Pillar, in front yards, back yards, on trellises, over arches, and with a great abundance of blooms in unusually fine trusses.

From Plymouth, we first went to Land's End, and on the way down the vegetation was a revelation to us. Here we found a curious mingling of southern and northern plants. In this part of England, frost is a rare thing, and growth is, accordingly, very luxuriant. The railroad line, soon after leaving Plymouth, passed through great banks of rhododendrons which were just over their blooming, though there were still some flowers to show that there had been a great wealth of them. The railings along the station platforms on one side of the railroad were covered with American Pillar and on the other side with Paul's Scarlet Climber, making wonderfully beautiful effects.

Farther southwest we saw palms, bay trees, araucarias, calla lilies, geraniums, and large quantities of Marguerite daisies. In many places along the railroad banks were groups of acacias, and also escallonia, a pink-flowering shrub with glossy foliage. Altogether this growth was most surprising in its wide variety and subtropical appearance. It reminded us much of the vegetation one sees in Florida, but included many of the plants that we have in the North.

At Bath, the Flower Show was visited. It is a society event

of the town, being opened by the Mayor and Mayoress. Here flowers were exhibited in large tents, one being given over almost entirely to roses of a really wonderful quality. Among those that stood out prominently were Shot Silk, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Betty Uprichard, and Lady Inchiquin. Louise Criner, a white, was something like Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and Clarice Goodacre was another very good white. Angéle Pernet showed up very well. Mabel Morse was a fine yellow; Isobel stood out strikingly.

The National Rose Show in London, in the middle of July, was much larger and apparently was visited by the very best people of the city, the hall being crowded most of the time. The roses were equally fine, although Mr. Courtney Page, Hon. Secretary of the National Rose Society, seemed to think the quality was not up to that of other seasons.

One rose in particular struck me as being phenomenal, though not particularly beautiful. This was Gordon Selfridge, a Hybrid Tea sent out by Benjamin R. Cant & Son; it was fully twice as large as Dame Edith Helen when it is at its best, and a good clear pink, borne on a heavy, stiff stem. Mr. Page felt that a rose of this size was not wanted.

Another rose that stood out quite prominently, and one of the most beautiful in the show, was Dainty Bess, a five-petaled Hybrid Tea. The medium light pink blooms have a crinkly appearance and are borne in trusses on long stems. At a distance it looked like a vase of pink gladiolus.

At this show, again, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mrs. Henry Morse, Shot Silk, Betty Uprichard, Mabel Morse, and Lady Inchiquin were among the best roses, although there were a number of new ones which were most attractive. Samuel McGredy & Son's entry No. 45 was a beautiful orange-copper. Flamingo, an orange-cerise, was very beautiful. Alex. Dickson & Sons' Swansdown White looked like a promising sort. Everest still another white rose, exhibited by Walter Easlea & Sons, was beautiful with a trifle of salmon in it. Margaret Anne Baxter, a good white from T. Smith & Sons, might possibly be a forcer for the greenhouse men. All three looked good.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece was very much like The Queen Alexandra Rose, though more pronounced in its two-tone effect.

Desmond Johnston, an orange-red, was very beautiful indeed; it later carried off the Gold Medal. Margaret McGredy, a vivid, brilliant red, very double, of good size, is attractive.

After spending some weeks on the Continent, we came back through England and visited the Fall Rose Show of the National Rose Society on September 9 and 10. Again the roses that stood out in the Show were Shot Silk, Lady Inchiquin, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mrs. Henry Morse, and Mabel Morse. Margaret McGredy showed rather more orange than before.

Portadown Fragrance, a copper-red, was very beautiful; in fact, I felt it was one of the most beautiful roses in the show. Another very choice rose was Newtownards, a delicate red shade very hard to describe.

In late July we visited Kordes' rose nursery at Sparrieshoop, Holstein, Germany, where Wilhelm Kordes and his brother gave us a warm welcome. Ville de Paris, Mary Pickford, Lord Charlemont, Lady Florence Stronge, Pius XI, Royal Red, and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet were growing in large quantities, as well as many other varieties. In comparing Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Ville de Paris, Mr. Kordes said that the latter did not come with deformed buds, wherefore he considered it an improvement. They are growing some 750,000 roses this season and everything looked well. Mr. Kordes is doing much hybridizing and also trying out many new roses, particularly our American varieties.

In Berlin, Germany, we found the Thiergarten to include a well-kept rose-garden. There were fine beds of Mrs. Henry Bowles and Betty Uprichard. A five-petaled Hybrid Tea, new to me, was very showy; it was Vesuvius, a rich crimson.

Early in September, we visited the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris. The Superintendent of the Paris Park System, J. C. N. Forestier, came back from his vacation earlier to meet me, which courtesy was much appreciated. Mr. LeLay, head gardener of the Bois de Boulogne, was also present. The rose plants as a whole showed the effects of a hard summer, and some disease was apparent.

The climbers, of course, were not generally in bloom. I was much impressed with Mme. Grégoire Staechelin, a Spanish variety from Pedro Dot. It is a very strong grower, with pink

flowers and curly petals, much like Zephirine Drouhin in form, but larger and very fragrant. This rose, it appears, will be a very valuable addition to our climbers.

Two of Pernet's seedlings were noticed with admiration: Julien Potin, a clear yellow, said to be a free bloomer and a good grower, with good foliage; and Souvenir de Clermonde, an attractive coppery pink with gold at the base of the petals. Charles P. Kilham also again pleased us.

One Hybrid Tea, entered by Chambard as No. 9–5, looked exceedingly promising. It was apricot, shading toward the outer edges of the petals to a much lighter apricot. Agnes Roggen, entered by M. Leenders & Co., for the Foreign Medal, looked very much like Radiance, but more pointed. Aphrodite, a semi-double, pointed flower of a very clear delicate pink, was notable. Mari Dot, a good clear copper, caused Mr. Forestier to remark that one of our American nurserymen felt it would be a good forcing rose for America.

Dame Edith Helen showed up extremely well, as it did in all the gardens, not only in continental Europe but in England. Grown as a standard, Decorator, an orange-yellow which fades out as it opens, is a very free bloomer—the whole top was almost a mass of bloom. It looked like a good garden rose.

We visited, with enjoyment, a number of private gardens in England. Among them, at Dropmore Estate, Burnham, we found a very delightful rose-garden. It was both surprising and pleasing to here see two beds of wonderfully fine American roses in full bloom, early in September: one was General MacArthur and the other Joseph Hill, the latter particularly fine.

One of the impressive things about this estate was the fine old trees, including *Sequoia sempervirens*, all kinds of cedars, and many other evergreens. Azaleas and rhododendrons were particularly pleasing, especially *Azalea mollis*, of which there were a great many under the trees and along the edges of the woods, and in many of the wood-paths little plants were coming up from seed. We asked the head gardener what was done with these seedling. He said they mowed them down!

We came home from a real garden trip with pleasant memories of many courtesies extended to us as rose pilgrims by friends in England, Germany, and France.

Roses Across the Sea

FROM THE EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENTS

IT IS a source of continual amazement to observe, year by year, how the cult of roses permeates the world like a universal religion. From all quarters of the earth comes news of roses. The four winds are fragrant with them, and sometimes waft the roses themselves. For example, in lieu of his usual story of Australian roses, Mr. Harry H. Hazlewood sent the Editor, last spring, a collection of new Australian varieties—surely a beautiful gift of friendliness more eloquent than pages of type. But the Annual must be filled with words, not roses, and Mr. T. A. Stewart stepped into the breach, supplying the Australian story on page 111.

The status of the rose in the great South American continent has been bothering us for some time, wherefore it was with much pleasure we received Mrs. Schilling's account of their behavior in Brazil, reported on page 114. Likewise, Mr. Dillon's adventures in Mexico, detailed on page 117, were most welcome. From the Philippine Islands came inquiries; Alexandria, in Egypt, and the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, joined the chorus. We have promise of a rose story for next year from Roumania; we have had the privilege of examining a scholarly pamphlet on roses written and published in Bulgaria; and we have enjoyed accounts of the great Saverne rose pageant in Alsace-Lorraine, equaled, it seems, only by our rose events in Pasadena and Portland. Thus, in every great continent of the world, except Asia (and the Philippines, are pretty close to that), we have contact with people who grow roses and who like to make friends with other rose-people.

Indeed, it seems that despite its name, the American Rose Society bids fair to become the world's recognized fraternity of rose intercourse. We welcome all friends of the rose from anywhere in the feeling that it is both proper and profitable to exchange correspondence and experience, and that as America really awakens to the rose, our broad land of climatic opportunity may give as well as receive rose benefits.

FRANCE

Perhaps the most important rose-event in the world is the annual judging of roses at the Bagatelle in Paris. We are fortunate in having friendly connection with Mons. J. Dupeyrat, Honorary President of the Rose Section of the National Horticultural Society of France, and as well a distinguished diplomat of that country, who writes:

The 1927 Bagatelle Rose-judging

The Bagatelle Jury had a particularly heavy programme this year because of the postponement of the contest of 1926. Three series of roses were submitted for examination, two of which were to be finally judged. The weather was favorable during late May and early June, so the plants, for the most part, were at their best.

The Contest of 1926. Forty-six varieties were entered for the prizes which should have been awarded in 1926.

Helen Fox, a Hybrid Tea of M. Buatois (Mme. Mélanie Soupert × Souv. de Claudius Pernet), at once drew the attention of the Jury. Successively reserved in 1925 and 1926, it exhibited itself in magnificent condition, and won all the votes for the Gold Medal by the semi-fullness of its very beautiful yellow flower with great petals and a rigid stem. But I must say candidly that when I saw it again in various visits in the course of the summer and autumn, it seemed to me plainly inferior to Julien Potin over which it had so easily triumphed.

The Gold Medal being given to a French rose,* a similar honor was available for a foreign variety. It was then awarded to a variety from Holland.

Kardinal Piffl (unnamed seedling × Mme. Charles Lutaud) from Gebr. Leenders. It is a beautiful garden rose, very vigorous, very floriferous, of shrimp-red-orange with the outside of the petals golden yellow. I must confess, although I agreed to these choices, I rather expected, from previous observations, to see the competition for the first rank confined to Mari Dot and Shot Silk among the foreign roses, and to Julien Potin and Comtesse de Castilleja of the French varieties.

Julien Potin was eliminated because, unfortunately, at each of its meetings the Jury was not able to see it at its best. It is a beautiful plant, full of vigor, giving large, double, yellow flowers on long, strong stems. The only fault is that it whitens somewhat along the edges, the general defect of yellow roses.†

Comtesse de Castilleja, on the contrary, was in its glory and confirmed the impression it made in 1925 and 1926. It is a Pernetiana from M. Chambard (Mme. Edouard Herriot × Juliet × unnamed seedling). The plant is vigorous, with strong, erect branches and dark green foliage insensible to mildew. The abundant flowers are cup-shaped, perfumed, and fully open; it has mixed tints of coral and aurora, very effective. It received the First Certificate of Merit.

Mari Dot was my favorite because I had been able to study it frequently and had admired its remarkable qualities. It is a Pernetiana (O'Junyent ×

*According to the rules of Bagatelle, only one Gold Medal is given, but when this is awarded to a French rose, another Gold Medal is courteously awarded to a foreign rose also.

†Julien Potin is now the subject of great interest in America, both outdoors and under glass. The great Dreer firm has tried it carefully and believes it to be a "golden Pernet," and so it seemed as grown at Riverton.—Editor.

J. C. N. Forestier) of the Spanish hybridizer, Pedro Dot.* Both Messrs. Howard and Forestier, who had recently seen a splendid display of it in bloom in the raiser's nurseries paid it the keenest compliments. Finally, a Certificate of Merit was given it, and also to Shot Silk which I described last year.

It was in this contest of 1925 and 1926 that Heart of Gold was entered. The Jury did not revise its previous opinion which I reported last year.

The Contest of 1927. Sixty varieties were in competition, and were very difficult to judge because almost every one had been reserved in 1926. In this series a foreign rose obtained the highest score. It was therefore awarded the only Gold Medal.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, which was the recipient of this only Gold Medal, is a climbing variety of Señor Pedro Dot (Frau Karl Druschki × Chateau de Clos Vougeot). It is not remontant, and this defect came pretty near disqualifying it. Fortunately, there was a precedent—Paul's Scarlet Climber—and its partisans used it to reinforce their efforts in favor of the Dot candidate. Truly, it is so very beautiful, so vigorous, the length of its blooming season is so long, that it finally won the fight, and well deserves it. Mr. Howard was one of its champions. [See Mr. Pennock's mention of this rose on page 123.]

La Mie au Roy (Duchess of Wellington × Pax Labor), of M. Bernaix, which was second by only a half point, received the First Certificate of Merit. It was worthy of a Gold Medal and the Jury regretted not being able to give it. A very vigorous Pernetiana it is, with persistent foliage, ovoid bud and flower yellow, salmon, and copper.

Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem and *Marquise d'Andigne* were given certificates in confirmation of their worth. The former (Gorgeous × Souv. de Georges Pernet) is a Hybrid Tea from Holland. It was undoubtedly one of the best roses of the year and is very beautiful in form and of new coloring—golden yellow with veins and reflex of reddish apricot. The plant is vigorous, very floriferous, and has persistent foliage. The second (Lieut. Chauré × George C. Waud × Laurent Carle), is a Hybrid Tea from Gebr. Leenders, recalling the last by its color. The flower is large, foliage beautiful, and growth is good.

The Jury thought it advisable, as an exception, to decide that Prince Henry, (St. Helena × unnamed seedling), Hybrid Tea of Walter Easlea & Sons, which had not bloomed, should be offered again next year. I have since studied this variety and it does not seem to me to justify the favor which it received. I would prefer Dr. J. G. Fraser if it did not have the frailty of Muriel Dickson from which it is a hybrid by St. Helena.

Among the varieties not rewarded, I presume that if Señor Pedro Dot had not already won the Gold Medal, his No. 636, since named Pardinas Bonet, would have had, at least, a Certificate of Merit. This Pernetiana (Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Edouard Herriot × Souv. de Claudius Pernet) is an excellent plant, very vigorous, very healthy and very floriferous. Its double flowers are of a pretty color where the yellow and red blend harmoniously.

The Contest of 1928. The rain began to fall when the Jury arrived at this section, wherefore the examination was only superficial inasmuch as most plants were not enough advanced to permit judging. This was unfortunate, as seventy-seven varieties are registered, and undoubtedly there will be keen competition next year. Among those that could be noticed were:

Abol, of Mr. Frederick Evans, entered without parentage. Apparently it is a Hybrid Tea, extremely floriferous and vigorous, flowers pure white and

*We hear from other sources that this beauty is very fleeting, soon faded by the sun.—Editor.

perfumed, with strong, long stem and foliage very persistent. It is a superb variety and was still in full bloom in the middle of October.

Fancy (Souv. de Claudius Pernet × Gen. Smuts), Hybrid Tea, of Mr. G. A. van Rossem, was still in bloom in the middle of October. It was also very much admired for its habit, vigorous growth, very persistent foliage, and profuse blooming. Its color is cerise, shading to golden yellow and peach-blossom, reminding me somewhat of Juliet.

Paloma Falcó (Lí Bures × Château de Clos Vougeot), a Pernetiana of Señor Pedro Dot, has persistent foliage, a coral-red flower tinted salmon, and average growth. Likely to be an excellent summer rose.

Dame Edith Helen, a Hybrid Tea of Alex Dickson & Sons, has a very large and double flower of vivid, pure pink, on heavy and very rigid stem; foliage persistent; plant very vigorous.

Lady Margaret Stewart, a Hybrid Tea, also of Alex. Dickson & Sons, has large, full flower of sunflower-yellow, veined and blotched with orange-scarlet in the bud, the reverse of the petals much marked with carmine. When fully open these shades blend, making a beautiful orange-cadmium. Foliage very persistent and growth vigorous, the plant blooming late in the season.

No. 6, of M. Edouard Lassalle, nurseryman at Carcassonne, is a climbing Polyantha [Mult.] that is freely remontant and very interesting. The flowers are pink, and come in large bouquets, starting in the middle of June. Foliage very persistent and very vigorous.

It is most probable that besides these varieties in the series of 1928, others of first magnitude may appear. J. DUPEYRAT.

Dr. Beal's Bagatelle Report

Personalities are always interesting, and especially so when they have names which we have always associated with flowers and not with men. The names of the judges of the Bagatelle contest are recorded by Dr. A. C. Beal, of Ithaca, N. Y.:

The Jury was under the presidency of M. Chérioux, Président de la Commission des Beaux Arts du Conseil Municipal de Paris. He was assisted by three colleagues from the Council. Among the French jurors were MM. Réné Barbier, D. Bois, Cochet-Cochet, Dupeyrat, Demorlaine, Forestier, Hubie, Gaston Levêque, Martzloff, A. Nomblot, and Pernet-Ducher. Among the foreign jurors were Jonkheer J. L. Mock, President of the Rose Society of Holland; M. Van Oost, President of the Belgian Rose Society; Señor Pedro Dot, of Spain; M. Leenders of Holland, and Paul S. Howard and A. C. Beal, from the United States. The group was guided by M. Demorlaine, Conservateur Général des Promenades de Paris.

With reference to the 1928 contestants, Dr. Beal adds the following observations:

Among the notable varieties were Lillian Gomez Mena, salmon-cream with a carmine exterior; Cuba, of striking and distinct color; Goudvlinder (Golden Butterfly), golden yellow, nice buds, good habit, and apparently free; Mrs. Fred Howard, vivid orange-apricot, with paler edges; Alice Stern,* white, tinted cream; Souvenir de Mme. Pidoux, chrome-yellow, reverse daybreak-pink.

It will be noticed that American varieties did not show up very well. The

*Mentioned by M. Dupeyrat in the Annual last year on page 212.—EDITOR.

best of them, Heart of Gold, was too far past its best to receive attention. It does not seem to do very well in France and I doubt if this type meets the approbation of the French growers.

The experience of judging the roses at Bagatelle is one never to be forgotten, and I hope many of our members may have the opportunity. Imagine twenty-seven enthusiastic rosarians surrounding the beds of roses, and all or nearly all talking at once! After each class had been marked the Jury adjourned to the Orangery where the debate was continued and the awards were made.

GERMANY

We are fortunate in having Herr Wilhelm J. H. Kordes as our faithful correspondent in Germany. Besides operating a tremendous nursery, Herr Kordes devotes much effort to growing cut roses for the German markets. In this respect, the German practice approaches what we are accustomed to in this country more nearly than any other European nation. What he says of the new rose, Frau Luise Lindecke, ought to interest the cut-flower growers in this country.

Herr Kordes Reports for Germany

Dear Mr. McFarland: I was very much pleased that Mr. S. S. Pennock managed to come and see us again this summer. I was also pleased that he shared my opinion of the new American sorts, and that he liked the way I have been growing them here. Surely we shall have such a variety as Florex but once in ten years. This is the strongest grower I ever saw indoors. Properly done, it is tremendous, and such a fine bit of color! I had shoots from the bottom to 4 feet, unpinched, from young grafted stuff, and I believe it will grow quite as strong in the open ground.

Briarcliff, also, is good; in fact, I had from some 500 plants no malformed blooms. However, these light pink sports of Columbia will be handicapped against the new European dark pink and dark red sports of Columbia. If they can get it, the flower-buying public will prefer a little more color than Columbia has, and here the new German Frau Luise Lindecke will be on top. It is a dark red, perhaps not far from Templar, and of very even coloring at all times. A little lighter than it, probably, is the new Dutch Europa, which is in all other respects a true Columbia. Our own sport is the lightest of the three; it is a little darker red than Mrs. Charles Russell and so far it brings no crippled flowers indoors. People that know roses are agreed that it has a much longer, pointed bud than even Briarcliff. Time will show which is the winner.

I tried Senator indoors this summer. This is not a large sort, and no strong grower, but is a prolific buttonhole rose. I took blooms of it to Hamburg for working in a flower-shop; they did not like the first look of it, but told me afterward that it seemed to possess the great quality of developing into a very beautifully formed, good-scented flower that did not easily blue. Perhaps it is an easy prey to mildew.

I had very good blooms and growth on Mrs. F. R. Pierson. No doubt it will be a grand rose for those that can grow Premier to perfection, though it will not produce such tremendous shoots as Florex. The keeping qualities of this sort are first-rate and, above all, the bud state is held very long. Here I

come with a grievance. Last year, I got Red Premier and Leader and in spite of careful scrutiny I could not find any difference between them. Now I have Mrs. F. R. Pierson and Totty's Red, but nobody here has been able to detect any difference again! Who is to blame? Did I get a wrong Totty's Red?*

Another rose that proved good indoors and out is Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem. In some respects, it comes near Wilhelm Kordes in color, but the bud is not pointed. Growth is very strong and it is a free bloomer. The foliage is a beautiful polished light green and is seemingly quite free from fungous pests. A pity that all these high colored roses are so changeable in their beauty! Charles P. Kilham again is a first-rate novelty, indoors and out. I do not know of a rose with a copper-red color that comes near it. It is very often a clear self dark copper-red. Its only fault, so far, seems to be the unfortunate habit of the plant. It grows semi-prostrate, and only the strongest shoots are erect. Maybe, as an old plant, this fault will not be so pronounced; in the nurseries many a customer did not take it on this account. The very long-pointed buds are carried on strong shoots and have a strong, stiff neck, facts that will make it a first-rate cut-flower. It does not do as well on Manetti as on Brier.

In yellow, the best newcomer is, undoubtedly, Lady Margaret Stewart. It is deep golden yellow, with intense copper-red splashes on the outer petals. The reverse of the petals is much darker than the inner side, which combined gives a very lively color. This rose is a strong grower, carries all its blooms on strong shoots with a stiff neck, but it does not like much heavy rain or fog; then the petals will rot and the blooms seldom open. Indoors it is very free, with good, strong stalks and grows as well on Manetti as on Brier.

Whether Dame Edith Helen will become a universal rose depends on its behavior in a drier summer. Sometimes we had wonderful, large blooms, of a color difficult to name, for salmon-pink means much and nothing. The color is a little lighter than Florex, but the blooms are of enormous size, well shaped and carried on strong, stiff stems, on an upright-growing plant. It ought to be a much-liked rose if it will keep healthy and stand the cutting of long-stalked flowers. As to its merits indoors, I cannot speak definitely because I had only a few plants under glass.

Doris Dickson has a fine color—orange and red in a good mixture—but it is not my style of a rose. I like flowers with more substance. The same I must say of Cuba, a grand but fleeting color with some half-dozen petals; it is not any better than Padre. Eva Eakins is a wonderful bit of color for an hour or so—scarlet with reverse of petals yellow. Get the colors of this rose on to a Mme. Butterfly flower and plant and foliage—it will be a rose!

Francie Simms, in some respects, is a new Gorgeous, only the sturdy growth is missing. The blooms are mostly carried on weak stems.

Golden Gleam did not justify what had been said of it, that it would be healthier than Golden Emblem, and it never approaches the latter in even its best blooms. There is no substitute for Golden Emblem in sight as yet.

Johanniszauber is a beautiful bedding sort. The never-blueing blood-red color of the freely produced, medium-sized blooms will make it a good rose. It is perfectly free from fungous diseases. Ladylove sometimes has a beautiful, intense Ophelia color, but, to my mind, it is not an improvement on that variety. The plant is not strong enough and the open bloom shows rather bad fading colors. Lady Helen Maglona would be much better if it had a different growth to carry the beautifully colored blooms on strong, upright shoots. Here the major part of the blooms were on weak stems and the plant rusted badly in the fall.

*Mr. Totty's note about this rose is on page 207.—Editor.

Marguerite Amidieu du Clos produced fine blooms indoors on strong stems and stiff necks. The color is a soft but not fading chrome-yellow. As it is said to come from Souv. de Claudius Pernet × Golden Emblem we will have to wait and see whether it has a healthier plant than Golden Emblem. Mrs. A. R. Barraclough is of the Lady Inchiquin type of roses; the flowers are bold and well formed, and the color is a carmine-pink with that bit of yellow light, which we find in the Pernetianas and are unable to describe in words. The neck might be better, but among the modern lot of come-and-go roses this sort is one of the few worth a second look. Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell and Norman Lambert are bits of gorgeous color, but no more.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece is a rose of the Mme. Edouard Herriot type, but with larger blooms, better carried. The color is a deep golden yellow with fiery red shadings. Though it is no rose to compare with older sorts, it is standing a full head above the 1926 lot of novelties. The fact that it did not show any fungous diseases on its fine glossy leaves impresses everyone.

Sir David Davis is a rose for the garden. It is a strong grower and will bring a fair lot of blooms, in a good shade of dark, self-crimson. The blooms are not too full, but as they are carried on good stems with a good neck, every one comes to full value. It has a good scent and the foliage remained free from fungus here. Fontanelle I only had indoors, planted late. It produced large, well-built, full blooms with the outer edge of the petals mostly white and the center of the bloom a deep golden yellow. I shall grow it outdoors next summer, and hope it will not produce so many crippled blooms as its parent—Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Gaiety did not appeal to me; I found it a little thin and the color not very strong. Perhaps it will show up differently in the open ground.

So much about the roses that I have been able to judge fairly. Many have not been mentioned because the paper would be wasted bearing their names! This sending out of utterly worthless novelties seems to have become a contagious pest and so far no remedy has been found against this trouble. I am afraid that unless the raisers use a little more self-restraint, the rose-buying public will turn against this foolishness by closing its pocket-book against all new roses, especially in Europe where there is no money to be squandered on rubbish.

I am rather skeptical as to the results of the proposed Rose Congress in London in 1928, for the present condition is not a case for words, but for deeds.

Wilhelm J. H. Kordes.

The Great International Rose Congress to which Herr Kordes refers was announced in the Rose Annual for 1927 of the National Rose Society, our very big sister organization. The date is given as "the beginning of July, 1928;" the place as London, and the purpose "to focus the world-wide interest in the rose." A three-day programme begins with a rose show, "to give raisers of all countries the opportunity to exhibit their best productions and if possible, demonstrate the steps which have led up to them." Various papers are proposed for the Conference, and American experts will be invited to contribute to this programme. The more detailed "time-table" covers the days from June 29 to July 7, and Mr. Courtney Page, the Hon.

Secretary of the National Rose Society proffers aid in growing roses in England for exhibition. He also hopes "to hear from anyone who will be present." The Editor has not yet had reply to his inquiries made many months ago, in view of his own possible presence in Europe about the time mentioned. The above facts are presented as of possible importance to any members of the American Rose Society who may be abroad in the coming summer.

HOLLAND

From Mr. R. Buisman, of Heerde, Holland, comes a harsh criticism of numerous duplicate and unsatisfactory varieties among the new varieties. The Dutchmen are great plantsmen and have keen judgment of value in things horticultural, so his comments deserve particular attention. He does not, the Editor regrets to note, say anything about the awe-inspiring but depressing names given to new roses by some of the capable hybridizers of The Netherlands, as "President F. A. des Tombes," "Mevrouw L. C. Van Gendt," "Asun Galindez de Chapa," and the like. Let us hope that everywhere simpler and more usable names will be given roses.

Mr. Buisman Speaks for Holland

In my 1926 report, I wrote about Gooiland Beauty, etc., as follows: Gooiland Beauty is a nice flower, but is semi-double; Gooiland Glory and Hera of the same raiser are not needed for both are not improvements.

The new roses have been overflowing the world, but 99 per cent of them had better never seen the sunshine, and it is unfortunate that the largest raisers of new roses of the world put such worthless things on the market.

I believe that we shall get better roses when we have more international coöperation. To reach that we must have, in the first place, international free trade, and then we might be able to place the bad ones on an international black-list.

When will the day come, in this troubled world, that we can truly say "Nos Jungunt Rosæ?"*

The summer of 1927 was, in our country, a bad one, such as we have not seen for many years. Spring was cold, and summer has given us many cold and rainy days when we needed sunshine.

I mentioned in my last report the new rose, Mevrouw (Mrs.) G. A. van Rossem. It is dark orange-apricot, a combination of colors new to the rose. It has done very well the first year in our nursery. Also Mlle. Bep van Rossem, with canary-yellow flowers in the habit of Florence L. Izzard, grows with much stronger shoots and makes a more bushy plant. Goudvlinder (Golden Butterfly)

*"Nos Jungunt Rosæ" is the Dutch Rose Society's name. It means (pardon us), "Roses Unite Us."—Editor.

is a semi-double, golden orange garden rose; the buds are striped with coral-red, and it is a very strong, upright grower. Villa Pia, described as a deep velvety red flower, shaded with black-red, is often of a bluish color, and so there is no need for it. Kardinal Schulte, a crimson-red from the same raiser, has more admirers. The blooms are well formed, sweetly scented, and carried upright on long, stiff stems with dark green foliage.

Lilly Jung bore scented, deep golden yellow flowers on strong, rigid stems; it is a nice garden rose.

Golden Salmon and Orange Perfection, both of vivid orange, are sports of Orléans Rose and bring an entirely new color into the Polyantha class. I reckon it as great progress.

From England came, in 1926, the rose Charles P. Kilham, and it was awarded, this spring, the Gold Medal. The blooms are brilliant orange-oriental-red but it is not a fast color and I expect no popularity for this Gold Medal rose. Dame Edith Helen has more admirers. The color is glowing pink and the blooms are well formed and very sweetly scented. It is a noble flower and the color is an improvement among the pink roses, but it has the fault that it is not strong enough.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough grows strong, and the blooms are large and full, of carmine-pink shading to yellow, but lose color soon. Norman Lambert's blooms are buttercup-yellow, shaded with salmon-orange. It is a strong grower, and will go even sooner the same way as Barraclough.

Eva Eakins has a color about between Elvira Aramayo and Mme. Edouard Herriot, but it ought not to have been in commerce. Mrs. Beatty is yellow and grows moderately, but is also without merit. Doris Dickson has orange-cream, well-formed blooms of a vivid color, but it is not free of mildew. Golden Gleam is similar to Golden Emblem and perhaps stronger in winter. Lady Helen Maglona is crimson-red, very sweetly scented, but no advance in the red Hybrid Tea class. Lady Wakefield is light apricot. We have enough of such colors. John Henry is not mildew-proof; the blooms are carmine-pink and it is a good grower. Ivy May has the same fault; it is a strong, upright plant with flowers of rosy pink to amber color. Mrs. S. W. Burgess is apricot-yellow. It was raised by an amateur and is of a quality which he should have kept in his own garden.

Climbing Lyon Rose has satisfied us; it grows very tall and they who knew the famous old Hybrid Tea will give it a place in the garden. Cuba, from the well-known raiser, Pernet-Ducher, is orange-scarlet, and I doubt if it will last long. Mme. L. Hot, with salmon-red flowers shaded with pink, and the crimson-red Souv. d'Alexandre Bernaix ought not to have seen daylight. Mrs. F. R. Pierson, a red American rose, is a disappointment, being, perhaps, suited to glass culture only, but not for garden purposes.

But, Mr. Editor, we are waiting to get from the American raisers more such grand garden roses as General MacArthur, and we hope to be seeing them soon on this side.

R. Buisman.

SPAIN

For several years we have had interesting rose information from the land that started Columbus toward the Western World in 1492. The brilliant young hybridizer who has thus given us his progress-notes again tells of his efforts and their results. The Editor confesses to a strong partiality for one of

his varieties, Lí Burés. Nowhere in the world is better rose-work being done than that of Pedro Dot.

A Letter from Pedro Dot

Rose-lovers are getting to be more and more numerous in Spain, and especially in Catalonia, in the capital of which, Barcelona, there was, last June, a great exposition of roses, both of cut flowers and potted plants, in the Palace of Modern Arts in the Park of Montjuich. This gave rise to a great manifestation of enthusiasm for the Queen of Flowers, as we had the satisfaction to observe among the visitors people from all ranks of society.

The Spanish varieties attracted a great deal of attention as something new in the country, bringing to light our own production of roses. My own originations—Lí Burés, Mari Dot, and Director Rubió—were much praised by everybody, and the jury awarded them first prize, a Gold Medal.

Among the foreign roses exhibited by Spanish growers were especially noted the Polyantha, Orange King; the Pernetianas, Adolph Koschel, Los Angeles, William F. Dreer, Ville de Paris, and Angéle Pernet; the Hybrid Teas, Mme. Butterfly, White Ophelia, Arthur Cook, Columbia, Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel; and the Hybrid Perpetuals, Gloire de Chédane Guinoisseau, Frau Karl Druschki, as well as the novelty Mme. Albert Barbier, which seems to have a great future in our country.

We now have the pleasure to see the building of several private roseries. One which I had the honor of visiting lately is that of a great amateur rose-grower, Mons. Miguel Mateu, in the park of his ancient and beautiful historic chateau of Perelada, near the French border. This rosery was designed by Mons. Mateu, and comprises all the novelties, foreign and national. Mons. Mateu is very particular about the nomenclature of the plants, and he has a porcelain label for each one, with the name of the rose, the raiser, and the date.

Another amateur rosarian, Mme. Lí Burés, at her chateau of Castellbell, built a small but charming rosery in a corner (a "cosy corner" it is!) surrounded with pines and having as a background the fantastic mountain of Montserrat. As a continuation of the rosery, in the woods there are quantities of climbing roses growing up in the pines, with a remarkable vigor which in the spring gives a marvelous effect.

Another great amateur rose-grower, Mons. Vinas, has, at Vallvidrera, near Barcelona, a large rosery which is becoming quite famous.

I wrote in last year's Annual of my hybridization of *Rosa moyesi*. This year, I had the delightful surprise of seeing all these hybrids in bloom. The flowers are single—some are red, some pink, and also white in various intensities—all with the exception of two giving me a quantity of seeds, which I have replanted to obtain second-generation variations.

Among the twenty-seven hybrids of Frau Karl Druschki × Blanche Moreau, only three were mossy. The flowers came white and were so exceedingly double that they did not open freely.

My most agreeable surprise last spring was to see the first bloom of a climbing Moss hybrid, issued from a yellow Pernetiana × Blanche Moreau. Its flowers are mossy, of average size, double, of beautiful form, somewhat fragrant, and the color is salmon-pink on a yellow base, resembling very much the Pernetiana variety, Raymond. The plant is of great vigor but mildews easily.

This year's seedlings of Mousseline × Lí Burés have already bloomed, but are of no value since none of them shows a true mossy type. Of Angel Guiméra × Blanche Moreau, I obtained several plants with a foliage frankly of the

Moss type but they have not bloomed yet. Of all the varieties used as seed-bearers the one that gave me the best results was Lí Burés, from which I obtained fine variations of great distinction as to their beautiful colorings and rigid pedicels.

This year I have also a great many hybrids of *R. moyesi* which have not yet bloomed.

I have tried in our country *R. odorata* which I received from America in the fall of 1925, and it has given me very good results. In fact, in December, 1926, I made a large quantity of cuttings which I planted thickly in a cold-frame. They were transplanted during the extremely dry part of July, 1927, and were budded in September, and right now, in November, most of the buds have grown 10 inches high and keep on growing with great vigor. During the month of August, we made another batch of cuttings which are all well rooted. I believe, therefore, that this will be an excellent understock for quick propagation of novelties.

During the month of October, my *R. nutkana* hybrid gave again a few blooms.

PEDRO DOT

ITALY

Our faithful and valued correspondent, the Countess Guilio Senni, sends us another of her peculiarly informative letters. With all of Europe's famous nurserymen comparatively close at hand, and few or none of the quarantine restrictions with which we have to contend, she is able to acquire and test many new roses, under garden conditions, before they get into American commerce. She has frequently given us leads which we found worth following up. The Editor's Breeze Hill garden was honored by a visit from the Countess late in September last, and her keen knowledge of roses was again apparent.

The Countess Senni Writes of Roses in Italy

There isn't much to tell about roses after a drought which lasted from March 28 to October 15, except that some 60 plants died, and most of the others are small and many quite leafless. However, the roses which came after this belated rain, although few in number, were very fine. Your bushes are so much finer than mine, but I think my flowers are better—they are certainly larger. However, to be fair, I should see your roses in June!

Sovereign shines out as a beautiful, rich, golden yellow rose in the autumn, with very fine foliage. Mme. Alexandre Dreux is so often apricot* in the spring, but in the autumn is invariably a rich gold, like Golden Emblem—the finest of all yellow roses. Independence Day is very good, with a deep color it lacks in spring.

Christine, Ariel, and Sunstar, are all excellent. Our old friend, Duchess of Wellington, outdoes itself in the autumn and is covered with beautiful buds on very long stems. Président Chérioux is one of my favorite roses. It is a soft, glowing orange-pink, opening to a lighter shrimp-pink—a beautiful bud

*The Countess has a perfectly unjustifiable prejudice against the color she calls apricot —at least in our opinion.—EDITOR.

and flower borne singly on long stems. Souv. de Mme. Krenger is almost the same and they are very fine together, but it is not as free in the autumn. If one has a weakness for "warm" pinks, such as, Souv. de George Beckwith, Earl of Warwick, Countess of Gosford, President Wilson, etc., one finds roses of "true" pink like La France very cold and harsh. There is a pink in between, such as Rose Marie, which stands by itself for fresh, glowing color. Mrs. Curnock Sawday has been excellent lately, quite a light pink, almost a shell color, and very free. Margaret Wylie was beautiful, very large flowers, lighter than Rose Marie, more like Evelyn, and with a lot of cream on the edges—very fine and showy. Betty Uprichard deserves to be planted in numbers, near Padre and Elvira Aramayo.

Of the reds, General MacArthur is always good, but too pinkish a red; it has fragrance, form, fine foliage, and is very free-flowering, but one would like to see those qualities united with the color of Hoosier Beauty, Lady Maureen Stewart, or Col. Oswald Fitzgerald—all beautiful, deep, true reds. C. V. Haworth and Herman Neuhoff have a fine color in autumn, but no fragrance whatever.

Titania has been very good in a rich orange China—a color like Emma Wright. A very fine old-fashioned climbing rose which always makes a show in autumn is Souv. de Mme. J. Métral; it has large, full, bright cherry-red flowers.

But *the* climbing rose for autumn is Cl. Mme. Abel Chatenay; year after year it shows up in November with the most beautiful flowers.

I wish I had the courage to discard lots of roses I do not really like. Each time I think they may be better this spring, and so I keep on with things like Crusader, Emmeline, W. E. Wallace, Golden Ophelia, etc., when their place is so badly needed. Next spring, however, I shall mark for destruction or banishment all those which do not come up to expectation.

MARY SENNI.

ENGLAND

Our good friend, Mr. J. G. Glassford, of Manchester, corroborates Mr. Pennock's observation of the Summer Show in London, and gives us a hint of what must have been a very unfavorable rose season in a land so famous for its roses.

We are glad if our English friends find anything of value to them in the Annual, and we endorse Mr. Glassford's hope for better rose coöperation and fellowship.

Mr. Glassford Reports for England

This season of 1927 made a very bad start; late and widespread frosts in the spring gave a severe check to the young growth of the roses. Our Summer Show, however, produced a wonderful quantity of remarkably good blooms, despite the fact that some of the usual exhibitors were unable to be represented at all. I should say that the weather conditions probably prevented a number of new roses from making their debut. The outstanding rose, in my opinion, this year, has been Shot Silk. Betty Uprichard has also been very much in evidence and is remarkably good.

I would very much like to send you a list of the roses which have distinguished themselves this year, but the weather has been so hopeless that any informa-

PLATE IX. MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH, HT., a most promising 1927 introduction

See page 175

PLATE X. LOS ANGELES at home

With other Hybrid Teas in the garden of Mr. Robert Casamajor, Pasadena, Calif.

tion would be misleading. Under the circumstances, I would ask you to be content with a very short list of those I am interested in, though perhaps not the last word in newness: Barbara Robinson, Billy Boy, Dorina Neave, Eva Eakins, Golden Gleam, Lady Maglona, Ladylove, Lady Worthington Evans, Naomi, and Norman Lambert.

It is with the greatest interest that I have read your 1927 Rose Annual, and hope you will not deem it presumption on my part to say a word or two about it. Right at the beginning there is an article by Mr. B. Y. Morrison,* and a note by the Editor which certainly makes one think, but my efforts in this direction lead me to the conclusion that it is rather easier to estimate the reasons of others for their appreciation of the rose than one's own. I can never, for instance, remember a time when I did not love roses; I could take you to places where roses grew when I was a little boy, and can conjure up recollections of the scent of individual roses growing at certain spots. There is not a rose I see, wild or cultivated, in flower or without a leaf, which does not attract me and I am never happier than when I am busy with them or working for them. Call it a passion, or what you will; it never can be described, and it does not require to be.

Mr. Morrison refers to the perfume. Here, again, one is rather apt to conclude that all people have the same selective perception of scent values, which is not the case; and I have been rather struck by some of your contributors' conclusions regarding some yellow roses, Angéle Pernet and W. E. Wallace, for instance. To me, both carry a strong perfume. Whether it be your drier climate or their want I would not like to say, but I have observed that many people have a strong perception of red rose perfume, and others yellow, and are weak or totally void in each case on the other.

I liked the article of Dr. Mills on California† and to imagine the wonderful doings of the rose there. I like also to read of the struggles made by others to cultivate and protect under zero conditions. You also have trouble with the usual rose complaints, and may I say I rather marvel at the efforts of your authorities to exclude diseases which seem to have been well established before the door was closed?

Your conditions are, in most cases quite different from ours of course, and your general outlook is just a wee bit more commercial, I think, than mine. I would grow a plant for years to get one bloom to delight me, and would be satisfied. At the same time, I can see that there are people on your side of the water who would do the same, while on this side there are many who are looking for rose dividends, "tax free," despite weather conditions.

In these days, loud speaking sometimes carries a long distance and drowns what would be more pleasant and edifying to hear, and we rose-growers the world over must try to tune to the proper wave-length, so as to find opportunity to cement friendships with each other and to be an example to others who ought to know better. Let us rejoice with, in place of being jealous of each other's success and so be a loyal people under one Queen Rosa.

J. G. Glassford

Mr. E. Percy Smith, of the Rosery, Boston, Lincolnshire, advised us that in view of the very unfavorable summer "there is very little good to report on the season's roses; and most of those offered will not be in commerce for long." He enclosed

*"Why Do You Like Roses?" 1927 Annual, page 9.
†"The Land of Enchantment," 1927 Annual, page 21.—Editor.

some clippings giving a very careful review of a few varieties from which we quote:

Another English Point of View

High opinions had been formed of Dame Edith Helen at the shows, which were not entirely backed by its behavior in the open. For my part, however, I have not lost faith in her for what a summer it was! The rival of this rose, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, came through the test better, and it is, without doubt, a fine rose. The formation of its flower gives it an advantage over Dame Edith Helen in a wet season, yet a dry summer just reverses the positions, so there is room for both.

One of the surprises was Gwyneth Jones. This started as a very popular rose, was well shown and well fancied, but somehow I was never enthusiastic over it. Having grown it, however, I can understand why so many ladies like it.

Lady Margaret Stewart is "another yellow," and not even a clear yellow at that, but all these new yellows win or lose on their merits, and she is by no means a loser. Something else will have to go to make way for her, if necessary, for her combined delicious perfume, form, and habit will make her one of the favorites. Yet one more of the same type is Mrs. Beatty. A description of this rose simply beggars the true appreciation of its charm. Like Lady Margaret Stewart, its perfume is outstanding, with a Maréchal Niel-like fragrance. In fact, this rose is more like a bush-growing Maréchal Niel in this respect and in form than any other that has claimed the great distinction. Ville de Paris was unexpectedly good, and is a fine grower. I thought at first this rose was too thin, but many will like it.

It may be taken for granted that every rose has a weakness. It is said that quite a lot of amateurs like to read about the weak points of a variety before they buy it. Members of the trade also like to know the failings of a new rose, but there is a danger that one may be over-critical; the trade, in fact, has to tune its judgment to that of the public, which often asks for roses which the nurserymen does not consider worth growing, while it also often overlooks a good rose which the nurseryman thinks should be in demand. Thus the public will buy a thin rose with many faults, sometimes only for a brief spell, if the variety has some bright shades and is pretty in the bud stage, as instanced in Emma Wright.

A fault which neither the nurseryman nor public will forgive is bad habit. A rose which will not grow is not the friend of one or the other. Many a rose has been well shown, but when grown by the trade or amateur has quickly fallen out of favor. Fortunately, our raisers in recent years have been giving us good growers with a few exceptions. Mabel Morse and Shot Silk, to mention two of the most popular of recent introductions, are not vigorous, but these are just minor faults, such as any rose may have, and their other outstanding qualities far surpass them. Yet if an over-critical nurseryman left them out of his budding list because of their faults, he would be missing good things.

Making allowance for a wet, cold season, I rather liked these American varieties: Matchless, similar to a well-shaped Premier; Briarcliff, a good type of Columbia, and Mrs. F. R. Pierson, a rosy red rose of much substance and lasting qualities. The reverse of these, which are of solid type, comes I Zingari, not a nurseryman's rose, but one which many ladies may like because of its art shades, which ranges it in the class with Princess Marie José, a curious blending of orange and carmine, the former predominating in the young flower, and the latter in the fully developed bloom.

The Proof of the Pudding—1928

ROSES DESCRIBED BY THOSE WHO HAVE GROWN THEM

VIRTUALLY a new kind of rose catalogue has been made by those who have responded to the stimulus of the inquiry which instituted this department in 1926. The Editor offers no apology for its expansion, because, as he has repeatedly insisted, this Annual is made by the members of the Society, and the subjoined responses by 86 of them in critical observations on 187 rose varieties introduced since 1922 are worth the space they take. Here are first-hand opinions and experiences, printed in order relating to the sections in which they originate, and constituting far more dependable information for the progressive rose-lover than could be collected from all the commercial catalogues.

To conserve space, it has been necessary to condense the known facts about each variety as much as possible. For example:

CLOVELLY. HT. (Hicks, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1926, 1927.

means that the Hybrid Tea rose, Clovelly, introduced by Hicks in 1924, was fully described in the American Rose Annual in 1925; and was discussed in the "Proof of the Pudding" in 1926 and 1927.

This information enables any reader to check up all the available, authentic information by consulting previous volumes of the Annual. In connection with this article, the reader is referred to "Roses Across the Sea," page 125, and to "The Treasurer Travels," page 121, in both of which articles additional information may be found concerning some varieties reported upon here. (See also "The New Florists' Roses" following.)

The names of the members who have contributed to this article have been printed in full, *just once*, the first time they appear. Thereafter their names are abbreviated to initials, followed by an abbreviation denoting locality.

An alphabetical list of the initials thus used is appended,

each followed by the full name and address. The street addresses of these members will be found in the Members' Handbook; and the Editor is sure any of them will be glad to continue correspondence with those interested.

INITIALS OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS SYMPOSIUM

A. C.	Albert Chandler, St. Louis, Mo.
A. F. Y.	A. F. Yeager, Fargo, N. Dak.
A. H.	Aden Hyde, Caldwell, Idaho.
A. J. W.	A. J. Webster, Toronto, Ont.
A. L. H.	Arthur L. Hubbard, South Bend, Ind.
A. M.	Alexander MacLellan, Newport, R. I.
A. N.	Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.
A. P. W.	Mrs. Arthur P. Williams, Washington, D. C.
C. A. C.	C. A. Cummins, Covington, Ky.
C. A. D.	C. A. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. B. L.	Mrs. C. B. Loring, Westwood, Mass.
C. C.	Mrs. Carl Cross, Wichita, Kans.
C. C. B.	Dr. C. C. Bramble, Annapolis, Md.
C. C. D.	Mrs. Charles C. Derby, San José, Calif.
C. C. R.	C. C. Rice, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
C. D. W.	Chester D. Wedrick, Nanticoke, Ont.
C. F. M.	Charles F. May, Yonkers, N. Y.
C. G. W.	C. G. White, Redlands, Calif.
C. H. M.	Dr. C. H. McLeod, Lynden, Wash.
C. J. D.	Dr. C. J. Decker, Athens, Ga.
C. M. M.	C. M. Manley, East San Diego, Calif.
C. O.	Clyde O'Roark, Covington, Ohio.
C. W. G.	Mrs. C. W. Gooch, Memphis, Tenn.
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D. M. D.	David M. Dunning, Auburn, N. Y.
E. P. F.	Earl P. Furniss, Portland, Ore.
F. D. O.	F. D. Osman, New Brunswick, N. J.
F. E. B.	Frederick E. Bruce, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. R. D.	J. R. Dickson, Columbus, Ohio.
J. W. C.	J. W. Crow, Simcoe, Ont.
H. C.	Mrs. Hazen Clement, Wayland, Mass.
L. E. L.	LeRoy E. Leonard, Middletown, N. Y.
L. H. P.	Louis H. Prager, Highland Park, Mich.
M. G.	Miss Mildred Galbraithe, Toronto, Ont.
M. L. S.	Mrs. Minnie Long Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.
M. M. P.	Mrs. Marion M. Page, Mason City, Iowa.
M. O. A.	Mrs. M. O. Adams, Los Altos, Calif.
M. W. M.	Margaret W. McCabe, Charleston, W. Va.
O. D. D.	O. D. Dike, West Nyack, N. Y.
O. G.	Otto Greef, Pittsburg, Kans.
P. B. S.	Paul B. Sanders, Guelph, Ont.
P. L. A. L.	P. L. A. Lines, Seattle, Wash.
R. C. C.	R. C. Casamajor, Pasadena, Calif.
R. G. W.	R. G. Wallace, San Pedro, Calif.
R. H.	Robert Housum, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. G.	Ralph Graham, M. D., Monmouth, Ill.
R. I.	Mrs. Ralph Isham, Santa Barbara, Calif.
R. M. H.	R. Marion Hatton, Meshanticut Park, R. I.
S. R. M.	S. Roger Mitchell, White Plains, N. Y.
S. S. S.	Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, Tacoma, Wash.
T. B. C.	Mrs. T. B. Coppage, Springfield, Mo.
W. C.	Whitman Cross, Chevy Chase, Md.
W. C. E.	W. C. Egan, Highland Park, Ill.
W. J. B.	W. J. Boone, Caldwell, Idaho.
W. O. C.	W. O. Clark, Chillicothe, Mo.
W. M. P.	W. Mitchell Price, Baltimore, Md.
F. C. R.	Frank C. Riggs, Portland, Ore.
F. F.	Frank Flett, Hamilton, Ont.
F. J. S.	Frank J. Smith, New York, N. Y.
F. L. A.	F. L. Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
F. L. H.	F. L. Hieatt, San Diego, Calif.
G. C. T.	Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
G. F. M.	G. F. Middleton, Seattle, Wash.
G. G. L.	Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.
G. G. W.	Geoffrey G. Whitney, Milton, Mass.
G. H. G.	G. H. Goring, Seattle, Wash.
G. T. E.	George T. Elliot, East Otisfield, Maine.
H. B. H.	Mrs. Hally Bradley Hampton, Ft. Worth, Texas.
H. L. L.	Henderson L. Lanham, Rome, Ga.
H. M. H.	Dr. H. M. Helm, Beloit, Wis.
H. N.	Harry Neumeyer, Sandusky, O.
H. R. F.	Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, Marblehead, Mass.
H. R. V.	H. R. Van Deusen, Scranton, Pa.
H. T.	Hugh Templin, Fergus, Ont.
H. Z.	Harry Zettler, Bexley, Ohio.
H. Z. S.	Mrs. H. Z. Silver, Eaton, Ohio.
I. P.	Miss I. Preston, Ottawa, Ont.
J. A. B.	Mrs. James A. Bane, Roanoke, Va.
J. B.	John Barrow, Stratford, Conn.
J. D. R.	John D. Ruble, Austin, Minn.
J. F.-S.	J. Fyfe-Smith, Vancouver, B. C.
J. G.	Joseph Gray, Stockton, Calif.
J. H. N.	J. H. Nicolas, West Grove, Pa.
J. L. W.	J. L. William, Tulsa, Okla.
J. N. D.	J. N. Darby, Thornton, Texas.

ADMIRATION. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Better than when first sent out. Large, bold blooms.—*Mrs. Harriett R. Foote, Marblehead, Mass.*

Strong; good-sized pale pink bloom; fine bud; slight fragrance. Black-spots slightly; 18 blooms.—*Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*Miss Mildred Galbraithe, Toronto.*

Good.—*F. L. Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.*

A fine rose.—*G. H. Goring, Seattle, Wash.*

Good growth. Blooms rather washy, but a few are so good that you cannot help grow it.—*G. F. Middleton, Seattle, Wash.*

A very excellent rose for this climate; good exhibition variety.—*J. Fyfe-Smith, Vancouver, B. C.*

Grows well; floriferous. Blooms not always attractive. Mildews badly. Would not plant it again.—*Forrest L. Hieatt, San Diego, Calif.*

No one seems very enthusiastic over Admiration. It lacks "punch," and just misses being very good.

AGNES. HR. (Saunders, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.

This straw-colored Rugosa hybrid is absolutely hardy here. A semi-shrub, 4 feet high. Foliage very scant and plant not attractive. Entirely free from black-spot and mildew after four years' careful trial. Flowers early. Blooms good, medium size, choice in the bud, but flat when open. Stems short.—*J. W. Crow, Simcoe, Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Perfectly hardy without protection.—*Miss Isabel Preston, Ottawa, Ont.*

Well worthy of the Van Fleet medal. Good in and out of bloom. Foliage the healthiest of any rose except *Rosa bracteata.*—*J. H. Nicolas, West Grove, Pa.*

A straw-colored Hermosa or sometimes an enlarged Gardenia. Ovoid bud; small, cupped bloom, lasts poorly; slight fragrance. Growth moderate, straggling. Probably valuable mostly for breeding.—*Albert Chandler, St. Louis, Mo.*

No merit here.—*Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.*

Agnes is a rose for the North only. You folks in the South would do well to tend your Teas and let the Rugosas alone!

ALBERTINE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1926.

Best climber of recent years; attractive color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Good grower; ordinary in other respects.—*John Barrow, Stratford, Conn.*

Not very hardy.—*I. P., Ont.*

Albertine, Jacotte, and Mme. Gregoire Staechelin are the aristocrats of hardy climbers. Planted together, in that order, what a wonderful triptych!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good. Like Mary Wallace—a few more petals, better form, and more yellow in the pink, also more and sharper thorns. Strong grower.—*Mrs. Arthur P. Williams, Washington, D. C.*

Discarded because of mildew.—*Mrs. C. W. Gooch, Memphis, Tenn.*

Winter killed although sheltered.—*Mrs. Marion M. Page, Mason City, Iowa.*

We suggest that Mr. Barrow take another look; he may have a misnamed plant. Albertine is anything but "ordinary." The flowers recall Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Pirrie, and others of the yellowish salmon-pink, half-double Hybrid Teas.

ANGEL GUIMÉRA. HT. (Dot, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Tested two years. The best white in captivity. Prolific bloomer. Double, fragrant blooms, straw-yellow in the center, turning to pure, gleaming white. Good foliage. Vigorous. As hardy as its mother, Druschki.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

With us it was excellent in form and unusually large, but the color was a weak cream, and there were not very many flowers.

ANGÉLE PERNET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926.

Fine on Brier stock.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Two seasons' test. Compact, firm bud, opening well; sometimes deficient in petals; soft salmon-buff-orange with golden suffusion, outer petals somewhat rose. No fragrance; fades somewhat in hot weather; opens too quickly. Moderate grower; rather slow to establish itself. A steady bloomer throughout season. Foliage good.—*Geoffrey G. Whitney, Milton, Mass.*

Brownish apricot. Buds and half-open blooms exquisite, but too few petals to be perfect. Very sweet, pleasing fragrance. Moderate growth. Foliage fine, free from mildew, with very little black-spot. I am delighted with it. Total bloom, 24.—*R. Marion Hatton, Meshanticut Park, R. I.*

"A-1."—*Alexander MacLellan, Newort, R. I.*

Glorious, but not robust.—*J. B., Conn.*

A very beautiful yellow rose, but not a strong grower.—*David M. Dunning, Auburn, N. Y.*

Foliage, stem, form, bud, and general effect good. Growth, size, petalage, fragrance, open flower, fair.—*S. Roger Mitchell, White Plains, N. Y.*

A rather attractive color novelty; not good shape; thin. Not a profuse bloomer, either.—*Frank Flett, Hamilton, Ont.*

Is a treasure in its color combination.—*Chester D. Wedrick, Nanticoke, Ont.*

Apricot, tinged old-rose, with old-gold base; small, very lovely decorative blooms; fragrance slight. Black-spots 20 per cent. Plant apparently needs coddling—two out of three winter-killed.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Its chief recommendation is the very fine unfading coppery color. Growth and other habits, average or a little better. Among my favorite dozen this year. —*Hugh Templin, Fergus, Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario and exhibited in good form at the recent rose show.—*M. G., Ont.*

Tested four years. Has come to stay, and, like French wine, it gets better with age.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Not so good as Souvenir de Claudius or Georges Pernet.—*W. Mitchell Price, Baltimore, Md.*

Made a decided hit with all who saw a first-class bloom in my garden. I would grow it for three good blooms a year.—*Dr. C. C. Bramble, Annapolis, Md.*

Poor growth and few blooms.—*H. L. Lanham, Rome, Ga.*

Dies back.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Not vigorous. Faint odor. Too few petals. Shy bloomer. Fairly disease-resistant.—*A. L. Hubbard, South Bend, Ind.*

Somewhat disappointing; not so vigorous as some.—*Ralph Graham, M.D., Monmouth, Ill.*

Has done well. Lovely bright blooms in summer; very brilliant but fades too soon for cutting. This fall has grown but not bloomed.—*Mrs. Hally Bradley Hampton, Ft. Worth, Texas.*

Red-apricot-fawn-orange—indescribable! Best rose in 200; lasts well as cut-flower; no other so colored. No mildew. Robust. Three years' trial; better each year.—*W. J. Boone, Caldwell, Idaho.*

Angéle Pernet is very good.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Too bad all you folks can't have Angéle Pernet as we do in Idaho. Dr. Boone grew one this spring as large as an average Frau Karl Druschki by disbudding a major new cane. It was perfect in every way, and, of course, the rose world offers nothing to rival its color. I am sure I have never seen a finer individual rose anywhere, grown indoors or out.—*Aden Hyde, Caldwell, Idaho.*

After three seasons still makes good growth, but its blooms are unshapely and only can be grown for its striking color.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Did remarkably well. Mildew-proof.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

A very vigorous grower, well suited to this section.—*Mrs. Charles C. Derby, San José, Calif.*

Wonderfully decorative with remarkable color. Heavy petals give lasting quality to thin bloom. Foliage lost early and growth spindly.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Exquisite color, but fades rapidly under hot sun; form good. Not a very profuse bloomer.—*Robert C. Casamajor, Pasadena, Calif.*

Fine plant with glossy, bronze foliage, resistant to disease. Flowers deep orange, semi-double, globular. One of the most beautiful copper-colored roses. —*Mrs. Ralph Isham, Santa Barbara, Calif.*

Has not bloomed at all this fall.—*Clarence White, Redlands, Calif.*

Wonderful color throughout the year, and very attractive. Loses foliage easily and not so vigorous as I would like. Have twelve bushes and want at least a dozen more.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Throughout the eastern and northern sections, Angéle Pernet seems to be fair and well liked for its color. Not so good farther south and in the Mississippi Valley States. Apparently very fine on Pacific Coast and inland as far as western Idaho.

ANNE. HT. (Pemberton, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

While rather short, growth good. Flower large and full, but a little weak in the neck.—*F. F., Ont.*

ANNIE LAURIE. HT. (Stuppy Floral Co., 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Does not impress us much. Blooms small, not fully double, white, flushed pink. Not vigorous; one plant of three winter-killed, the other two were badly hit by frost. Black-spots 10 per cent; 14 blooms in season.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

ARIEL. HT. (Bees, 1922.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Second year. One of the best in my garden; the first and last to bloom; always full of flowers of most delicious fragrance. Its only fault is briery stems. —*Mrs. Hazen Clement, Wayland, Mass.*

Tested three years. I consider it the best of the Independence Day group, with more petals and lasting bronze color. Foliage more resistant than any other of the Herriot-Independence Day breed.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

We agree that Ariel is superior to Independence Day and should replace it. The flower is almost identical, it blooms more, grows stronger, and has distinct green bristly canes.

ARTHUR COOK. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.

A dark crimson rose perfect in all weather, and does not blue. Not very vigorous.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Wonderful form and color, but the plant is so weak that it is worthless at Breeze Hill.

BARBARA ROBINSON. HT. (A. Dickson, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Growth is good; blooms well. Buds yellow; full flower almost white; large petals of good substance.—*F. F., Ont.*

Decidedly worth while. Deepest cream, semi-double blooms, 3 inches in diameter; slight fragrance; very decorative; 10 flowers. Black-spots 10 per cent.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Growth only moderate, but wonderfully beautiful flowers, and ought to be tested everywhere. We like it very much.

BEDFORD CRIMSON. HT. (Laxton, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Deeper red than Sir David Davis, but not as free a bloomer here, so far.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Has the perfume but, so far, has no "pep."—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Reported to be a strong grower; worthy of further trial.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very lovely; deeper and richer than I had before seen.—*C. W., Calif.*

Much like Château de Clos Vougeot. Not so dark, flower rounder and less flat, but same type. Grows better and seems to bloom more. A very distinct sort among the dozens of indifferent red roses which are indistinguishable from each other. Very richly perfumed. We think highly of it at Breeze Hill.

BELLE CUIVRÉE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Do not know just what to make of it until further trial. Buds crimson, flushed orange; blooms medium size, bright coppery orange, with slight fragrance. Different and decorative, but not vigorous. Wintered badly and had 60 per cent black-spot. Gave 11 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

A little bloom of grand color, but quick to go. Weak.—*C. G. W., Calif.*

An utter failure this season. No growth and no bloom; the plants stood still.

BERTHA TURNER. HT. (Pemberton, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Globular, shell-pink, inside of petals cadmium-orange (which somehow gives the blooms a salmon tinge), base light yellow, fades creamy pink; good size but not full enough. No fragrance. Black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 4 blooms in its first season.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

BESSIE CHAPLIN. HT. (Chaplin, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1927.

Free bloomer.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Poor grower. Flower very ordinary.—*F. F., Ont.*

Rose-pink, fades lighter; poor substance; fragrance slight. Foliage fair. Neither unusual nor particularly desirable. Black-spots 20 per cent. Bore 14 blooms in the season; wintered badly.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Excellent in this climate especially for exhibition.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Plants extremely weak. We got nothing out of it.

BETTY HULTON. HT. (A. Dickson, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

Buds apricot; flowers semi-double, creamy yellow at edge deepening to lemon-yellow center, fades badly when fully open; fragrance good. Is very

attractive and has distinct decorative value. Black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 22 blooms in season; wintered fairly well.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

A very good rose for this climate.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. (A. Dickson, 1922.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Tall, upright, vigorous. Foliage good. Bud pointed, opens well. Free flowering; stem very good. The more I see it the better I like it.—*Dr. George T. Elliot, East Otisfield, Maine.*

Charming color. Vigorous growth. Foliage thin but good, not subject to black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fine, big bushes; bloomed to perfection. Lovely buds and color; open flowers of kid-like substance. Very unusual and beautiful, and is all that has been said of it.—*H. C., Mass.*

Good.—*A. M., R. I.*

Exceedingly attractive in every way and worth extra care on account of its great beauty.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Growth, foliage, stem, color and bud good; size, form, petalage, open flower and fragrance fair; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Vigorous, reaching about 2½ feet. Blooms freely. Stems long and strong. Foliage not over-plentiful, slightly susceptible to mildew and black-spot. Buds long, of excellent shape; blooms delightful half-open; petals long, heavy, and well arranged, although few. Color is difficult to describe, inside of petals a salmon shade with traces of orange and the reverse glowing carmine, but as the flower ages it becomes a more ordinary pink and shows its stamens; sweetly scented. I have this variety budded on both Canina and Rugosa and the latter stock has done better.—*A. J. Webster, Toronto, Ont.*

Growth good; flower too thin, and rather shy bloomer.—*F. F., Ont.*

Well liked by many. Plenty of strength and vigor. Colors exquisite but flower too thin. Though popular it will be outclassed.—*J. W. C., Ont.*

Very fine, semi-double blooms, with inner face of petals salmon-pink, outer silvery rose; slight fragrance. Vigorous grower; wintered in good condition. Black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 22 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

A very good bedding rose, rather taller than average. Likely to be popular a long time.—*H. T., Ont.*

A beautiful rose; fairly hardy; constant bloomer.—*I. P., Ont.*

Good.—*H. R. Van Dusen, Scranton, Pa.*

I like it. Wish the foliage was larger and more abundant, but you can't object these days to scant clothing.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. D. Osman, New Brunswick, N. J.*

Extra good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Fair to good.—*W. M. P., Md.*

A good grower and "doer" here.—*Whitman Cross, Chevy Chase, Md.*

Checked as good.—*Mrs. James A. Bane, Roanoke, Va.*

Splendid in every way.—*Margaret W. McCabe, Charleston, W. Va.*

Good growth, and good buds in fall.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Fair grower, but most too single for our climate.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Checked as good.—*C. A. Cummins, Covington, Ky.*

Best growth of the new varieties. Not very double, but handsome, and appears strong and hardy.—*Robert Housum, Cleveland, Ohio.*

A good dependable rose of a different color. Disease-resistant.—*Melvin B. Wyant, Mentor, Ohio.*

Certainly healthy; planted last fall and is stockier than others planted two years ago. I am sure that it will be a good autumn rose. I am partial to semi-double roses.—*H. Z. Silver, M. D., Eaton, Ohio.*

Betty Uprichard is good.—*R. G., Ill.*

Vigorous growth; free flowering.—*W. C. Egan, Highland Park, Ill.*

Justifies the best catalogue descriptions. Blooms thin and open quickly in hot weather, but do not droop.—*Dr. H. M. Helm, Beloit, Wis.*

Moderate to strong growth. Free bloomer. A good rose here.—*John D. Ruble, Austin, Minn.*

Checked as good.—*Mrs. T. B. Coppage, Springfield, Mo.*

One of my favorites. The two contrasting colors are most gorgeous, and I have never seen the combination in any other rose or flower. Its odor is such that when it is better known it will surely be a new standard of fragrance. I have one bloom in the house on a 3-foot stem, with perfect foliage. It is as large as a saucer, many shades darker than in the warm weather, and its fragrance fills the room.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Looks very good. Stands rain well, and is the first rose to impress me as being better than Mme. Edouard Herriot as a bedder. It holds its head up and retains its color in the sun. Very beautiful when massed in a closely planted bed. It mildews badly.—*Dr. C. H. McLeod, Lynden, Wash.*

Very good.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Proved a good garden rose. Does well on its own roots and the color more intense. Best growth on those budded on Ragged Robin.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Very excellent in this climate; good exhibition variety.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

If Betty Uprichard had a dozen more petals, it would be without a fault. As it is, this rose is certain to increase in popularity and appreciation as she makes more acquaintances.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Strong but difficult to establish; long canes. Clean foliage. Semi-double bi-color flowers. Fine for California.—*R. I., Calif.*

Like most decorative Hybrid Teas, not as valuable in this country as the decorative Teas.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

The two tones of pink on opposite sides of the petal is very distinctive in the open flower. Bud opens too quickly. Plant does not seem to be a strong grower.—*R. C. C., Calif.*

Can't understand the craze for this one. It must perform better in other places than it does here. Will give it another year's trial.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Isn't it remarkable that this rose is highly praised everywhere except in California? Is it because other roses are so much finer there that they scorn Betty U., or is it possible that this rose is so depraved that it feels more at home elsewhere than in that state of grace? At Breeze Hill we are in love with this lady!

Black Boy. Cl.HT. (A. Clark, 1919.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Very big deep red blooms, dark shadings. Foliage thin.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A desirable climbing rose, but will probably require extra protection in this climate for outside use.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Only a mulatto. Not remontant yet; may be later when older.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Pretty, about as full as Lady Pirrie; color does not fade. More of a pillar than climber.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Fine pillar type. Very dark red velvety blossoms; fragrant.—*R. I., Calif.*

Short season of bloom, therefore not wanted here.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Good growth. Fair flowers; darkens with age. Like it.—*C. M. Manley, East San Diego, Calif.*

Black Boy is very dark, but so far has not astonished us by vigor and has not bloomed continuously. (See page 112.)

BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE. Cl.HT. (Thomas, 1920.) A. R. A., 1920.

Small bud, opening light salmon-pink. Resembles Cécile Brunner but a better bloomer. Small growth and little foliage the first season.—*Earl P. Furniss, Portland, Ore.*

We have had numerous plants but have never succeeded in getting anything out of it at Breeze Hill.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE. HW. (Thomas, 1925.)

Very attractive. Bloom single, delicate, small, brilliant; charming for six weeks. Growth vigorous (10 to 20 feet). Foliage disease-resistant.—*W. C., Md.*

This is a Wichuraiana climber of wiry, very vigorous habit. The flowers are single, small, and star-like. Color much like Dr. Huey. It blooms six weeks or more, but does not recur as in California. It was very fine in 1926, but inferior in 1927. If it can be depended upon, it is easily the most beautiful and most distinct, small-flowered climber originated in recent years. (See Captain Thomas' comments on this and other "Bloomfield" roses in "Climbing Roses for Southern Climates" in this issue.)

BLOOMFIELD DAINTY. Cl.HT. (Thomas, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925.

Orange buds, opening single, clear yellow blooms that fade to a pleasing cream. Foliage subject to black-spot. Made 4-foot canes first season. Flowers are beautiful, but too few and fleeting. This and Mrs. George C. Thomas are the only ones of this series I care for.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Killed out first season.—*I. P., Ont.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

A canary-yellow everblooming climber with distinct, varnished, deep olive-green foliage, impervious to mildew.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

The best Bloomfield rose to my notion. Grows luxuriantly, with fine glossy foliage and lovely single yellow flowers that are very attractive. Rightly named.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Very pretty at Breeze Hill early, but summer and autumn flowers were too few and too fleeting to make much impression.

BLOOMFIELD EXQUISITE. Cl.HT. (Thomas, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Capt. Thomas named this rose correctly—it is exquisite. Bloom lovely, dark pink, very double, fairly long-lasting, and very fragrant. Foliage like a Hybrid Tea, fairly disease-resistant, does not mildew. Lost most of its foliage late but still bloomed. Flowers are 2½ to 2¾ inches across, borne singly on long, strong stems. Bloomed every four to five weeks.—*Charles F. May, Yonkers, N. Y.*

In bloom since early August, and is yet. Very strong growth to 6 feet. Flowers very durable, beautiful pink, sweetly scented. Foliage about as good a combination of Dijon and Teplitz as you could imagine.—*C. D. W., Ont.*

No good.—*Dr. C. J. Decker, Athens, Ga.*

Well pleased with it. One plant has yielded 26 blooms; the other 24. Curiously, has shown no tendency to grow much more than a sturdy Hybrid Tea; several rather vigorous canes have terminated in clusters of buds when they reached 2½ feet. Color not particularly exciting but stands up well; every bloom is perfect, and has enough petals to make it attractive. Has attar of rose fragrance.—*Aden Hyde, Caldwell, Idaho.*

A Hybrid Tea climber from Dijon and Teplitz; continuous bloomer, double; fragrant; outblooms most Hybrid Tea climbers. Loses some foliage at end of long season. Distinct.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Has grown vigorously at Breeze Hill and kept healthy, and produced great quantities of buds, most of which balled. We did not have one perfect bloom all season.

BLOSSOM. HT. (Beckwith, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.
Pretty; not strong in habit.—*J. B., Conn.*

BLOOMFIELD FASCINATION. Cl.HT. (Thomas, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.
Canes 8 feet high. Bloomed continuously until October 21. Small yellow flowers which fade soon but drop off clean. Foliage fair.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

We are sorry, but we cannot as yet become enthusiastic over it. Danäe is much better, and even Phyllis Bide is to be preferred here. Probably peculiarly fitted to the Pacific coast.

BONNIE PRINCE. HW. (T. N. Cook, 1918.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P. 1926.
Early white climber. Has its place in a large collection.—*H. R. F., Mass.*
Fair climber, but not very vigorous here.—*H. R. V.-D., Pa.*
"*Oh, vision fugitive!*" A rain, and my Prince has vanished, leaving only the debris of the picnic.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Rampant grower; blooms abundantly. Medium-sized clusters of white, slightly fragrant flowers.—*R. I., Calif.*
Short blooming season, therefore valueless here.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Much like a white Tausendschön, but the flowers are smaller and very, very fleeting. They scorch badly in sun and heat. Useful only for its earliness at Breeze Hill.

BREEZE HILL. HW. (Van Fleet; intro. by A. R. S., 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.
No bloom the first season with this rose, but find it vigorous and subject to black-spot 40 per cent—unusual with this type of rose.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Breeze Hill is a Pernetiana hybrid, and when young its foliage is as unstable as that of many of that aggravatingly necessary group. With age there comes much more durability, and the beauty of the immense blooms and clusters commend it as another star in Dr. Van Fleet's rose-crown. Blooms late.

BRIARCLIFF. HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.
Beautiful rose-pink, almost faultless shape in both bud and open flower; very fragrant. Long, strong stems. Fine foliage, no mildew, and very little black-spot. Shy bloomer, but every bloom perfect for cutting. I like it very much indeed. Total blooms, 13.—*R. M. H., R. I.*
Has been successfully grown in Ontario and exhibited in good form at the recent rose show.—*M. G., Ont.*
Color turns muddy. Will go off the boards when Rose Hill* comes.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Improvement on Columbia.—*F. D. O., N. J.*
Not much better than Columbia as a flower, but does just a little better than its parent in the garden.—*C. A. C., Ky.*

*See reports of this new rose on page 205.

Briarcliff has earned the right to a place in my garden as long as I am able to raise roses.—*H. Z. S., Ohio.*

Vigorous; some odor; good bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

A decided improvement on any Columbia I have been able to grow. Long stems; long deep bud; keeps well.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Much like Columbia, although it does not open quite so flat. On the other hand, is not so good a bloomer.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Darker and more even color than Columbia. Bloomed well, and we rather like it, but there is no room in the garden for Columbia, Briarcliff, and Pink Pearl—they are too much alike. (See page 197 for behavior under glass.)

Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant. HT. (F. Cant, 1923.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Large blooms of attractive color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Good.—*A. M., R. I.*

Palest pink, reverse satiny rose. Bud fairly attractive but open flowers not full enough; slight fragrance. Plant moderately vigorous. Black-spots 10 per cent. Total, 8 blooms in season.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Second season convinces me it is worth while. Have maiden plants budded on Multiflora with thick canes almost 40 inches high. Blooms of splendid shape and color.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

An excellent rose in every way. Free flowering. Good exhibition variety. —*J. F.-S., B. C.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Vigorous. Large blooms of ideal shape on long, stiff stems; inside of petals pale pink, reverse dark orange-carmine; scentless. Foliage ample. Not particularly free, but flowers worth waiting for. No disease in two years. A promising exhibition variety.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Capt. Kilbee Stuart. HT. (A. Dickson, 1923.) A. R. A., 1923.

Makes a poor growth. Very short with me, but a little better on clay soil. —*F. F., Ont.*

According to the descriptions in catalogues should be crimson, shaded scarlet, but here it is rosy carmine, much less brilliant than described. Practically negligible fragrance. Flowers large, well formed, very good, particularly for exhibition. Black-spots 30 per cent. Growth vigorous. Total, 26 blooms in the season.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Good as maiden only. Has a hinge in the neck.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

After two seasons find it a poor grower. Seems to do fairly well on maiden plants. Many other varieties much better.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Not a free bloomer, but well worth growing by exhibitors.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Capt. Ronald Clerk. HT. (McGredy, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Good.—*A. M., R. I.*

May be good in Portland or on Long Island, not here.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Good plant, but flowers do not open well. Unsatisfactory here.—*R. I., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Not so good. Growth puny. Flowers thin and fleeting. Gwyneth Jones is same color and has better form and substance. Margaret McGredy is probably better than either.

CECIL. HT. (B. R. Cant, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.
Good-sized bushes with a succession of large, single, buttercups—good the first year. A promising decorative variety.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

CHAMISSO. HM. (Lambert, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.
Semi-climber; good for hedge.—*A. M., R. I.*
The most charming of the Lambertianas, and truly "perpetual" blooming. I recommend it after three years observation.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Promises to be a valuable shrub rose.—*W. C., Md.*
No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

We cannot give it much credit. It is very piffling so far at Breeze Hill.

CHARLES P. KILHAM. HT. (Beckwith, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.
Grand in color, and maiden plants have good habit.—*J. B., Conn.*

Mr. Nicolas insists lately that this rose is a peach! See Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130. Mr. Pennock also reports on this rose on page 124.

CHASTITY. Cl.HT. (F. Cant, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.
Large blooms for climber; very good; larger than Purity.—*H. R. F., Mass.*
Checked as being good.—*M. G., Ont.*
No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very lovely, half-double blooms, but has only bloomed once. A good white climber of a different type from Purity, Mary Lovett, and Silver Moon, though it is certainly not performing as a recurrent bloomer.

CITY OF LITTLE ROCK. HT. (E. G. Hill, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.
Just pink, a little darker and quite like Columbia. Very satisfactory.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. Cl.HT. (Morse, 1920.) A. R. A., 1920.
Superb, everblooming, blackish red rose, turning darker with age. Bore 170 blooms first year. Fine growth (8 feet) and holds foliage better than dwarf. Best results the first year of any dark red climber.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Good for California!

CL. GENERAL MACARTHUR. Cl.HT. (H. Dickson, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925.
The best tender climber of its color.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

CL. LOS ANGELES. Cl.HT. (Howard & Smith, 1925.) A. R. A., 1927.
The best grower of all climbing Hybrid Teas I tried. Made two canes from its first spring planting, 20 feet or more long, and several smaller ones. One day it had 27 blooms open and half open, and is a better, larger rose than the original bush type. My friends from all over town came to see it. Just think of 27 Los Angeles blooms massed as a picture! It has had a few blooms through the summer and some nearly out now.—*H. B. H., Texas.*
Fair growth (6 to 7 feet); more flowers than dwarf, of equal quality. Does better second year. I like it.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Look out, California! Texas 'll git ye!

Cl. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Cl.HT. (Ketten, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1926.

Very good; little black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Tender.—*J. B., Conn.*

Subject to black-spot.—*A. M., R. I.*

Vigorous and apparently hardy. I am quite pleased with it. It throws canes 6 to 8 feet long which bloom freely in early season but very sparingly in autumn. Less susceptible to black-spot than the parent. Difficult to handle on account of its thorns.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Had it three years. Now 5 to 6 feet high.—*F. F., Ont.*

Has been grown successfully in Ontario and exhibited in good form at the recent rose show.—*M. G., Ont.*

Really a pillar, with better blooms and foliage than Mme. Edouard Herriot. —*J. H. N., Pa.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

A good one.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

The most beautiful pillar rose in my garden. Very vigorous; constant bloomer; satisfactory in every particular. Has a tendency to shoot upward; have checked this by spreading out the shoots in fan shape.—*C. C. D., Calif.*

Half the plants climb here and give very fine bloom for garden decoration. Far superior to dwarf. Loses foliage early, especially on heavy canes, and blooms in bursts. Fades like parent.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Fair growth (6 to 7 feet). Many more flowers than dwarf. Very much to my liking—expect great things of it next year.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Cl. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Cl.HT. (A. Dickson, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Grew 7 to 8 feet first year. Very floriferous. Blooms same size as dwarf. Holds foliage well. Very satisfactory.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Clovelly. HT. (Hicks, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Tall, but many shoots were blind.—*F. F., Ont.*

Comtesse de Cassagne. HT. (M. Guillot, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920; P. P., 1926.

Vigorous, with abundant dark glossy foliage. Bud and bloom large, very double, ivory-yellow, very lasting. Fair bloomer. No disease. Very lovely.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Very weak growth; flower much like Miss Willmott with slightly more color. Pretty, but scarcely worth the effort when Miss Willmott is so easy to have.

Coralie. HW. (W. Paul, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Beautiful climber; fine growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A delightful new color effect. Vigorous, and increasingly so as it becomes established.—*W. C., Md.*

No climber I have seen yields more pleasing flowers, and it blooms longer than the average, although not so many flowers as some others. Attractive salmon-pink blooms on nice stems, much larger than most climbers. Plant normally robust and rather abnormally free from pests.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Reported as doing well, but of no outstanding merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Color close to Los Angeles or Mrs. George C. Thomas. Good at Breeze Hill, and everywhere we saw it. Coralie is a very beautiful climber, and a very distinct one.

COURAGE. HT. (McGredy, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925.

Very dwarf and blooms in crops. Large, good-shaped flowers of a not very striking shade of crimson. Short stems. The little bush is completely hidden by the big flowers. Something of a curiosity, but not recommended.—*H. T., Ont.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Fine, velvety crimson flowers on stubby stems, which do not get 1 foot high. Through with it!—*F. L. H., Calif.*

COURTNEY PAGE. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Satisfactory growth and possesses a powerful scent, but that is the whole story. Buds too fat and not one in ten opens well. Susceptible to mildew and black-spot. Deep crimson but I scarcely ever see a bloom as I cut the buds to put them out of their agony. Discarded.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Brilliant crimson, but a loose head and purples badly; vigorous but subject to both black-spot (20 per cent) and mildew (40 per cent), and not fragrant. Nine blooms; not desirable.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

CUBA. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Great favorite; perhaps better than Padre. Foliage of each could be better, but Cuba's better of the two.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Almost a facsimile of Padre, one of the best of that type, but Cuba has a beautiful cluster of yellow stamens in the center.—*C. G. A., N. Y.*

An improved Padre, better in habit and more modest.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Excellent in spring, not so good later.—*W. M. P., Md.*

All right but so near Padre that there is no need for the two varieties.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

A good single.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

More intense color than Padre and much the same shape; not as vigorous. Blooms not always good; stems weak. Padre is superior.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Very satisfactory. Long season of bloom. Stood the hot days unusually well. Better than Padre for bedding, which is praise enough.—*Mrs. M. O. Adams, Los Altos, Calif.*

Vigorous, fine plant. Immense cup-like flowers, borne singly on long canes. Fine for this climate.—*R. I., Calif.*

Distinct and attractive color; loose, semi-double form. One of the best of its type.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Good grower and bloomer, similar to Padre, with more intense color, especially in the outside petals. Stems not as long. I like it.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

A very fine rose at Breeze Hill, but we do not need both Cuba and Padre. For choice, would take Cuba. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment from Germany, page 130.)

DAME EDITH HELEN. HT. (A. Dickson, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Much better on Brier, though fine also on Multiflora. I like this rose better than Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, though some do not. Fragrant in the superlative degree.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fine in all respects.—*J. B., Conn.*

Gave a number of beautiful, substantial blooms early in the season; later on, not so free. The blooms resemble Mary, Countess of Ilchester, and have a wonderful keeping quality after cutting; very fragrant.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

I have seen it abroad where it is called "too cabbagy"—here my first year's impression is good. Believe it has future here.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Extra good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Dame Edith Helen did not do well.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

A real good pink rose, and a worth-while addition.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Clear light pink, full as the old Cabbage Rose, on strong single stems. Excellent as cut-flower.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

A complete failure so far. Poor bloomer; buds balled tight, and failed to open. Not so vigorous.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Lovely.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Splendid, upright growth, but no new basal shoots. Bloom, pleasing of color, fine shape, fragrant, and lasts for days.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Quite up to reputation. My bushes were only planted in March; look forward to more bloom next year. Lovely in fall.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Well-shaped, clear pink blooms. Most satisfactory in every way and a good rose for this coast.—*R. I., Calif.*

The finest pink cutting rose for this district, combining strong stem, large, double flower, lasting, of clear color and fine perfume. Has good foliage, and nice growth. Makes most of the new pinks look very inferior.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Vigorous grower. Good foliage, free from disease. A beautiful shade of dark pink, well shaped, and very fragrant, very long stiff stems. One of the best roses in my garden and have heard nothing but praise for it.—*R. G. Wallace, San Pedro, Calif.*

Does not open properly.—*C. G. W., Calif.*

One of the greatest acquisitons in recent years. Vigorous; upright; clean foliage. Wonderful blooms of a superb shade of pure pink on long, stout stems, fine for cutting. Its delicious fragrance also makes it desirable.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Was rather good at Breeze Hill, somewhat like a pink Francis Scott Key, although it opens better and does not discolor. Shy bloom late, and none in autumn, but the June show was superb. Probably here to stay. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130, and M. Dupeyrat's on page 128. Mr. Pennock gives his observation also, page 124.)

DIADEM. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P. 1926, 1927.

Tall, upright; no disease; stems good. Blooms large, double, salmon and copper, very attractive; only fair bloomer.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Some black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fairly vigorous. Stems satisfactory. Black-spots but does not mildew. Blooms freely; requires disbudding. Buds good shape, orange-crimson; blooms coppery salmon and later rather ordinary pink; petals too short for my taste and some of the blooms appear dumpy; slightly scented.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Not vigorous, and wintered badly, but very decorative and worth having. Fine shell-pink bud tinged orange; no fragrance. Black-spots 20 per cent. Total, 14 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Seems to be really vigorous, with no disease. Flowers scarce—only 9—but stems extra long. Desirable in a large collection, but would not recommend it to a beginner.—*H. T., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown and exhibited in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

One of the meanest Pernetianas, without an excuse for existence. Tried it five years! Through with it!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Vigorous; shy bloomer; faint odor.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Diadem is a poor bloomer.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

After three seasons continues to grow well. Not as prolific as one would like, but color is interesting.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Foliage good. Flowers large, well formed; moderate bloomer.—*R. I., Calif.*

Strong, stocky growth, with short, erect stem. Fair foliage held reasonably well. Bud short and globular at times; open bloom double and lasting, with but faint fragrance; evidently contains some Pernetiana blood. A fair garden rose which surpasses the usually floppy Pernetiana.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Growth fine (to 4 feet); moderate bloomer. Flowers of good form on stiff stems; color between Los Angeles and Mrs. Henry Bowles.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Apparently has value in California; seems poor elsewhere.

Doris Dickson. HT. (A. Dickson, 1926.) A. R. A., 1925.

One of the best of the 1926 issue; would like to see it generally tested. Good grower, long bud of cerise with yellow base, opening to a large chalice; lasting. —*J. H. N., Pa.*

(See Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130.)

Doris Trayler. (McGredy, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Fine color; moderate growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Poor grower.—*J. B., Conn.*

Fragrance, growth, foliage, stem, size, bud, color, all good; open flower and petalage fair; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Dwarf; stems somewhat weak. Foliage ample and without disease. Blooms not numerous but good quality; buds long, shapely, beautiful orange, opening to amber-yellow, of satisfactory fullness, slightly tea-scented. Has possibilities although I am not satisfied with its habit.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Did not grow.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown and exhibited in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Was hailed in England as the best yellow of 1925. I am still to be convinced. —*J. H. N., Pa.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Good growth, shapely bush, and a continuous bloomer. Bloom has 66 petals including petaloids; fragrant; good color but not particularly distinct from others of about the same shade.—*Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, Tacoma, Wash.*

Growth fair, but what a wonderfully shaped bloom! Believe it better than Rev. F. Page-Roberts, it does not fade.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Free blooming. Beautiful in the fall. Mildew-proof.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A rose of the Duchess of Wellington type. We like it for it is very pretty, but will never set the world on fire, as we see it at Breeze Hill.

Dr. A. I. Petyt. HT. (Burrell, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Looks good except that it is scentless. Fairly vigorous and upright. Foliage reddish bronze, free from disease. Buds and blooms good size, shape, and substance; deep maroon; well held. Fairly free blooming and has come to stay in my garden.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Growth good; not many blooms; color is not so good as Etoile de Hollande or Lord Charlemont.—*F. F., Ont.*

Poor growth; flowers good color and shape.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Dr. E. M. Mills. H.Hug. (Van Fleet; intro. by A. R. S., 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.
Good; did well here.—*A. M., R. I.*

First blooming season; plants still small (about 2 feet). The bushes are most attractive. Flowers pretty, few this year and open all at once, making the blooming period very much shorter than Hugonis. Appears absolutely free from disease and insect trouble.—*O. D. D., N. Y.*

More or less a disappointment. Excellent growth, for bunching or hedging, but the flower, while attractive when it first comes out, soon becomes very light yellowish white and lasts only a short time.—*Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Grew into a fine bush and bloomed well in June.—*I. P., Ont.*

A good shrub. Foliage better than any other Spinosissima.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Made strong growth and produced some flowers this spring. Blooming season extraordinarily short. Foliage desirable.—*A. F. Yeager, Fargo, N. Dak.*

Good; very hardy.—*H. R. V., Pa.*

Rampant grower—a good shrub. Foliage small. Very shy bloomer. Not successful here.—*R. I., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Not of value in this locality. Color insignificant and form worse. Foliage falls very early and the long, bare stalks are most unattractive.—*R. C. C., Calif.*

This rose ought not to be misunderstood. It is a once-blooming shrub, of graceful habit and distinct foliage, which needs size to show its loveliness when in its quite short blooming periods. Comes early, and the blooms have exquisite tints.

Duchess of York. HT. (S. Dickson, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Growth weak; stems short. Slightly susceptible to black-spot. Very charming rich orange buds but the creamy apricot blooms do not last and develop shades of pink in later stages; scentless. Has very little to recommend it, and I'm afraid it will have to go.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Similar in type to I Zingari and Gwyneth Jones, but not as satisfactory as either of these. A poor doer and decidedly not an acquisition in its first season. Black-spots 30 per cent; no fragrance; 6 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Here, nothing like Gwyneth Jones but almost indistinguishable from I Zingari in flower. Vivid color, too thin and fleeting; a disappointment.

Earl Beatty. HT. (W. Paul, 1925.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Poor growth. Had only one flower which was very nice.—*F. F., Ont.*

Small plant and flower of no outstanding quality.

Ellen Terry. HT. (Chaplin, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Very attractive; large blooms.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Dwarf; stems spindly. Foliage somewhat sparse but free of disease. Buds open well; blooms few but perfect in shape and fullness, creamy white, shaded dull yellow toward the center; practically scentless. I love this rose on account of its well-nigh matchless form, but I do wish it would grow more vigorously. —*A. J. W., Ont.*

Cream, with yellow tinge at center; very attractive. Medium vigor and fragrance. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 9 blooms. Not enough substance.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Very vigorous. Splendid, shapely blooms; strong fragrance. Maiden plants

on Multiflora are over 40 inches high, with thick canes. Not troubled with mildew or black-spot.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Ellen Terry seems to have no special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

The more Breeze Hill sees of it, the better we like it. Fragrant, of glorious form, and very free. Stems are wiry and bending, but neck is not limber. Seems a splendid white rose.

Elsie Beckwith. (Beckwith, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Better than when first sent out.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Disappointing; discarded after three years. Growth upright; stems fair length. Somewhat shy bloomer. Susceptible to mildew and black-spot. Blooms deep pink, fading to a distinctly displeasing shade; frequently fails to open well and they have not the excuse of heavy petalage; slightly scented. Not impressive generally.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Growth is good, but a shy bloomer and not sufficiently attractive to compensate. Am thinking of ditching it.—*F. F., Ont.*

Satisfactory, but its performance does not raise enthusiasm. Deep rose, fading to shell-pink; too open; slight fragrance. Black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 16 blooms. Vigorous.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Too small; so many other good pinks.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Fair.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Vigorous grower but shy bloomer. Rich pink blooms of good substance; buds nicely formed. Quite satisfactory.—*Mrs. Charles C. Derby, San José, Calif.*

Good, strong pink without outstanding value.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Upright in growth (3 feet); blooms moderately. A good pink, though not startling.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Not the best in color, but few better in lasting bloom.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Flowers of wonderful substance and good form. Commonplace color, and not free blooming. Good for an occasional handsome bloom but not of much value for general use.

Elvira Aramayo. HT. (Looymans, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Poor grower; black-spots. Wonderful color; attractive.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Long-pointed buds, opening to medium-sized cactus-like vermilion blooms; fragrance slight. Medium growth. No mildew but bad black-spot. A very striking rose of unusual color. Bore 44 blooms.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Good.—*A. M., R. I.*

Unique color and general effect. Habit not over-strong.—*J. B., Conn.*

Growth upright; stems short but strong; murderous thorns. Foliage black-spots. Profuse bloomer. Buds and blooms small but produced in such numbers one can forgive lack of size; orange-scarlet, yellow at base—very startling and so brilliant as to kill anything else near it; expanded blooms flat and petals too short; scentless. It would be difficult to find a more satisfactory rose for garden decoration, but it is practically valueless for cut-flowers.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Definitely useful for decorative purposes. Moderately vigorous. The first brilliance of the small, semi-double blooms is arresting but the color fades to a poor washed-out pink; no fragrance. Wintered badly. Bore 15 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

I have liked it ever since I got over the surprise of seeing the first bloom, which certainly was not like a rose. The bushes are dwarf but the numerous blooms are useful both in the rose-bed and to brighten a bouquet.—*H. T., Ont.*

Has been grown in Ontario and shown at the recent rose show.—*M. G., Ont.*

Elvira Aramayo is the rose best beloved by black-spot. Has never been very popular, and Cuba will push it off its perch.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Color good; growth a question.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Has not proved good as a garden rose.—*W. C., Md.*

Good results.—*Frederick E. Bruce, Cleveland, Ohio.*

Its good color and its quilled petals make it worth while.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

In the spring was arrestingly beautiful.—*T. B. C., Mo.*

Interesting color. Our summer is too hot for it. I like more substance in a rose.—*M. M. P., Iowa.*

Very vivid color but I like other bright ones better.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Red, vermilion, gold; petals usually give cactus effect.—*J. W. B., Idaho.*

Unique.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Rather shy bloomer with me.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Good grower, with a brilliant color. Personally prefer decorative Teas to Pernetianas.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Everyone agrees that the color is splendid and the form unusual but the plant is of uncertain growth. That is the Breeze Hill experience.

Emile Charles. HT. (Bernaix, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Metallic yellow; fair style.—*J. B., Conn.*

Etoile de Feu. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Long, pointed buds; full, double gorgeous orange-flame flowers, fading coral-pink; exquisite fragrance; very good keeper; 50 petals. Bore 19 blooms. Medium, branching growth. Beautiful holly-like foliage. A great favorite and one of the best new roses.—*C. A. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Very good. Color varies but mostly flame at first opening, passing to salmon-yellow, a color like Gorgeous or Cheerful. Beautiful, leathery green leaves. No disease.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Mr. Stevens' description, "The brightest and best of the brilliant copper-orange roses," seems correct. It does not keep well when cut, and gives fewer blooms than Independence Day.—*H. M. H., Wis.*

Moderate growth; rather free bloomer. Flowers resemble a full double water-lily.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

So gorgeous and effective in flower that we can put up with its demerits at Breeze Hill.

Eva Eakins. HT. (McGredy, 1926.)

A pretty morsel! Growth weak; stems like hairpins; free blooming. Susceptible to black-spot. Buds delightful but blooms open very quickly and lack substance; carmine and yellow. *"It never will be missed!"*—*A. J. W., Ont.*

(See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130.)

Feu Joseph Looymans. HT. (Looymans, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1927.

Moderate height. A clean good yellow which fades slightly, but not so much as Christine or Elegante. Promises to be an addition to the yellows. No disease.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Good as "maiden"; not so good as "cut-back."—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Two-season test. Large, deep orange-yellow bud opening same color, veined and flushed apricot; lasts well; no fragrance. Main blooming season in July

with no blooms in August and only a few in September. Feu Joseph Looymans is lovely, but rather too fleeting.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Beautiful coppery orange buds, borne singly on strong stems, and opening to yellowish apricot blooms of cactus type; very rich looking both in bud and open. A real rose in every way except fragrance.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Good.—*A. M., R. I.*

Good color, but fades. Average habit.—*J. B., Conn.*

Probably the most desirable yellow rose at the present.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Unusual color; looks desirable.—*C. C. Rice, Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

Branching near the base. Foliage beautiful but sparse, apparently free from disease. Of such infinite charm that one can overlook its fault. Buds long, pointed, produced singly, developing into high-centered full blooms of deep rich yellow with a touch of orange-apricot; slightly scented. Occupies a high place in my affections, and has improved with acquaintance.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Really a beautiful thing if given time to take hold. The last production of Joseph Looymans, and dedicated to him by his sons. I had blooms 6 inches across this spring. Tested five years.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Good color. Very few blooms.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Good.—*M. W. M., W. Va.*

Good growth, foliage, and blooming. Like it for its color.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Too poor a grower.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Second year; a bit backward. Has had quite a few beautiful blooms which were a little loose in form, but color and fragrance make up the difference. Had black-spot, but responded to treatment and recovered quickly.—*Louis H. Prager, Highland Park, Mich.*

Strong growth; rather moderate bloomer. A very fine rose. We like it.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

Is certainly a high-class rose.—*S. S. S., Wash.*

A good rose.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

My best find this year. A wonderful long orange bud. Beautiful dark green foliage. Good open flower. No mildew.—*P. L. A. Lines, Seattle, Wash.*

A gem, and easy to grow. Should be included in every Puget Sound garden.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Rather shy bloomer with me.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

I like it for its brilliant apricot color and its long, pointed buds. A fair grower and bloomer and quite fragrant in the spring.—*C. C. D., Calif.*

Because of free-blooming qualities, vigorous growth, remarkably fine color, and form of the buds, we consider it one of the best of the coppery yellow varieties of recent introduction. When better known it will be very popular.—*Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.*

Strong growth; glossy foliage; good bloomer. Fine here.—*R. I., Calif.*

Perhaps the best yellow Pernetiana for cutting, although rather shy and without notable lasting qualities.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Color and form excellent and fades very little under hot sun. Fairly vigorous and a reasonably good bloomer. It promises to be one of the best yellows for this section.—*R. C. C., Calif.*

Very attractive yellow. Good growth. Would like it better if it bloomed more.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Seems to be generally good, and especially so in California. At Breeze Hill it reminded us at times of Lady Margaret

Stewart but opened more freely and quickly. We like it, but the autumn bloom was scarce. Grew well. (For value under glass see page 199.)

FLORENCE L. IZZARD. HT. (McGredy, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Good when well grown; needs special care.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Poor grower.—*A. M., R. I.*

Too tender for this climate; very beautiful color.—*J. B., Conn.*

Rather compact; foliage sufficient, glossy, bottle-green, slightly subject to black-spot. Small blooms produced freely on satisfactory stems; deep yellow, fairly sun-resistant; petals long, of good texture; particularly entrancing in the bud stage. I like it quite well.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Thirteen bushes winter-killed. Finished with it!—*O. A. C., Ont.*

The most perfect, perfumed yellow rose in existence, but the plant is the worst. Good as maiden only; dies the second year. Same report from Europe. I have done my best to grow it for four years, and am still trying.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Poor grower.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

After three seasons I have parted company with Florence and love Mabel Morse more than ever.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Glossy foliage. Good, semi-double, clear yellow does not fade.—*R. I., Calif.*

Beautiful, but too thin to consider as a standard variety.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

So far my best yellow.—*C. W., Calif.*

Its outstanding feature, fine, large, bronzy foliage, makes a very attractive 3-foot bush. Blooms a lot. Fine pure yellow, a shade deeper than Souv. de Claudius Pernet, but many buds are not perfect.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Evidently a rose for the South if it will grow anywhere. It seems to be a tricky combination of Pernetiana and Tea. We've tried hard to make it come through at Breeze Hill, but it doesn't!

FLOREX. HT. (Florex Gardens, 1927.) A. R. A., 1926.

A different semi-double rose of a peculiar shade, catalogued as coral-salmon; very fragrant; blooms singly on long, strong stems. Reminds me of Killarney when open. A fine cutting rose. Bad black-spot; no mildew.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Very poor in my garden.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Medium-sized, long-pointed buds; double, brilliant pink, very fragrant blooms. Although listed as a florist's rose, has been fine in my garden.—*J. L. Williams, Tulsa, Okla.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

This indoor rose is commented upon on pages 129 and 199.

FONTANELLE. (E. G. Hill, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927; P. P., 1927.

Very poor in my garden.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Fades very quickly.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Died before observation could be made.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

This rose opens and fades too quickly under ordinary weather conditions in the open, and we are discarding it as a garden rose.—*A. N., Calif.*

Good at Breeze Hill last year, but flowers very pale this cool season, and very few of them. We're sorry; we liked it. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 131, and "The New Florists' Roses", page 199.)

FRANK READER. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

Fine this summer. Buds long and pointed; lovely color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A poor duplicate of Souv. de H. A. Verschuren with less gold on opening and more mud at the finish. However, saw it only one season.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good blooms, but few of them.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Has given me only one bloom since this spring, but was a very beautiful yellow and the bush made very good growth. I had a Cl. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren the same day and could hardly tell them apart.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Deep yellow in center; fades in sunlight. Made no hit. Other yellows superior with us. May do better next season.—*J. W. B., Idaho.*

Good growth but cannot recommend it—just a washed-out Sunburst.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Fine grower; glossy foliage; long canes; well-formed blossoms.—*R. I., Calif.*

One of the best in the light yellow section.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very fine addition to the yellow class. Extremely strong and bushy. Foliage appears to be free from disease. Apricot-yellow, but fades to cream when fully opened; fragrance not very strong. I like it very much.—*R. G. W., Calif.*

Too much like the old-type yellow Hybrid Tea; fades and grows limp in heat. Not good at Breeze Hill.

FRED J. HARRISON. HT. (A. Dickson, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1926.

Good growth and blooms well. Full flower; good color.—*F. F., Ont.*

Fairly strong growth but stems inclined to have weak necks. Foliage ample and apparently disease-resistant. A profuse bloomer. Should be disbudded for best results. Blooms rather untidy, deep cardinal-crimson developing purple shades later. Not much impressed with it.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

GINETTE. HT. (E. Buatois, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Was not impressed with it in any way.—*F. F., Ont.*

GOLD MINE. HT. (J. H. Hill, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Not as good as Mrs. Aaron Ward.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Flowers small, full, apricot-buff veined yellow, with good fragrance. Foliage good. Bore 6 blooms.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Some improvement on Mrs. Aaron Ward in flower; not hardy.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Poor growth, with very few flowers.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Great improvement on Mrs. Aaron Ward, with better color, and holds fairly well. Buds long; flowers medium size, double and fragrant. Foliage disease-resistant. Recommend it as a good garden rose.—*C. A. C., Ky.*

A lovely yellow rose that grows well (the one that lived) and gave me several lovely blooms this season.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

We cannot see that it is any better than Mrs. Aaron Ward.

(For value under glass, see page 200.)

GOOILAND. HT. (Van Rossem, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

Carmine-pink bud; flowers satin-rose with palest pink reverse; fades badly; loose head; no fragrance. No black-spot. Wintered badly. Bore 15 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

GWEN NASH. Cl.HT. (A. Clark, 1920.) A. R. A., 1923.

I thoroughly like it.—*C. G. W., Calif.*

Have had it only one season at Breeze Hill, but we were much impressed by the beauty of its flowers. (See page 112.)

GWYNETH. HT. Poly. (Woosnam, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

Black-spots easily.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

A floppy little thing that has made a plant about 8 inches high in three years. Unusually large, single bloom, yellow at 5 A.M., white by 10, and defies description by 5 P.M.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

At Breeze Hill a very pretty, truly yellow, single Polyantha. If it would only grow and bloom like Chatillon!

GWYNETH JONES. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Semi-double; startling color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Too thin, but fine color.—*J. B., Conn.*

Single, copper-orange blooms with orange base; slight fragrance. Fades badly, and not outstanding. Black-spots 20 per cent. Bore 13 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Still at it. Was so impressed with it at the London show in 1925 that I want to give it every chance to make good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

A very fine garden decorative variety.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Very attractive color but loose. Good foliage.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A gorgeous, red-hot copper bowl of a flower, but of weak growth and a shy bloomer. A stunner, and well worth the trouble to get good flowers occasionally.

HENRY FORD. HT. (Deverman, 1927.) A. R. A., 1926.

Extra good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

HENRY NEVARD. HP. (F. Cant, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

A fine red Hybrid Perpetual.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Like Mme. Albert Barbier, this is a wonderful Hybrid Perpetual, with good-sized crimson-scarlet blooms of splendid fragrance on a moderately vigorous plant. Continuous as the average Hybrid Tea. Slight mildew; bad black-spot. I would be glad to replace several weak Hybrid Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals as good as this one. Bore 36 blooms.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

A "he" rose, of intoxicating perfume. If room for one Hybrid Perpetual only, this is it. Good in every respect for three years.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A very lovely dark red Hybrid Perpetual worthy of trial where Hybrid Perpetuals succeed. We are strong for it.

ILE DE FRANCE. HW. (Nonin, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

When it becomes known, I would not be surprised if it clips off some of American Pillar laurels. Better bloom, though not in as large heads; growth not so unruly.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Much like American Pillar when American Pillar is good. If it holds its color in heat it will be a splendid thing, but the past season was so favorable that even the color of American Pillar did not fade. Flowers are slightly double.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT. (Clark Bros., 1923.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1926.

Plant somewhat branching; foliage fair. Large, pointed bud opens well, to

a large, well-shaped, very double dark pink bloom. Stem very good. No disease. Very beautiful and desirable.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Imperial Potentate is the best pink of recent years.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Potentate made a place in my rose heart on account of sturdy growth, resistance to disease, fragrance, and perfect bloom.—*Frank J. Smith, New York, N. Y.*

Fragrance, growth, foliage, stem, size, bud form, petalage, all good; open flower and color fair; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Vigorous, hardy, very fine double pink; free bloomer.—*C. C. R., N. Y.*

Is with us to stay. Might bloom a little oftener. Do not plant it next to Pius XI or Kardinal Piffl, or you'll have a racket in your garden!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Excellent all around.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Excellent.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Good results.—*F. E. B., Ohio.*

Nothing extraordinary.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Vigorous; fairly disease-resistant; faint odor; fair bloomer. Just a good pink rose.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

For three years has been a success. Holds shape and color longer than any other rose in the garden.—*R. G., Ill.*

It impresses me as a very good pink.—*H. M. H., Wis.*

A good rose like a dark pink Columbia.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Opens flat, but good.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Large, double, glistening rose-pink; very fragrant; lasting form and color; persistant bloomer with good foliage. The best all-round pink rose I have ever grown.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

Well worth growing for exhibition and fall blooming.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

A splendid, fragrant pink rose. Vigorous; good bloomer. Well worth growing —*C. C. D., Calif.*

Vigorous plant. Abundant, large, rose-pink blooms, slightly fragrant. Good for Pacific Coast.—*R. I., Calif.*

Much like Rose Marie, and foliage less liable to mildew in bad seasons but growth weak.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A very good rose, but not very distinct. It is so lacking in individuality that at Breeze Hill we have to hunt the label every time we are attracted by it, and that is a good many times a season. The awful name hurts it.

INNOCENCE. HT. (Chaplin, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Checked as being good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Tapering buds, and fine, large, white, single blooms of great beauty. The golden anthers on red stamens are very attractive. Very vigorous. Free from mildew; some black-spot. Although not so large as advertised, it is lovely, and I am greatly pleased with it. Bore 57 blooms.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Has been successful.—*M. G., Ont.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Exquisite; good bloomer and foliage.—*M. W. M., W. Va.*

The finest single rose I ever had. Very vigorous; profuse; disease resistant. Handsome contrast between petals and center; odorless.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Has been equal to Simplicity this season but far ahead of it

in former years. When good it chases Mermaid hard for the prize of the most beautiful single white rose.

IRISH CHARITY. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.
I liked Irish Charity.—*H. R. F., Mass.*
The first impression is good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Is a bright scarlet; fairly full and a free bloomer.—*J. A. B., Va.*
Good grower; average number of blooms 24.—*W. C. E., Ill.*
Strong grower, good foliage; blossoms singly on long canes.—*R. I., Calif.*
Reported excellent in this section.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Bright crimson, with a velvety gray bloom, not the usual black. Fair grower and bloomer, but does not have the quality of Irish Hope, Irish Sweetness, or Sir David Davis, all of which are similar. Too many red roses differing hardly by a hair!

IRISH CHARM. HT. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.
The first impression is good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Charming, sweetly scented rose of no special color, moderate size. Plant strong and blooms freely.—*J. A. B., Va.*
Good grower; fair bloomer.—*W. C. E., Ill.*
Is a very satisfactory rose with me.—*S. S. S., Wash.*
Reported of fair value in this section.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Rather pretty, and a good grower and bloomer with little to recommend it. Much like Mrs. W. C. Egan early in season, but smaller and more highly colored later. Not important here.

IRISH COURAGE. HT. (McGredy, 1927.)
I liked Irish Courage.—*H. R. F., Mass.*
The first impression is good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*
Good grower.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

A very double pale salmon and gold flower, reminiscent of Mrs. Charles Bell in color, and Mme. Segond Weber in form. Good grower; liberal bloomer. A very good bedder this season.

IRISH HOPE. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.
Makes a good first impression.—*J. H. N., Pa.*
Seems good.—*J. A. B., Va.*
A large red rose which is good if it blooms enough.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*
Good grower. Averages 30 blooms.—*W. C. E., Ill.*
A strong addition to our red roses. Color fine, does not blue under sun nor after cut. Only 23 petals, but holds form well; delightful fragrance. I predict a place for it in all rose-gardens.—*S. S. S., Wash.*
Reported excellent.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Distinct, lustrous brownish red buds, and glorious scarlet-crimson flowers. At Breeze Hill the finest new red rose since Etoile de Hollande. Superior to Charity, Sweetness, and Sir David Davis this season, and so different from Bedford Crimson in form that they do not compete.

Irish Morn. HT. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

The first impression is good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good grower; fair bloomer.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

Vigorous; very strong canes. Good dark green foliage.—*R. I., Calif.*

Reported to have good flowers, but not to be a good grower.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Large flower, opening in freshness and innocence, and has a delightful glow.—*C. G. W., Calif.*

Like an enormous Killarney many times doubled; especially liked because of the clear freshness of color. An excellent bloomer and makes splendid growth.

Irish Sweetness. HT. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

Fragrance, growth, foliage, stem, bud, size of bloom, form, petalage, all good; general effect good, but open flower and color only fair.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Has been grown successfully in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

The first impression is good.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Looks good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Good growth; fair bloomer.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

Strong plant, with well-formed flowers.—*R. I., Calif.*

Early flowers rather more purple than Irish Charity and Sir David Davis, but in heat it was better than either but not so good as Irish Hope. Good, but not very distinct.

Ivy May. HT. (Beckwith, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Apricot, tinged pink, fades creamy salmon-pink; very attractive but lacks petals; fragrance slight. Vigorous; black-spots 20 per cent. Bore 16 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Fair growth. Beautiful, medium-sized blooms. Mildews badly and rather tender in winter.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

I Zingari. H.Fœt. (Pemberton, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Blooms coppery rose, bright yellow center; single, 3 inches in diameter; no fragrance. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 8 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

A splendid decorative which is beginning to be quite vigorous. Last year the imported plant was very weak. Rather promising, as it may recover from over-propagation.

Jacotte. HW. (Barbier, 1920.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1926.

Finest climber of its color—orange-yellow, tinted copper red.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Not very hardy.—*I. P., Ont.*

Small, dainty flowers. Leaves always green and shiny.—*H. R. V., Pa.*

Doing very well; has wonderful color.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Charming, fragrant flowers. Attractive foliage; no disease.—*C. C. B., Md.*

Fine growth; disease resistant; rare beauty of abundant bloom.—*W. C., Md.*

Good climber. Lovely flowers tinted salmon-pink and yellow-orange, 2½ inches across, not in clusters, with rather short stems. Green, glossy leaves. Branches very brittle, and hard to train as they break readily.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Attractive foliage and good growth. Have it two years but has not bloomed. *Harry Neumeyer, Sandusky, Ohio.*

Vigorous; easily wintered with ordinary protection; free bloomer. Foliage disease-resistant and ornamental.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

Jacotte winterkilled for me.—*M. M. P., Iowa.*

Coppery yellow, darker in center.—*A. C., Mo.*

One of the most attractive climbers. It color, fragrance, and vigorous growth commend it to everyone who sees it. With only mild winters to test it cannot tell much about its hardiness.—*Otto Greef, Pittsburg, Kans.*

Dies back.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Very vigorous, with very little bloom.—*J. F.-S., B. C*

One short blooming season. Unsuitable for this district.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very attractive in flower and foliage. Has been difficult to establish at Breeze Hill and has made only moderate growth. Flowers very brilliant but fleeting—like small editions of Independence Day. Probably best hardy climber of its color.

James Walley. HT. (Easlea, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

Good on Brier stock.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

I like it.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

A nice rose, but the bloom is small.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Has remarkable substance and beautiful form but after all, is merely a reboiling of poor old Ophelia's bones!

John C. M. Mensing. HT. (Eveleens, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Good Ophelia sport.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Not brilliant enough.—*J. B., Conn.*

Saw one plant this summer, and the growth could have been better. Color little more intense than Mme. Butterfly.—*F. F., Ont.*

A fuller Butterfly. Why?—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Prefer not to give my opinion yet.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

A good rose of the Ophelia type. Dark, and of a better color than Mme. Butterfly. We are adding it to our collection.—*A. N., Calif.*

The ghost of Ophelia walks again! (For value under glass see page 201.)

John Henry. HT. (Beckwith, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Style of Mrs. W. J. Grant, but more brilliant.—*J. B., Conn.*

Bright rosy pink—almost cerise—fading light pink; no fragrance. Moderately vigorous; few blooms. Black-spots 10 per cent; 9 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

John Russell. HP. (Dobbie, 1924.) A. R. A., 1935; P. P., 1927.

Red; very fine; few flowers.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Bright red blooms of medium size and quality. No fragrance; blues. Mediocre rose, with none too good foliage, of poor growth, and is a shy bloomer.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Listed as a Hybrid Tea but looks and acts like a Hybrid Perpetual. Dark crimson bloom on strong stems; no fragrance. Lost all its foliage from black-spot in July and did not bloom again. No mildew.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Not good.—*J. B., Conn.*

A very beautiful crimson rose which bids fair to crowd out many others of that type.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

"Runs to legs" in late summer like George Dickson. Foliage susceptible to mildew, but apparently free from black-spot. Buds on long stems; blooms magnificent shape, substance and size, and sometimes in color, but very few;

John Russell is scentless. No bloom after July. Excellent for exhibition but not sufficiently free for general garden use.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Grew it two years and then discarded it. Too much like H. V. Machin. Good grower; shy bloomer; nothing extra.—*F. F., Ont.*

A camouflaged Hybrid Perpetual. For it to get the foreign gold medal at Bagatelle speaks poorly of the other entries. Mildews badly; a scant bloomer. —*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Recommended as good.—*C. A. C., Ky.*

A tall, vigorous grower very close to the Hybrid Perpetuals; a two cropper. Buds and bloom so closely resemble H. V. Machin that I see no use of having both in commerce. Toward autumn the blooms are much finer and darker. Certainly a good red rose, but I think such sorts as Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, and Sensation are much finer.—*Clyde O'Roark, Covington, Ohio.*

Good in spring but poor later.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Has grown as high as my head and never a bloom this year. I shall wait until 1928 before passing final judgment on them.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Just a red rose. First year showed no special excellence.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

A disappointment. Growth has not compared with other Hybrid Teas planted this spring. Bloom failed to approach the individual excellence of either Etoile de Hollande or Lord Charlemont.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Too much like the Hybrid Perpetuals and many of the blooms ball and blue terribly. Own-root plants give more blooms that did not blue. Lord Charlemont is better.—*J. F. M., Wash.*

Very good blooms; hope to have better results next year.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Not very successful at first, as it is difficult to establish. Foliage likely to mildew.—*R. I., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

We found it a very ordinary red Hybrid Perpetual with an occasional scentless flower of very handsome form. Tall, wiry growth, and no autumn flowers. Not necessary at Breeze Hill.

JOSEPHINE THOMAS. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Not very attractive; others of similar shades better growers and freer bloomers.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

In a class by itself; somewhat dainty, but very beautiful and attracted attention at our exhibition last June.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Poor; flowers pink, mediocre.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Lovely flower, but produces few blooms.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Disappointing.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Has done very well in our test garden, although we turned it down as not having sufficient novelty to warrant consideration.—*Frank C. Riggs, Portland, Ore.*

Upright growth, with blooms too double to open satisfactorily at all times. —*R. I., Calif.*

Disappointing with me after the first year.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Another member of the Ophelia clan, and occasionally very handsome. Does not bloom much; lacks distinction and liberality.

J. OTTO THILOW. HT. (Verschuren, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

Very good the first year.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

J. Otto Thilow should go far on color alone.—*W. M. P., Md.*

A fairly good rose.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Glorious shade of shell-pink, with deeper center; makes me think of these paper flowers they make and then dip in wax. Bud of perfect form; stem strong; blooms upright; keep well when cut.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Reminds one of Rose Marie, but very much darker; splendid shape. Growth not so good.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Well worth growing; decorative; free blooming; good growth.—*J. F. S., B. C.*

Vigorous; large, clear pink blossoms, singly on strong canes; glossy foliage. Excellent.—*R. I., Calif.*

Not very good at Breeze Hill. Flowers ordinary, small, and of uninteresting color.

June Boyd. HT. (McGredy, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Lovely color; full; free.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Average in general qualities.—*J. B., Conn.*

Bud pointed, deep apricot, flushed rose; bloom medium size, rosy pink with lemon-yellow base, not full enough. Foliage good. Bore 12 blooms. Intend to test it further.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

A good rose, but without special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very attractive; would like it better if it were not so stingy with its flowers. —*F. L. H., Calif.*

Very lovely color and form. Opens too quickly, and does not bloom enough. Plant strong. A pale edition of Betty Uprichard.

Kardinal Piffl. HT. (Gebr. Leenders, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Name rather unfortunate for America, but the rose is really good. Two years' trial confirm its deserving the Bagatelle Gold Medal. Color like Miss Lolita Armour, but plant better.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

(See M. Dupeyrat's note on page 126.)

Lady Dixon Hartland. HT. (B. R. Cant, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925.

Have been growing this for several years; good growth; free; attractive.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Very good all-round rose.—*J. B., Conn.*

Strong grower and very fragrant. Not very double but very attractive. One of the many new salmon-pink roses.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Has proved of fair value, but of no special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A very good rose for this climate.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Color like June Boyd; has more petals and very fine form. Plants not vigorous here and seldom bloom.

Lady Craig. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

In first rank of the yellow-whites. Bud long, deep yellow, changing to brilliant white, with solid, upright petals; long-lasting. The most fragrant of the whites. The neck might be a little stronger. Had it four years, and it should stay with us.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

We are very fond of it, although the neck is weak and the plant not vigorous. The peculiar elegance of the bud form and the soft and even color commend this lady at Breeze Hill.

LADY FLORENCE STRONGE. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Better as a maiden here.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Average in all respects.—*J. B., Conn.*

Good growth, foliage, stem, color, size, and form of bloom and bud; open flower and fragrance fair; general effect good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Pleased me immensely in 1926 but this year it has been disappointing, not showing the color of the previous year, apparently warranting the conclusion that it likes a rainy season. Vigorous and upright; stems strong, fair length. Foliage ample but subject to black-spot. Buds and blooms of faultless shape; petals long, well held together, old-rose, shading to yellow at the base. A free bloomer and disbudding will improve the substance. No scent worthy of mention.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Very much worth while though it black-spots about 50 per cent and has little fragrance. Buds well shaped; blooms good size. We had 7 blooms this year. Promising.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

I can't say that I could find anything in Lady Florence Stronge to get excited about, either in color or performance. The world generally could easily get along without this Lady.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Difficult to establish, but has good foliage and well-formed flowers when once started.—*R. I., Calif.*

Reported one of the best. Does well in the nurseries and is liked by private growers. No personal experience with it.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very commonplace at Breeze Hill, grew and bloomed but little.

LADY INCHIQUIN. HT. (A. Dickson, 1920.) A. R. A., 1923.

Best on Brier stock; very thorny; no color like it—have had it four or five summers; growth moderate to vigorous; fall bloomer.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Good color.—*A. M., R. I.*

Too tender for this climate. In all other respects, fine.—*J. B., Conn.*

Rather dwarf. Foliage ample and free from disease. Blooms rather scarce but delightful color—cerise with orange shades—very brilliant, scentless, of good shape and substance although not very large. Its chief claim to recognition is color.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Color its chief asset; its bright orange-cerise makes many other roses look dull. Rather seriously affected with black-spot about midsummer.—*H. T., Ont.*

Bad, scant, and small foliage. Bloom good, but similar to Director Rubío, which has good healthy foliage.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Rosy scarlet, underlaid with a suggestion of orange. Plant behaved badly —very poor growth and no fall bloom. Looks unsatisfactory but worth further trial because of good form and unusual color.—*R. H., Ohio.*

Great color but black-spots quickly.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Beautiful, but very poor foliage; sparse bloom. The color is charming.—*Harry Zettler, Bexley, Ohio.*

Wonderful color; only fair growth. Loses its leaves early. Believe it best on a standard.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Excellent in every way.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

LADY MARGARET STEWART. HT. (A. Dickson, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Buds and blooms large, of unusual color; growth moderate.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Very beautiful; golden yellow, streaked with orange and red. Very promising and satisfactory.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Lady Margaret Stewart is extra good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Combines the better points of Mme. Alexandre Dreux and Rev. F. Page-Roberts, and may displace both. It is a winner.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

An improvement on Rev. F. Page-Roberts.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Wonderful color.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Good grower; fair bloomer.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

Grand. Yellow-apricot, scarlet-veined—the new color sensation this year. —*W. J. B., Idaho.*

If it keeps the record made this first year it will go over big. Not a bad word was said about it or its habits at a recent meeting of rosarians, which means it does well in many soils, for we have all kinds here.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Only fair growth; good color and shape. Worth further trial. No mildew or black-spot.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Extremely satisfactory; free bloomer; mildew-proof.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Good foliage. Short season of bloom, but flowers are large, bright yellow with orange shadings.—*R. I., Calif.*

The finest dark yellow for this district, combining every needed quality; an improvement on Rev. F. Page-Roberts, which is praise enough for any rose.— *G. C. T., Calif.*

Am not impressed with it after one season's trial. May do better another year.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

A remarkably favorable series of reports for the first year. Here it was a wonderful flower early, but did not bloom well later. Plant strong; prospects favorable at Breeze Hill. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130; M. Dupeyrat describes it on page 128.)

Lady Martha Bruce. HT. (Ferguson, 1925.) A. R. A., 1927.

Dainty, attractive, rosy pink blooms, with but 8 petals and only slight fragrance. Very decorative. Black-spots 10 per cent.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Lady Reading. Poly. (Van Herk, 1921.)

A Polyantha of good growth which has its use in large collections but not an attractive color for me.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Vigorous, with bright red, semi-double flowers in clusters; holds color well. Very attractive. Black-spots. Fine.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Good forcer.—*A. M., R. I.*

Have grown it for four years and class it as one of the finest Polyanthas.— *J. W. C., Ont.*

Good. Bright red. In bloom all season.—*I. P., Ont.*

A shade deeper than Ellen Poulsen, but I don't think it has the continuity of Ellen.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Instead of the glowing red so vividly color-pictured in the catalogues, it was a washed-out, pale pink. Probably a mistake in labels.*—*M. M. P., Iowa.*

Of muddy color, and a profuse bloomer. Considered most excellent for forcing; would not recommend it outdoors.

Lady Sylvia. HT. (Stevens, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Similar to Rapture; of better habit here, but soil and locality may make a difference.—*J. B., Conn.*

*Probably not. This rose is for forcing purposes only; it should not have been recommended for the garden.—Editor.

LADY VEREY. HT. (Hicks, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Color not unusual; blooms freely.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Lady Ashtown-pink, well formed, small. No better in flower than many others but a very profuse bloomer and valuable for bedding. We liked it because it was continually blooming.

LE REVE. HW. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Vigorous grower; train as pillar. Summer-blooming only; clear golden yellow. Some black-spot. Worth a place in a large collection.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Very similar to Star of Persia, but I believe Le Rêve would win the championship on points. Both have bad foliage.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Distinct, but only one short season of bloom; loses foliage very early and sometimes dies back.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Bloomed longer than Star of Persia and held its foliage in fine shape all season. Has a pleasant and distinct sassafras fragrance. Do not need both; this is the better.

LI BURÉS. HT. (Dot, 1928.) A. R. A., 1927.

Not yet on American market. A most pictorial novelty, far ahead of Gaiety, Talisman, and McGredy's series of polychromes. Good foliage, hardy, and floriferous. Its parentage—Souv. de Claudius Pernet × Chateau de Clos Vougeot—tells the story. When it comes out—hurrah!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

A most beautiful rose. We had one flower which was actually violet-crimson and orange! Foliage remarkable, blooms continually, and each flower a new and pleasant sensation. We will enjoy it in 1928, knowing what to expect.

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Growth and color good. One of the best reds.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Rich crimson, at some stages with a scarlet glow and at times a velvety blackness, both with beautiful sheen; opens flat, showing a mass of yellow stamens; has mild but sweet fragrance. No mildew; some black-spot. I like it best of any of the newer roses tried.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Open flower and fragrance fair; growth, foliage, stem, size, form, petalage, bud, and color good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

A real winner this! Growth branching near base; foliage beautiful reddish bronze, susceptible to black-spot. Blooms freely on long stems; bright crimson which turns neither blue nor pink; ideal shape, high centered and sufficiently full; buds never fail to open well; in early morning perfume is quite distinct but not evident later. Good for all purposes.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Very fine. Growth good; fine color; full, profuse bloomer. Lacks perfume and the texture could be better.—*F. F., Ont.*

Fine crimson, but contrary to the experience of others, both fades and purples with us; no fragrance; still it is a good garden rose. Black-spots 40 per cent. Bore 17 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Good in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Beautiful red rose, but not so hardy as some Hybrid Teas.—*I. P., Ont.*

Good bloom and color—that's all. Put it on a Radiance bush, and you have the best red in the world.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Always catalogued in extravagant terms, and deserves to be. Large dark

red, fully double, fragrant flower after a pointed bud; very handsome. Black-spots.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Lord Charlemont's foliage requires protection from disease. Blooms good but not of extraordinary color, and not numerous.—*H. Z., Ohio.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

This year confirms my opinion that it is destined to obtain a permanent and high place among the red garden roses.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Will replace all reds. Good color and does not blue. Requires heavy feeding and careful cultivation or it will black-spot very badly. Has the fragrance of the Hybrid Perpetuals.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

A blue-ribbon rose.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Particularly good red rose, very fragrant and of good shape; good foliage and good grower. We want more like this. No mildew.—*P. L. A. L., Wash.*

For Puget Sound regions still believe, after three years, it the best red rose introduced in years.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Vigorous, bushy plant with clean foliage. Flowers an unusual dark crimson. Does well here.—*R. I., Calif.*

Promised much and disappointed more. Early flowers are perfect cutting specimens with lovely perfume; later growth weak, flowers inferior. Growth never satisfactory; foliage lost early and wood dies back. A specimen variety for large collections.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Wonderful, vivid, finely shaped blooms early in season but nothing worth while since. Growth thin and splindling.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

At Breeze Hill showed vivid color, well retained on small flowers. Growth poor; bloom sparse; disappointing.

Lord Lambourne. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Disappointed in it. Fine early; later blooms thin; wonderful color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Useless.—*J. B., Conn.*

Growth good; blooms rather freely. Flower rather thin; color not particularly attractive.—*F. F., Ont.*

Upright, vigorous; foliage glossy and ample, but mildews and black-spots. Stems long but scarcely strong enough to support the large, coarse, untidy, shapeless flowers which are borne in abundance. Color rather novel—pale yellow, edged and suffused with carmine. Lacks refinement and is slated for the discard.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Wintered very badly. Bore eight semi-double, slightly fragrant, attractive, pale yellow blooms, 3 to 4 inches across with pinkish flecks on the petals. Black-spots 20 per cent.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Good grower. An oversized Sunstar, perhaps deeper yellow. Impatient of hot sun; lovely long bud in the morning. A typical "two-hour" rose for shaded, fairly humid locations and sheltered from the wind. Worthy in the right location if seen in the early morning.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Maiden plants budded on Multiflora make splendid growth, but blooms are shapeless, easily damaged by rain, and few are good color.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

A decorative rose worth growing; free blooming, with good constitution.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Reported very fine thing in a novelty type. Discarded from my garden.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

At Breeze Hill was very flimsy and weak in color and growth. Norman Lambert is better than either this or Sunstar.

MAMA LAMESCH. HT. (P. Lambert, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1926.

Tall, vigorous plant; bloom large, opens slowly, lasts well, pink, not salmon, rather insipid. Nothing to brag about.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Vigorous; free; good foliage. A desirable pink rose.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Large, flat, very double, salmon-pink blooms, with darker center; little fragrance. Tall, extra-strong stems. Mildews and black-spots.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Failed to flower here.—*A. M., R. I.*

Upright; stems long and strong. Foliage black-spots. Blooms freely but not outstanding; coppery pink with yellow base fading to dirty pink; some buds have difficulty in opening; practically scentless.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

One of the best salmon-pinks of late introduction. Good upright grower, with fine foliage. Has a place on the permanent list. Unusually hardy. Recalls Mme. Segond Weber, but a better grower.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Has been very good at Breeze Hill. Much like Mme. Segond Weber, but grows better and blooms more. Seems a real improvement in its class.

MARCIA STANHOPE. HT. (Lilley, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Good.—*J. B., Conn.*

Pure white; not enough substance; slight fragrance. Lacks vigor; wintered very badly. Black-spots 40 per cent. Only 3 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Have heard so much of its perfect blooms that I am trying it again on a standard. So far, has been subject to mildew, and not as good as many other white varieties.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Dwarf, bushy; stems strong. Foliage soft, subject to black-spot and mildew. Buds and blooms full, globular, pure white, slightly scented. Except for its tendency toward disease, I like it quite well.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

MARGARET MCGREDY. HT. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1925.

Good grower and profuse bloomer. No mistake in planting it.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

As we have noted it elsewhere, seems a perfected Gwyneth Jones. Vivid brick-red, double, fragrant, and of good growth.

MARY PICKFORD. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Good in hot weather; not much here this summer, fine last.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Medium size, pale yellow blooms with deep yellow center; somewhat deficient in petals and substance; no fragrance. Midsummer bloomer—6 in 1926, 8 in 1927. An average rose with nothing wonderful about it.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Did well; good new growth and kept its foliage. The flowers look like Souv. de Claudius Pernet, but are orange in the bud. I like it.—*Mrs. C. B. Loring, Westwood, Mass.*

Fragrance, foliage, stem, size of bloom, form, petalage, and open flower fair; growth and color good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Why Mary, when Mrs. E. P. Thom is with us? Is the foreign system taking hold in California? Two ladies wanted a yellow rose, and both had to be catered to.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No improvement on Pernet.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Not so good.—*W. M. P., Md.*

A good yellow but shy bloomer.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Vigorous; fair color, not clear; faint odor; fair bloomer. Disease-resistant. —*A. L. H., Ind.*

Mary Pickford is close to Pernet in foliage and bloom, but center of flower is not nearly so unsightly, and in the spring the blooms are much better. Pernet plants average 54 inches high; Mary Pickford, just as diminutive as Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, with a shy 22 inches. Of course, this is Mary's first season, and she may grow another year. Anyway, she doesn't bloom enough to please me particularly. Otherwise she is so closely akin to Pernet that they are scarcely distinguishable.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Fine plant; free blooming in season; mildew-proof.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Vigorous; good foliage; well-formed, semi-double flowers. Good for this coast.—*R. I., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Fairly good; very similar to Pernet, but opens better and does not show green center. There are better yellows.—*R. C. C., Calif.*

Similar color to Pernet, but not as good in habit. I don't care for it.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Last year we could not tell it from Pernet. This summer it was uniformly better than Pernet, but neither was much good.

MATCHLESS. HT. (Duckham-Pierson Co., 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Successful in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Very beautiful deep pink, and although my plant is only a year old it has given me three large blooms.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Great disappointment outdoors. Constant bloomer; buds poor form; color fades badly in hot weather.—*C. C. D., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

(For value under glass see page 202.)

MAUD CUMING. HT. (A. Dickson, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Fairly strong; stems and foliage satisfactory; blooms profusely. Buds long, pointed, orange-pink with yellow at base; fair substance; scentless. I like it. —*A. J. W., Ont.*

Very attractive coral-pink bud; bloom quite large, not full, quite fragrant; fades badly and quickly loses its beauty. Moderate vigor. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 26 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Of the Cheerful type, but lacks vigor and blooming quality.

MERMAID. H.Brac. (W. Paul, 1918.) A. R. A., 1920.

Beautiful foliage, free from disease; takes time to start but makes a fine pillar.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Good in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

One of the things that makes me wish I was "away down South in Dixie." —*J. H. N., Pa.*

My plant gave up after starting to push a few buds.—*C. C. B., Md.*

Wonderful as climber, or if center is supported for two to three years, as a high bush with drooping branches. Bloom exquisite, scattered from June to November. Fine foliage.—*W. C., Md.*

Good. Does not climb much, but the large, single flowers are beautiful cream-white.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Promises well. Good foliage; constant bloomer.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Making a good showing, and will find favor with those who admire single roses. It seems rather tender, requiring protection in this latitude, being about in the same class as Emily Gray—the queen of yellow climbers.—*O. G., Kans.*

In bloom every day. Delightful clear yellow, fading white. Foliage excellent. Useful shrub, but too fleeting for cut-flowers.—*Joseph Gray, Stockton, Calif.*

Mermaid is a find! Far ahead of Cherokee in foliage and continuity, also larger flowers. Does best here as ground-cover.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Strong, arching growth; blooms best on older wood; very lovely, but freezes back somewhat in winter. Well worth the protection Breeze Hill is now giving it.

MILANO. HW. (Ingegnoli, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925.

Spain has crashed the gate; now comes Italy. Description in 1925 Annual is correct except for size. The largest, most perfect scented bloom I have ever seen on a Wichuraiana climber. Some day it will push off Coralie, Paul Noël, François Juranville, and the whole tribe of salmon-pink Wichuraianas. It takes time to get started; then it runs.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Almost too good to be true! Where can we get it?

MISS MARION MANIFOLD. Cl.HT. (Brundrett, 1911.) A. R. A., 1924.

Beautiful climbing rose; desirable in every way.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Has not climbed yet after two years of watchful waiting.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Fair. Rich crimson, semi-double blooms. Has not grown well so far.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Growth fair; foliage healthy. Saw no bloom as it opened while I was away.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Upright; sparse bloomer; very apt to mildew in wet weather.—*R. I., Calif.*

Brilliant rich crimson; fades little. Holds foliage; no mildew, grows 8 to 11 feet. Think it may be better than Cl. Gen. MacArthur, which I consider the best tender climber of its color.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Has not climbed yet for us at Breeze Hill. Flowers light red, semi-double, large, and flimsy. (See page 112.)

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. HP. (Barbier, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

As good color and free-flowering as any HT.; very desirable.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Two seasons' test. Blooms almost as steadily as a Hybrid Tea. Delicate salmon-buff, with yellow suffusion and strong yellow at base of petals when first opening; fades flesh-pink; well shaped; no fragrance. Not profuse, but a few flowers about once a month.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Nothing startling.—*J. B., Conn.*

Has all habits of a Hybrid Tea. A good rose.—*C. C. R., N. Y.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

If this rose had been born in England, where expediency seems to govern the classification (*vide* John Russell, J. B. Clark, King George V, H. V. Machin, Rosabel Walker, Walter C. Clark, and other camouflaged Hybrid Perpetuals), it would have been classed a Hybrid Tea and would be a howling success. Hardiness is its only Hybrid Perpetual feature; the rest is Hybrid Tea at its best. Should be in every garden.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Very good. Shades of salmon-yellow; very thorny; free bloomer all season.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Like it very much. Neat, healthy, free-blooming. Best new rose I had this year. Color not very distinctive; good second crop of bloom.—*M. M. P., Iowa.*

A fine rose; seems more like a Hybrid Tea.—*M. E W., Ohio.*

Almost continuous bloom since May. Buds ovoid; flowers double, opening somewhat flat, flesh-pink, with salmon-orange center, rather fragrant, on very short stems. Did not fade much until second day after opening fully. Foliage

strong, healthy, very disease-resistant even under adverse conditions.—*Mrs. Minnie Long Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.*

Mme. Albert Barbier's flower is pretty—cream, pink, apricot—but wood and growth poor; second year, not satisfactory so far.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Very vigorous, upright growth, but the color not very interesting except something different in a Hybrid Perpetual. Stands rain well.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

New color. Does well in interior valleys, giving recurrent bloom. An addition without remarkable merit in Hybrid Perpetuals.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A distinct and new color in Hybrid Perpetuals. Only 40 blooms the first year but each was a real event.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Poor growth, but continuous bloom, of high quality and delicate color. It has Hybrid Perpetual habit and appearance, although only moderate vigor. Hopeful, just the same.

Mme. Alexandre Dreux. HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Growth small, stems good; bloom medium size, chrome-yellow, does not fade. Most attractive.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Grew poorly. Flowers small. Unless better next season, I will discard it. —*C. C. B., Md.*

An exceedingly handsome yellow rose but a shy bloomer. No disease. Opens well at all times.—*H. N., Ohio.*

Does not get established the way it should. Quite a few beautiful blooms; a little loose in petalage, but color and fragrance make up.—*L. H. P., Mich.*

Rather scanty growth. Blooms small and not many of them. May do better another year.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

The one most beautiful yellow rose! Blooms all the time and holds its color in our hottest weather. Although stem is slender, it always holds its head erect. No other yellow rose I have seen can compare with it.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

If the flowers were a little larger and a little better shaped, this rose would be great. Good color; is a good rose anyway. Mildews.—*A. N., Calif.*

Evidently valuable for color only; poor growth, shy bloom, and small. The report from Texas is surprising and may indicate that it requires a dry, warm climate. (For value under glass see page 202.)

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. HT. (McGredy, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Very lovely; fragrant; good growth; no black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fine color and habit.—*J. B., Conn.*

Good in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

The first season disappointed me. Washy here.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

The finest pink I have seen in two to three years.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Very vigorous; fragrant; good bloomer; disease-resistant.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

This is the best new rose I have ever bought. Growth heavy. Foliage healthy and dark green. The blooms come singly, are huge, double, do not ball, open slowly to light-colored lasting flowers that attracts everyone. I am going to have more.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

A winner surely, and one every lover of roses will want. Growth fairly vigorous.—*G. F. W., Wash.*

One of the most beautiful new roses. Flowers on terminals, each of exhibition standard and fine color. Good constitution and foliage.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough is vigorous; flowers fine, large, pink, shaded yellow; strong stems.—*R. I., Calif.*

Fails in lasting, otherwise very good.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

At Breeze Hill was very large and very fine—first-class in every particular. (See Herr Kordes' comment, page 131.)

Mrs. Beatty. HT. (B. R. Cant, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

At last we have a Mabel Morse that will grow and behave.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Mrs. Beckwith. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Second year. Nice, upgrowing bush; not many flowers; buds very good when they come; a lovely color, warmer than Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—*H. C., Mass.*

Very beautiful light yellow bud; creamy yellow bloom of insufficient fullness; slight fragrance. Moderately vigorous; black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 18 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Upright, branching; stems long and rigid. Foliage sparse but beautifully glossed. Buds and blooms produced singly; of ideal shape—long and pointed—a delight in all stages; bright canary-yellow, without mark or shading; sufficiently full and quite up to exhibition form if disbudded; sweetly scented. I am exceedingly fond of this rose.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Much like Mrs. E. P. Thom, though perhaps not so vigorous, and did not bloom quite so well as Souv. de Claudius Pernet.

Mrs. Courtney Page. HT. (McGredy, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Upright; stems fair length. Foliage sparse. Free blooming; early but shy in fall. Buds and blooms very beautiful, sparkling orange-cerise, fading somewhat with age. Not outstanding, but possesses enough good points to justify it in large collections.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Three bushes winter-killed—do not expect to try it again.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Third seasons' test. Recommend budding on a low standard, when the blooms are marvelous size and form and growth better.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Mrs. C. W. Edwards. HT. (McGredy, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Erect and vigorous; stems long; susceptible to mildew and black-spot but by no means a "slave." Blooms profusely. Rosy carmine, shading to yellow at base; best in cool weather; petals thin and in hot weather open too quickly; shape and fullness satisfactory at the beginning of the season but blooms become shallow later if disbudding is neglected; slightly scented. Has improved with acquaintance—at first I was inclined to condemn it.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Poor growth and flowers too thin. Not much at Breeze Hill.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

A fine novelty; grows and blooms well in hot weather. Free; good color; no black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Large, well-shaped buds; flower full, excellent substance and lasting qualities, deep, rich yellow with few crimson splashes on outer petals; fair fragrance. Foliage excellent; good grower. Bore 18 blooms. Splendid and have great hopes for it when it gets thoroughly established.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Good. Did not enthuse me much the first year, but I reverse my judgment.

Has enough Hybrid Tea blood in it to reinforce the foliage. More prolific and a better bud than Souv. de Claudius Pernet but not so large.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Souv. de Claudius Pernet with enough Hybrid Tea blood to eliminate the ugly center and the tendency to ball everlastingly. Foliage very good. Grows as well as Pernet and is very free in bloom, owing to the tendency of the lower eyes to "break" while the terminal bud is still forming. The only fault I found was that blooms were weak and thin during July and August.—*C. O., Ohio.*

Vigorous; faint odor; fair bloomer; disease-resistant.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

If Mrs. E. P. Thom continues to perform as well in subsequent seasons, it must go near the head of the class among the yellows.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Very satisfactory. Holds color well on bush and when cut. A little mildew. Fitting companion to Feu Joseph Looymans.—*S. S. S., Wash.*

Had only medium bloom this year, but consider it worth persevering with. —*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Upright; glossy foliage; lovely buds and well-shaped blossoms, borne singly on strong stems.—*R. I., Calif.*

Good at times, but not dependable.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Superfine growth and foliage, and habit all that is to be desired. Color similar to Souv. de Claudius Pernet, though deeper and more lasting. Does not come bull-headed nor have the ugly black centers Pernet has at times. I congratulate Fred Howard on this signal achievement. It is the best yellow rose in my garden.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

A better-shaped bush than Pernet, with more and better flowers, and better than Mrs. Beckwith with me. Disease-resistant.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Probably the best pure yellow we had this year. Gave more and better bloom than Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Mrs. Beckwith, and Mary Pickford. It seems a shame that the two most hopeful yellow roses are so awkwardly named. Suppose Radiance had been named "Souvenir de Bally Hoo," or "Mrs. Reginald Gwendolen Sam"—would it dominate the rose-gardens of America?

Mrs. F. R. Pierson. HT. (F. R. Pierson, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Crimson, with lighter shadings; splendid early but later blooms were scarce and of poor quality; extra-long keeper when cut; very fragrant.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

A wonderful, large, fragrant red rose; bud long, with good stem and foliage; plant upright. Beats Premier as a garden rose.—*C. A. C., Ky.*

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. HT. (Van Rossem, 1926.)

The true color of Soleil d'Or in a finished garden rose! Foliage and habit good. Proclaimed abroad the best introduction of the year. Two years' experience here confirm it.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

(See Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 130, and M. Dupeyrat's description on page 127.)

Mrs. George C. Thomas. Cl.HT. (Thomas, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1927.

Did not do well this year. Bloomed sparingly three times.—*C. F. M., N. Y.*

Very lovely flowers rather delicate in substance, with few petals. Kills back very badly, but seems a true Hybrid Tea, blooming on new growth since the latter part of June.—*O. D. D., N. Y.*

Good grower and constant bloomer.—*I. P., Ont.*

Fine.—*H. R. V., Pa.*

Growth of Mrs. George C. Thomas was about 5 feet. Very free flowering, with semi-double (accent on the *semi*) blooms. A very fine rose. Will report another year on its hardiness.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

Has given a very good account of itself. Blooms heavily early and some bloom throughout the year. Vigorous for its type.—*F. C. R., Ore.*

Orange bud, opening to salmon-pink, semi-double flowers. Slow grower but bloomed well. Like it best of the Bloomfield semi-climbing roses.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

Slow growth. Not so satisfactory as other pillar roses.—*R. I., Calif.*

Loses foliage in this district. Superior to decorative Hybrid Tea climbers. Best adapted to Pacific Northwest and Central East.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

At Breeze Hill was pretty in June, but later flowers scarcely worth mentioning. Plant suffered over winter.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. HT. (Chaplin, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1927.

Good growth and color.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Good.—*J. B., Conn.*

Strong-growing, free-blooming pink; fine globular form.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Fragrance, growth, foliage, stem, open flower and color fair; size, form, petalage, and bud good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Growth moderate; stems fair length, but weak; susceptible to mildew and black-spot. Blooms freely produced, of excellent shape and sufficient fullness, and a warm, glowing pink; scentless. Despite numerous faults, possesses a strong appeal in the color and shape of its blooms and the satin texture of its petals.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Growth good; blooms well. Flower well shaped.—*F. F., Ont.*

Fine satiny rose bud, with silvery pink bloom, lacking substance, and slightly fragrant. Moderately vigorous. Very satisfactory though it black-spots to 50 per cent. Bore 18 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Has bloomed successfully in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Type of Imperial Potentate, but bolder and better form. It grows on you. Try it!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Good grower and good bloomer.—*W. C. E., Ill.*

Deep pink, salmon tinge at base; great garden rose, fair cut rose. Rank grower.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

I like Mrs. Henry Bowles. The color isn't anything to rave about, but she blooms! The flowers come perfect for us, despite the rather heavy petalage, and the plant seems healthy and sturdy.—*A. H., Idaho.*

A very good rose for this climate.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Very good.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

A splendid pink, very large at times and of excellent shape. Bush grows nicely. A great acquisition. No mildew.—*P. L. A. L., Wash.*

Strongly recommended; good for garden and exhibition.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Difficult to establish. Flowers are well formed and of good color, but foliage is subject to mildew.—*R. I., Calif.*

Good grower and bloomer. No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Strong, upright growth; color similar to Souv. de Georges Pernet, only more salmon tints. A good bloomer, but stems too short for cutting.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Surpassed only by Mrs. A. R. Barraclough in the new roses. Nearly the same color as Dame Edith Helen, but not so cabbagy and blooms much more.

MRS. HERBERT NASH. HT. (Chaplin, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

We thought it quite an ordinary red. No individuality; it might be labeled for any one of a hundred red roses.

MRS. J. HEATH. HT. (McGredy, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Lovely color; moderate growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fairly vigorous; stems and foliage satisfactory; some black-spot. Buds and blooms beautiful and freely produced; buds reddish brown, opening lighter and finishing pale apricot; flowers shapely and quite full, although rather small; no scent. I am inclined to believe it has a place in the garden.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Was my choice for the foreign gold medal at Bagatelle when I was on the Jury in 1925. Has made good in my estimation, far more than its lucky competitor, Gooiland Beauty.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Salmon, yellow, apricot, lavender—beautiful combinations of colors difficult to describe. Is a charmer as to blossoms. Ophelia, Mme. Butterfly, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. William C. Egan, Theresa are not in it with Mrs. Heath. But wood-work poor!—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Weak grower, of unusual beauty. A collector's rose.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Reminds one something of the old Marie Van Houtte in color, though more intense at times and buds are better shaped. Growth moderate; not very free-flowering.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Another tiresome repetition of the Ophelia theme.

MRS. JAMES SHEARER. HT. (Ferguson, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

We were quite delighted with it. Well-formed, deep cream bud; bloom full double, cream deepening to apricot at center—rather unusual; no fragrance. Black-spots 10 per cent. Only 2 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Plants very poor, but flowers exquisite, and gems for the fancier. Belongs in a garden where very beautiful roses are taken for what they are worth and no attention paid to production—the quality *vs.* quantity idea.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Free bloomer; good color and growth; foliage good; free from disease.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Name almost kills it, but is very pretty and healthy.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Very closely resembles Mrs. William C. Egan.—*C. O., Ohio.*

Nothing striking but a good rose.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Very vigorous; profuse bloomer; faint odor; commonplace color, but might be helped with treatments of sulfate of iron; disease-resistant.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

First year. Coppery salmon and salmon-pink. Good rose.—*J. H. B., Idaho.*

Deserves a fair trial. Beautiful flower, and pointed, not very full bud. Some spot; no mildew; not soiled by rain.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Certainly a fine rose; sure of a place in my garden. Free bloomer; good foliage and growth; attractive color.—*S. S. S., Wash.*

Strongly recommended. Very healthy; free blooming.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Upright growth; fine foliage. Large sheli-pink blossoms borne singly on strong stems. Satisfactory.—*R. I., Calif.*

Mrs. Lovell Swisher is a fine rose of unique coloring and very good growth; opens well and does not fade quickly.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Another good light pink, not too double to open well here. I do not consider it distinct or as good as other pinks now in commerce.—*R. C., Calif.*

Long-pointed buds of a delicate coppery pink with golden base. Growth satisfactory; blooms moderately well. Awarded the San Diego Rose Society's bronze medal for the best new rose at its late fall show.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Everlasting bloomer on beautifully shaped, 3-foot, erect bush. Type Mme. Butterfly. Beautiful buds and flowers; copper-salmon, with light pink edges; lasting; fragrant; good stems. It has come to stay with me.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Blooms very large, long-lasting, flesh-pink and cream, but scarce. Not good enough for the fancier and not prolific enough for general garden use.

Mrs. R. B. McLennan. HT. (Easlea, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Large, full, lovely pink buds, which open with a little difficulty into large, double, creamy pink, attractive blooms, minus fragrance. Good for cutting. Black-spots 20 per cent. Bore 15 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Mrs. R. B. Molony. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925.

The carmine-pink blooms are not full enough and fade quickly; slight fragrance. Vigorous. Black-spots 20 per cent. Bore 13 blooms. Not an acquisition.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

At times very vivid rose-red, becoming darker. Too thin in hot weather and a stingy bloomer.

Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell. HT. (McGredy, 1926.) A. R. A., 1925.

First year's opinion not too good; may improve.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

A rose of unusual coloring, difficult to describe; small blooms; upright and fairly vigorous.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Lovely, but shy. A collector's rose.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Very lovely color in the light shades of the Mme. Edouard Herriot group, but not much good otherwise. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 131.)

Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. HT. (McGredy, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

Wonderful growth; good color; very free; semi-double, but keeps well when cut. No black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Fragrance and open flower fair; growth, foliage, stem, size, form, petalage, bud and color good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

A pink Ophelia. Will it be as good, I wonder?—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Outstanding; one of the best of the newer roses. Holds form better than many roses with more petals. In color of foliage, bloom, and vigor, well to the front as a garden and cut rose.—*S. S. S., Wash.*

Very vigorous, and one of the best-shaped blooms; beautiful two-toned salmon and orange color. At times stems are a little weak for so large a flower. —*G. F. M., Wash.*

Reported one of the best of the new Irish roses.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Gave us much pleasure at Breeze Hill, even though we resented its weak neck, especially in rain and in hot weather.

Lovely buds; immense flowers; very strong growth and persistent in bloom. Nothing like Ophelia with us.

NORMAN LAMBERT. HT. (McGredy, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Fine novelty the first year, at least. Buds and blooms beautiful; good growth, but subject to black-spot.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A sturdy, desirable rose; very promising.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Fragrance, stem, size, form, petalage, bud, open flower, fair; growth, foliage, color, good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Not over-strong; stems average; slight black-spot but no mildew; blooms freely, with attractive color, poor shape, little substance, bronzy orange, fading somewhat with age, insufficient petalage, and petals too short; slight scent noticeable at times. I hesitate to condemn it on one year's experience, so I shall give it another trial.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Good in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Orange-yellow and burnt-orange blooms on long, strong stems; vigorous growth, and foliage resists disease.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Unsatisfactory in blooming; flower does not last when cut.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Grows well and has bloomed abundantly this first year. Wonderful, flaming copper bud, but does not last and is anything but a beautiful open rose. I think my Irish roses, Old Gold, Isobel, and Irish Fireflame, are all better cutting roses—just a little different in shade and have ten buds to Norman Lambert's one; and to think Lambert was sent me as a substitute for Rev. F. Page-Roberts!—*H. B. H., Texas.*

A beauty but not in any way a competitor with Golden Emblem, as promised. Growth good; foliage clean and shiny; neck strong; blossoms coming mostly singly. Bud is entrancing, heavily splashed with cerise on yellow base. Flower a little thin but worth the price.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

A very fine rose, of vigorous habit and glossy Pernetiana foliage. Blooms are simply marvelous at times.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Has no special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

The third stage in the Sunstar and Lord Lambourne progression, and the best. Wonderfully rich color in bud, but far too thin and flimsy still. None the less we like it much. (See also Wilhelm Kordes' comment, page 131.)

NUR MAHAL. H.Musk. (Pemberton, 1923.) A. R. A., 1922; P. P., 1927.

Ordinary color. Do not care for it.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

The most conspicuous, pictorial, and all-round worthy of Pemberton's Musks; hardy as an oak. Hardly ever without great bouquets of cerise-pink blooms. This and Prosperity (pure white) are much better dooryard roses than anybody else has produced.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Continuous bloomer, and good for color-note as a shrub.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Very pretty and showy. It seems as if it belongs to a group of vigorous, decorative everbloomers composed of Gruss an Teplitz, Birdie Blye, etc. If we only had a yellow one now!

PHYLLIS BIDE. Mult. (Bide, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Disappointing here in second bloom; first bloom good.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A "flivver."—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good; deserves a place among the distinctive sorts.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Phyllis Bide is a good little pillar rose.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Climbed 7 feet first season and bloomed at the same time—something unusual. Fine foliage; no disease. Charming flowers of yellow and ivory, with tints of carmine. Continuous bloom from spring until middle of October. We certainly like it.—*H. N., Ohio.*

An everblooming rose which gives fine growth and constant bloom the second year but discolors badly and retains dead petals.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Rampant grower; holds foliage; no mildew. Growth first year 10 to 12 feet. Makes a fine show in the morning, fades quickly, but there are plenty of delightful blossoms the next day. Like it.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Tiny flowers of attractive color at times, but mostly pretty dirty, and generally insignificant. Summer and autumn bloom poor. Seems like a step toward something better.

Pink Pearl. HT. (Leenders, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Fine growth; free from disease; free bloomer; good in fall.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A dainty, beautiful, little thing for a large collection.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

I like it better than Mrs. William C. Egan; bud not so long, bloom and foliage better.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Not vigorous; faint odor; too few petals; good color; shy.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Seems to have real promise. If it always does as well as it did this year, it should easily displace Columbia with which I am just now particularly aggravated because of a season-long inclination to do everything but open with characteristic Columbia blooms.—*A. H., Idaho.*

Bright rose-pink, yellowish base; petals curl back somewhat. Some sensation for a pink. Lasts well as a cut rose. Fragrance great asset.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Very fine.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Beautiful; decorative; very pronounced fragrance.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Vigorous; well-formed blooms, singly on strong stems.—*R. I., Calif.*

Reported one of the finest garden introductions. Has not proved of outstanding value to me.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Cannot see that it is any improvement on Columbia, which it resembles, though it does not bloom as much. Its fragrance is its redeeming feature.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

We believe Mr. Dunning and Mr. Nicolas have got the wrong rose. It is not a "little thing" by any means, and hasn't the remotest resemblance to Mrs. William C. Egan. It is Columbia, but of a trifle darker color and greater size.

Président Chérioux. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Best as maiden.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Large, salmon-pink blooms with various tints, very much like Los Angeles; slight fragrance. Strong grower. Shy bloomer. Scant foliage. Bad black-spot, no mildew. Unusually beautiful but plant far from attractive.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Resembles Juliet in color; neck weak.—*David Lindbloom, Southport, Conn.*

Wintered very badly and is not vigorous. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 9 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Beautiful color but did not survive the first winter.—*I. P., Ont.*

Great, big, beautiful polychrome, blending into immense salmon globes, but

on a miserable plant, almost immodest, and what foliage it has is not so very robust. Worth having a couple of years then get something else.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Excellent in my garden from all points.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Président Chérioux is a poor grower; has long stems.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Lovely—almost a companion for Betty Uprichard. Deep rose-pink with flesh on inside of petals; a very beautiful double-colored rose.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Vigorous, upright growth; fine bloomer. Immense, double blossoms of pink, overlaid with salmon. Does very well in this climate.—*R. I., Calif.*

Reports indicate that two roses are sent out under this name. We have had two varieties at Breeze Hill but as neither was worth much we didn't worry about which was the true one.

Prince Yugala. HT. (F. Cant, 1923.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Very unusual color; good growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Must have China blood in it. Rather odd color—a pleasing purplish red. Growth rather short. Flowers freely but inclined to be thin. Mildews and black-spots, but not excessively.—*F. F., Ont.*

Appeals to us as decidedly worthy this first season. Blooms are deepest, darkest crimson, and very small; they purple only slightly and have a faint perfume. Good bedder and very decorative. Black-spots 30 per cent. Bore 12 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Easily the darkest rose of its type—almost violet, with a black sheen. Flowers thin but beautifully formed. Plants small, and bloomed very little after June. We liked it.

Princess Elizabeth of Greece. HT. (Chaplin, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Compact, bushy; stems average; no disease thus far. Bud and half-open bloom very charming; rather globular, orange-yellow which fades; slightly scented. Nothing exceptional.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

A double Independence Day, somewhat deeper in color. Upright grower. I liked it in London and two years' trials here have been satisfying.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

(See Wilhelm Kordes' comment on page 131.)

Rapture. HT. (Traendly & Schenck, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

A lovelier color than Mme. Butterfly, and equally as good in other ways. —*H. L. L., Ga.*

Clear pink (especially in fall); fragrant; profuse bloomer; vigorous; disease-resistant.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

(For value under glass, see page 204.)

Réveil. HT. (Van Rossem, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Was planted beside Ginette and seemed very similar.—*F. F., Ont.*

Had it two years ago at Breeze Hill. Gorgeous yellow color, but plants excessively weak and died in winter.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. HT. (B. R. Cant, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1927.

Poor foliage and no new growth; may be better next year.—*C. B. L., Mass.*

Nearly all I think a yellow rose should be. The stems rather short, but disbudding more would have lengthened them.—*L. E. Leonard, Middletown, N. Y.*

Does well, but I think it has been overrated.—*C. D. W., Ont.*

Is too good to need recommendation from me. It should take the place of Duchess of Wellington in the "Favorite Dozen."—*H. T., Ont.*

Rev. F. Page-Roberts is extra good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Two plants from different nurseries were both complete "flops." Most disappointing.—*C. C. B., Md.*

Fair; good shade of yellow with bright yellow center; small flowers; wilts in sun.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Is as fine as ever, but is not so vigorous in growth.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

The blooms fully live up to all that has been claimed for them. Did not grow vigorously and one of our leading nurserymen here told me same thing about his nursery plants. Not many blooms but they were magnificent, I would not be without this variety. Foliage good.—*R. H., Ohio.*

Beautiful; good bloomer; fragrant. One of the best.—*H. N., Ohio.*

Has come to stay. Amount of bloom and growth reminds me of Los Angeles, and is in a class all its own.—*J. R. Dickson, Columbus, Ohio.*

Completely satisfactory; considering its excellent quality, its yield is very good. In growth, color, foliage, form, it is all that one could desire. Its fragrance, if any, is very faint, but this is of minor importance in relation to its other virtues.—*H. Z., Ohio.*

It was not feeling well this summer, and I gave it special care. Bore 4 blooms, small but lovely.—*H. Z. S., Ohio.*

Bloomed for us last year, but is not doing much this spring so far. The plant is own-root; that may account for it.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

No mildew or black-spot so far. Not prolific, but very fine; growth moderate. The best of its color I have seen.—*W. O. C., Mo.*

Has done well in this rainy and cool summer.—*T. B. C., Mo.*

Very fine garden rose. Holds color well, both cut and on the plant. Slow growth; beautiful at all stages.—*J. N. Darby, Thornton, Texas.*

Copper, gold-streaked. First season, very pretty.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

One of the very best new roses, though bush is dwarf and not shapely. Flowers wonderful, and last well either cut or on the bush. Stands rain very well, much better than any yellow I know. I think much of it.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Most beautiful! Yellow stained red outside; lasting. Spreading growth; slow until established; free blooming; good foliage.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

A real rose. Has not the growth of Golden Emblem—only 3 feet—but it fascinates me. I buy one plant after another, and I never tire of it. No better rose. Is healthy and blooms steadily. Average 63 blooms to the plant. Color orange-apricot with flame-red on outer petals.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Everybody likes it, but its growth has been uniformly disappointing. Almost a complete failure at Breeze Hill this season; probably needs shelter or shade, such as brought out William F. Dreer most notably. Seen in Pennsylvania nursery fields the maiden plants grew strongly and bloomed superbly. It ought to come right yet!

RICHARD E. WEST. HT. (A. Dickson, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Unusual color; growth moderate to vigorous.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Blooms medium size, good substance and fragrance; rich yellow, with some splashes of red on outer petals. Medium-strong grower of upright habit. Foliage good.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Too tame in color.—*J. B., Conn.*

Growth spreading, vigorous; stems rather short. Foliage disease-resistant. Free blooming almost to a fault. Buds and half-open blooms charming in shape

and color—canary-yellow fading quickly; sweetly scented. Its inability to withstand the sun is my only serious criticism.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Richard E. West has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

A very fine lemon-yellow rose. Good in growth and foliage, blooming with long stems and large flowers. Somewhat loose, but the best Hybrid Tea of its color.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Most beautiful in delicacy of color; of perfect globular form. Thin, but good grower and bloomer; a very fine pale yellow rose.

ROSABEL WALKER. HP. (F. Cant, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Tall, like a Hybrid Perpetual; not so free in autumn as many others, but desirable nevertheless.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Bloomed in June only. Flower was nothing wonderful either in size or color. —*F. F., Ont.*

Another misnamed Hybrid Perpetual, and as such, or as low pillar, worth having in the spring; not very remontant.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Splendid color, but not a Hybrid Tea. Like John Russell, a masquerading Hybrid Perpetual. No bloom after June. Not really important.

ROSE DAWN. HT. (Towill, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

I like it better than Mme. Butterfly and the like.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A finely formed large flower of that pale pink which to some observers seems undesirable. One of the Breeze Hill observers slams it; the other likes it much. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely, both in summer and fall. (See page 205.)

ROSELANDIA. HT. (Stevens, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Freer in bloom than Golden Ophelia. Very good.—*H. R. V., Mass.*

Medium-sized, soft deep yellow blooms with orange-yellow center; sometimes blunts in damp weather; good fragrance and lasting quality. Medium-strong, rather low growth; stems strong but not very long. A steady bloomer; 16 in 1926 and 25 in 1927. Foliage above average.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Not robust, but in all other respects is *ne plus ultra* in yellow roses.—*J. B., Conn.*

A pretty little thing for a large collection.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Fragrance, growth, foliage stem, size, and open flower fair; form, petalage, general effect, bud and color good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

Better than Golden Ophelia, Yellow Ophelia, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, but none of them is much! Wiry, thin grower; scanty foliage. Lovely buds in early spring and late fall, but the yellow holds the speed record for disappearance in the sun. After three years, my patience is nearly exhausted, especially when there are better yellows than the Ophelia breed.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Good; better than Yellow or Golden Ophelia; of firmer texture, a little larger, a soft golden yellow which holds its color well in sunshine.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Did well and gave fine blooms on vigorous bushes, in fact fully equal to Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—*R. G., Ill.*

Fine; grows like a weed, and has been in bloom ever since I planted it and it was only a one-year own-root. I have two and either is a better bush than many varieties three years old. Yellow, even in our hottest days; it has grown and bloomed all summer and is again covered with buds for another blooming if the frost don't get them.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Roselandia is yellow with apricot; fades in Idaho sun. Pretty, but just a yellow rose—others better here.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Better than Golden Ophelia; double flowers, fragrant; of good lasting quality; excellent for garden and cutting.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

Vigorous; large yellow flowers which do not fade; fine foliage. One of the best of the new yellow roses.—*R. I., Calif.*

Hardly substantial enough for an outdoor rose. Flower small and does not last long.—*A. N., Calif.*

The best dwarf yellow of Ophelia parentage. Foliage especially fine, but flowers rather small.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

A deep, orange-yellow Ophelia. Growth, foliage, and habit same as Ophelia. —*F. L. H., Calif.*

Different yellow from the Pernetiana strain, and lacking the reddish apricot tone of Mrs. Dunlop Best and that group. Flowers small, hold color well, but not very impressive. Probably the most permanent yellow of the pure Hybrid Tea strain and can stand for the whole string of yellow and golden Ophelias, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Frank Reader, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and that general type. (For value under glass, see page 205.)

ROTELFE. HT. (Tantau, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Of moderate branching growth; foliage quite small; stems stiff; blooms small to medium.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

The rose is much like Château de Clos Vougeot but a little brighter. Upright grower, and flowers constantly in clusters on strong stems. I like it. Bore 26 blooms.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Profuse bloom in June, but practically a "dud" afterward. Not as beautiful as Château, and hardly worth bothering with.

ROYAL RED. HT. (E. G. Hill, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Good growth; blooms good.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Here is proof that a good garden rose cannot be picked out of a greenhouse without trial outdoors. I am partly responsible for its escape from the dump, and I have been doing penance ever since. But since people insist on having Francis Scott Key, they may as well have Royal Red; one does not ball more than the other, and neither is worth having.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Did not have fair trial as was an "own-root" bush. Had six wonderful dark red blooms of large size and spicy fragrance..—*J. L. W., Okla.*

A great addition to the reds. This was also a one-year-old plant but bloomed many times this summer. Of course, I know the rule, not to let the one-year bushes bloom the first season, but I have not practiced it when I see a bush growing so well.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Royal Red is pretty good at times, and we think Francis Scott Key is well worth having.

Salmon Spray. HT. (Grant, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Good decorative rose.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Salmon-pink blooms, fading light pink, semi-double, and fair size for the type, but not particularly attractive; no fragrance. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bloomed during three weeks in July, two in August, and four in September.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Is good, but does not belong in the Hybrid Tea bed. Really a tall Polyantha, sending up great "candelabras" of long-lasting coral-salmon blooms about Lafayette size. Ideal for low hedge.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

This, in my own garden and in our fields, has proved a splendid decorative garden rose. Very free, blooming continuously all the season.—*F. C. R., Ore.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

This Australian Polyantha is distinctly pretty, and a desirable addition to the class in which Chatillon is supreme. (See Mr. Stewart's report on page 113.)

Sarah Van Fleet. HR. (Van Fleet; intro. by American Rose Society, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Vigorous grower; disease free. This was the first season and we had no bloom.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

The best thing about it is its light green foliage. Bloom rather ragged. Fears dampness but a good shrub. It does not sucker as much as the original Rugosa.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Bloomed a little last summer and is beginning to bloom this spring. Flowers not as perfect as we would like.—*A. F. Y., N. Dak.*

An occasional flower after the first burst. Has no quality either in individual bloom or decorative value here. Useless.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

An improvement on Belle Poitevine in clearness of color. Otherwise, just a sweet-scented double Rugosa.

Scarlet Glory. HT. (A. Dickson, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Growth good; flower fairly full. Rather disappointed in the color after reading the catalogue scream: "The most vivid of self-colored roses yet raised." Weak in the neck.—*F. F., Ont.*

Smallish, of vivid color, fading to peculiar rose-red, like Ecarlate. Flimsy flower and plant none too vigorous, but a prolific bloomer in hot weather and may have bedding value.

Shot Silk. HT. (A. Dickson, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.

Fine bloom and growth in early summer; some black-spot; not so good in fall.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Thin, but fine color; none too free.—*J. B., Conn.*

Fragrance, growth, foliage, stem, size of bloom, form, petalage, bud, and open flower fair; color good; general effect very good.—*S. R. M., N. Y.*

A disappointment; perhaps I expected too much. Color, at best, lives up to the name, but some blooms are very ordinary. Growth weak; flowers few (7) and not always good shape. I am willing to try it another year.—*H. T., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Fears hot sun and black-spot. In cool weather the buds are entrancing. But for sturdiness, hardiness, and continuity of bloom, I prefer O'Junyent.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Fair only.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Shot Silk has nice foliage, but small growth and flower. Not as good as Gorgeous, which it resembles.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

Disappointed at first but after giving it special attention was rewarded with an abundance of fine orange-rose blooms. Like all roses of this type, the colors are best early in the day. Very vigorous and branching, but not tall. Would keep it for its beautiful, serrated foliage in any case.—*C. O., Ohio.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer; too few petals; beautiful color.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

I like Shot Silk, but can't quite see how the English exhibitors manage to get into the blue ribbon class so consistently with this rose because of its rather short stems and tendency to lose color, particularly in bright weather. It adds another to the list of "easy" roses, good bloomers and dependable producers of attractively colored flowers. It has distinct garden value for us in Idaho at least.—*A. H., Idaho.*

It nearly took my breath away when I spied it half open one morning. Shot Silk is the only name that would fit it, but I have never seen a piece of silk with such shades of red, yellow, pink, and flame intermingled. An evening gown of Shot Silk's colors would be a sensation.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Very fine.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Better this year, and the blooms were of better shape. Growth also good. Worth growing for its lovely foliage, not to mention its wonderful fragrance.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Like it very much; especially good in cool, cloudy weather. Foliage very good; no black-spot; free flowering.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Made poor growth and did not bloom.—*E. P. F., Ore.*

Quite one of the best; mildew-proof; unique color and fragrance, with good foliage.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Bright, glossy foliage; free blooming; most unusual color—rose overlaid with apricot; and lovely long buds. Very satisfactory.—*R. I., Calif.*

Distinct color. A good bloomer but does not last and will discard.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Almost single, rather small, somewhat on the order of Padre in shape, but not in growth, copperish pink. Growth fair; died back some. Rather a disappointment to me. Fine fragrance.—*R. G. W., Calif.*

Compact, not tall. Foliage glossy and abundant. Blooms well and very attractive; more pleasing in cool weather.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Compact bush; healthy and free blooming. The elusive color is splendid in late summer and fall. Average, 42 blooms. Like it.—*C. M. M., Calif.*

Evidently Shot Silk is for the Northwest and California. About worthless at Breeze Hill, to our disappointment.

Silver Columbia. HT. (Leonard, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926.

I can see no improvement over Columbia.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Like it much better than Columbia.—*F. F., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

The silver is not there. Page William Jennings Bryan!—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Not enough better than Columbia outdoors.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Beautiful.—*J. A. B., Va.*

A lovely shade of light pink, lighter at the edges with a deeper shaded center. Its foliage is like bronze. Keeps a week or more when cut.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

A slightly lighter Columbia which does not open as flat, but has no outstanding merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

(See comments of the greenhouse growers on page 206.)

Sir David Davis. HT. (McGredy, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Best red of 1926, so far as my experience goes.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Nothing brilliant.—*J. B., Conn.*

Rather weak and spindly; stems thin but wiry. Foliage sparse, subject to black-spot. Buds delightful shape and color; blooms fair shape, rosy scarlet. Color seems to lack definiteness, being scarlet with a suggestion of pink which to me is objectionable; slightly scented.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Seldom have I enthused the first year as I have over this new rose. Its growth and foliage bids fair to be like Radiance. The crimson flowers, that do not blue, on long stems, beat everything I know in profusion and continuity. A red rose with the Ford instinct—built for mass production.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Checked as good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Deep crimson, yellow at base of petals, occasional white streaks. First year for this rose. A good red rose. We think Hadley and Etoile de France better. —*W. J. B., Idaho.*

Both black-spots and mildews; growth is fair; color is good; neck strong; good shape; but I would sooner have Lord Charlemont, even if the color is lighter.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

A very good dark red that does not blue; free bloomer.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

A fair red without outstanding merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Either this or Irish Hope is the best fool-proof red since Etoile de Hollande. We are betting on Irish Hope, but holding on to Etoile de Hollande. (See Herr Kordes' comment on page 131.)

Solarium. HW. (Turbat, 1925.) A. R. A., 1927.

Good growth. Blooms first year not impressive.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Another American Pillar type. No comment now.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Grew 4 feet with good foliage and pretty blooms. Expect more from it next year.—*H. N., Ohio.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

An American Pillar almost, but not quite, as red as Paul's Scarlet Climber. May be all to the good when it gets strength.

Souv. de F. Bohe. HT. (C. Chambard, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1926.

Growth very good; free bloomer; especially good in fall.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Satisfactory rose; strong growth with clean foliage and large, well-formed blooms.—*R. I., Calif.*

The rose we have under this name is one of the "finds" of the season, but it does not agree with Chambard's description in the remotest degree! So we check the bet for the present, and will keep Breeze Hill eyes on this fine rose with an alias!

Souv. de Gabriel Luizet. HT. (Croibier, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Flowers very large; not very free bloomer; very beautiful at times.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Beautiful buff-yellow, but not very distinct. Bloomed very little, so that we scarcely got acquainted with it.

Souv. de George Beckwith. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Grows well and the blossoms are a lovely color, but all the same it does not impress me as a great addition; it may be better as it grows older.—*H. C., Mass.*

Very vigorous; hardy; free bloomer. Large, full flower. A very fine rose. —*C. C. R., N. Y.*

More intensely colored, more double, very much more lasting, and thicker-petaled than Los Angeles. Foliage behaves about the same. Has produced about 5 or 6 blooms.—*Mrs. Carl Cross, Wichita, Kans.*

Fine, globular, old-fashioned form at its best, but frequently very poor. Color washy and not a good bloomer. Mrs. A. R. Barraclough is much better in the same general color and form.

Souv. de Georges Pernet. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Is much liked here.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Is fine when it does bloom, but it is shy with me.—*H. L. L., Ga.*

A prize-winner in my garden this year.—*R. G., Ill.*

Will not open in this climate, I am afraid.—*C. H. M., Wash.*

Good, almost good, superb—at various times we feel thus about this brother (or is it sister?) of the yellow Pernet; yet after all, life would be quite endurable without it.

Souv. de Mme. Boullet. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Has passed the age limit of the "Pudding," but still a "novelty" in slow America. Were it not for its hinged neck, would be a winner in the Hybrid Tea branch of the yellow tribe. At that, it is worth having for the unusually long yellow bud, steadfastness of color and fragrance. A bedder of first magnitude; give it a chance. I condemned it four years ago, but it has won a reversal of judgment.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

We share Mr. Nicolas' appreciation of this lovely rose, and admit it here that those who like the most beautiful may know about it. It has been a very poor grower—but the flowers!

Souv. de Mme. H. Thuret. HP. (Texier; intro. by Nabonnand, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

A semi-pillar Hybrid Perpetual well worth trial. Foliage a little small, but the large, fairly remontant bloom is exquisite, of deep salmon-rose with yellow at base—a color so far unknown in Hybrid Perpetuals; fragrant. Hardy.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

A Frau Karl Druschki in habit and blooming and shape. Color somewhere between Los Angeles and Willowmere, toned down a trifle. A superb Hybrid Perpetual.

Souv. de Mme. Louis Cretté. HT. (Cretté; intro. by Chambard, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

All Chambard's stuff is worth trying. This is a yellow Mme. Edouard Herriot with better stem and neck. Extensively used abroad as cut-flower. I would like to see it better known.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

S. S. Pennock. HT. (Kordes, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

A wonderful plant, but only about one bloom in a hundred opens. Good for a golf course; its continuous crop of balls would be handy.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Last year had several awe-inspiring flowers, but has been a minus bloomer in 1927. Sorry; it could be superfine.

Star of Persia. H.Fœt. (Pemberton, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920; P. P., 1927.

Black-spots; blooms only once; fine color; good growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Although I have had my plant two full seasons and it has grown many 10-foot canes, making an enormous bush, I have not seen a bloom yet. Foliage beautiful in early summer, but by September 1 the canes are practically bare from black-spot. If no bloom next summer, out it comes.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Fine.—*A. M., R. I.*

More a high bush than a climber. Color very beautiful and is retained better than any other yellow rose I know. Greatly admired; should be a very popular low climber or large bush. No winter-kill.—*O. D. D., N. Y.*

Did not bloom, though it had six canes 2 to 4 feet long on which I expected bloom. Tips killed back 6 to 8 inches. It had the full exposure to the sun all day on south side of porch. Growth to date five new canes 5 to 7 feet long. —*L. E. L., N. Y.*

Winter-kills, so does not bloom much.—*I. P., Ont.*

A week of joy; a sorry source of infection the rest of the season. Belongs in the dooryard of the pest-house.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Of poor growing quality.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Wonderful lasting yellow. Bush unattractive because of poor, early-falling foliage and straggling, irregular growth.—*W. C., Md.*

Good. Very early and free. In spring wonderful buttercup-yellow; rounded blooms in huge clusters; lasts well for three weeks. Subject to black-spot; not a strong grower; better as a pillar rose.—*A. P. W., Washington, D. C.*

Mine did no good.—*J. A. B., Va.*

Good.—*M. W. M., W. Va.*

Good.—*C. J. D., Ga.*

Victim of canker.—*C. W. G., Tenn.*

Not a strong grower.—*F. E. B., Ohio.*

Has not proved up to my expectation. Flowers not very good in color or size; plant one of the very first to succumb to black-spot.—*O. G., Kans.*

Very vigorous; good foliage. Keenly disappointed in the color which is only a washed-out yellow, not a bit like the attractive color plates seen in the catalogues.—*C. C. D., Calif.*

Pillar rose; shy bloomer. Lovely bright yellow blossoms, but not desirable. —*R. I., Calif.*

Planted spring, 1925; grew 10 feet and bloomed splendidly in 1926. Wonderful clusters of large, almost single flowers. Grew well in 1926, and suffered no damage in winter, but produced no flowers at all in 1927. Loses foliage early. Le Rêve is almost identical but seems to have better foliage, and the flowers last longer. If Le Rêve blooms every year for sure, Star of Persia can be discarded. One of them is badly needed as a true, hardy yellow climber, but not both.

Substitut Jacques Chapel. HT. (Bernaix, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Growth very good; fragrant.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A large, chunky flower of compact, globular form, of no particular beauty, but carrying a marvelous fragrance.

Sunstar. HT. (A. Dickson, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Buds orange, yellow, crimson, vermilion, and all the rest; half-open flowers beautiful with opalescent tints, but the open flowers after a few hours recall three-day-old Climbing American Beauties; strong grower; blooms singly on short stems; very little disease.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

I like this rose about which there is such a difference of opinion, but realize its faults. Each season the blooms are larger, but almost single. Since the wide-open flower has such a sickly lemon tint outside, I nearly always cut the buds and let them open in the house, thus saving the pure orange and crimson tints. It is one of my favorites.—*H. T., Ont.*

A poor thing here. (See comment on Norman Lambert.)

Superb. HT. (F. Evans, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925.

A pink similar to Mme. Caroline Testout. Grows well and blooms fairly well.—*F. F., Ont.*

The Beacon. HW. (W. Paul, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1926, 1927.

Good, but can get along without it.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

True to its name—trained as a pillar, it is a beacon. American Pillar in form and size of bloom; Paul's Scarlet Climber in color. Growth halfway between the two.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

This and Solarium are much alike, The Beacon probably better. Mr. Nicolas is wrong about the color—we compared it very closely with Paul's Scarlet Climber and found it a half dozen shades bluer. Wouldn't trade Hiawatha for it.

The General. HT. (Pemberton, 1920.) A. R. A., 1921; P. P., 1927.

Large, good, red blooms; robust.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Robust; stems short. Foliage susceptible to mildew and black-spot. Very free blooming in early season but not a first-class autumn bloomer. Buds fat and full, opening badly sometimes if the weather is against them; blooms large, good shape, splendid substance, deep crimson at first but blues soon; fragrant. I like it quite well despite its inability to hold its color.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

A leader where a low, compact-growing bedder, full of activity, is wanted. Most fragrant. I love it.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Foliage fair; growth slow; blossoms few and of a shade found in many other red varieties. Would be passable if more prolific.—*H. Z., Ohio.*

Expected a lot from this rose and thought it would give Lord Charlemont a run. Good in spring, it seemed to lose its shape and open flat; has good foliage, quite rough. Not very heavy grower, first year at least.—*P. L. A. L., Wash.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Similar in color to Gen. MacArthur but not in the same company. Rather stubby growth to 20 inches, and stems too short for cutting.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Good flowers of Hybrid Perpetual quality at times, but very shy in growth and bloom. Quite indistinguishable from a horde of other reds most of the season.

TIM PAGE. HT. (Page, 1920.) A. R. A., 1920.
Good.—*F. L. A., N. J.*

Really wonderful yellow flowers early in season, but later flowers greenish and opened poorly. This was a bad season for all roses of its class. We consider it in the running with Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, Mary Pickford, and Souv. de Claudius Pernet. They are all quite similar in general appeal.

TÜRKES RUGOSA SÄMLING. H.Rug. (Teschendorff, 1923.) A. R. A., 1925.
No better than Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

A good deal of yellow color in bud; flower has no yellow at all and is almost an exact duplicate of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A tremendous grower and winter-kills badly.—*J. W. C., Ont.*

More like a Hybrid Perpetual than Rugosa, and winter-kills.—*I. P., Ont.*

Hardy; Hybrid Perpetual in foliage and habit, with a distant strain of Rugosa conspicuous in thorns only. Flower like Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, with a heavy buttercup marking at the base of the buds, and strong Centifolia perfume. Blooms frequently. In this, alone, it is far superior to Meyer, with the other advantage of more compact growth. Should become popular.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

No special merit, and has diseased foliage.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Less vigorous so far at Breeze Hill than Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Not worth bothering with here; and neither is hardy enough where the winters are really severe.

VESUVIUS. HT. (McGredy, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.
Long buds, opening to beautiful single blooms of a deep velvety crimson; slightly fragrant. Moderate growth and both mildews and black-spots.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Has been very satisfactory in my garden.—*R. I., Calif.*

Single red of a poor harsh shade. Strong grower but unattractive in habit and form.—*R. C., Calif.*

A five-petal rose that is a winner. Growth vigorous and upright. Its long buds and dark velvety crimson flowers are very attractive and decorative. I am very partial to it.—*F. L. H., Calif.*

Pretty, single, dark red flower, shaped like California poppies, but so very shy-blooming that it is quite worthless here.

VICTOR WADDILOVE. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1924; P. P., 1927.
Should be pink. Flowers on plants sent me in this country in 1926 and 1927 are yellow. The blooms and color do not especially attract me.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Failed to bloom this year; weak from over-propagation.—*D. M. D., N. Y.*

Satiny rose-pink, with yellow base, semi-double; slightly fragrant; ordinary. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 6 blooms in its first season.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Poor.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Fairly vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer; too few petals; good color.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

An improvement on Gustav Grünerwald. Even more than this, it can support the wonderful, large, shapely blooms. Do not think the fragrance is as pronounced. A vigorous grower.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Victor Waddilove is reported a good pink, but the growth is not all that could be desired.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Good plant, but flowers very uninteresting and not many of them. Not very desirable.

VILLE DE PARIS. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926; P. P., 1927.

Yellow; very fine; foliage good, though thin; black-spots.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Poor grower. Buds round and plump, opening well to deep yellow, unshaded flowers of fair substance and fragrance. Foliage average. Similar to Mabel Morse but not quite so large. It must be more rugged and prolific of bloom to amount to much. Bore 5 blooms.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Rather tall. Two flowers, one in June and one in the fall. They were rather thin, and if it don't do better next year, out it goes.—*F. F., Ont.*

Obviously good, and will probably hold its place after some other new roses are forgotten. Color perhaps a trifle too cold, but a pure yellow that does not fade, and the bloom lasts well. Taller than some and healthy.—*H. T., Ont.*

I was instrumental in the Bagatelle award and naming it, in 1925, and have congratulated myself ever since. Has earned a place in the standard list. Not an improvement on Souv. de Claudius Pernet, but a better garden rose, and the best "utility" yellow of Pernetiana blood.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Worth watching.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Fair.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Poor.—*M. W. M., Va.*

Vigorous; faint odor; shy bloomer; not a clear color; buds ball in spring; plants defoliate in late summer and look like a singed cat.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

Recommended as good.—*R. G., Ill.*

Yellow, first, last, all the time—no red, no weak center, no white edges—just yellow, yellow, yellow. With us easily the most satisfactory yellow rose to date. Borne singly on long stems; lasts well; free opening.—*W. J. B., Idaho.*

A good yellow.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Tall, upright; blooms less than any rose that I know but when you get one, it is splendid color. I have given it up.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Beautiful yellow blooms throughout season; good form—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Fine, upright plant; glossy foliage; bright yellow blossoms which do not fade. Color same as Mabel Morse. A most satisfactory new rose.—*R. I., Calif.*

Above the average of Pernetianas, with the faults of this class. Not suitable here; shy bloomer and loses foliage. Climbing Souv. de Claudus Pernet is perhaps the best of the lot.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Seems to be one of the best yellows; fades very little in the hot sun. Throws long stems practically mildew free. Bud long and well-formed.—*R. C., Calif.*

With us a poor grower and a worse bloomer. Flowers cold, hard yellow of the Souv. de Claudius Pernet shade and of the same balloon shape as Radiance. Conflicting reports indicate that good plants are good and bad ones bad. We are hopeful.

WALTHAM SCARLET. HT. (W. Paul, 1914.)

Very vigorous; single, crimson-scarlet blooms that show up well among the decoratives. Bronzy foliage, with both mildew and black-spot in a mild form. —*R. M. H., R. I.*

WESTFIELD STAR. HT. (Morse, 1920.) A. R. A., 1923.

Dwarf; stems short; disease-resistant; very little bloom. Buds good shape but blooms open flat, lemon-yellow which soon fades creamy white.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Good clean grower.—*A. M., R. I.*

Cannot see any difference between it and Sylvia, an American sport of Ophelia. Same except color which is a creamy yellow.—*F. F., Ont.*

Has been successfully grown in Ontario.—*M. G., Ont.*

Flowered well the second season after planting, then died.—*I. P., Ont.*

A white or yellowish white Ophelia as grown here.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Yellowish buds, opening to nearly perfect glistening white blooms of delightful fragrance, the same lovely shape as Ophelia. Folage large, free from disease; blooms singly on strong stems. Although very fond of Miss Willmott, I believe Westfield Star is the best white rose we have.—*R. M. H., R. I.*

Good white, and might say best white. Has a quality quite rare among semi-singles, in that it is long lasting and brilliant in all weather.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Very good white. I expect much from this rose.—*W. M. P., Md.*

I agree that this is the best white everblooming rose we have today. Pointed form and good substance; buds lemon; flower has a cream tinge fading to pure white, and that is good enough for me.—*C. A. C., Ky.*

Moderately strong growth; very free bloomer, good keeper.—*J. D. R., Minn.*

Well worth having for its delicious fragrance. Lemon-yellow in bud, but almost white when fully open. A strong grower.—*C. C. D., Calif.*

No special merit.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Not quite so glorious as Innocence, but there are more flowers.—*C. W., Calif.*

A white Ophelia, and a beauty. Not a rival of Miss Willmott to our taste, because of its different shape, and can be more fairly compared with Barbara Robinson. Looks good.

W. E. Wallace. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923; P. P., 1927.

Fine on Brier stock; not so good on Multiflora.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Rather low bush with good foliage. Flowers large and full, rich soft orange-yellow, with buff suffusion; slight fragrance. Very lovely flowers but not enough of them and the bush is slow in growth.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

Growth only fair and stems short; no disease; not particularly profuse bloomer. Blooms not impressive; shape acceptable, but the color, pale yellow at first, soon becomes dirty white; faintly scented.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Have tried it for four years; nothing doing; so mum's the word.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Only fair.—*W. M. P., Md.*

Loves mildew and produces poor blooms. I am through!—*G. F. M., Wash.*

Not so good as Richard E. West, but of the same order.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Has bloomed very sparsely and made poor growth.

White Ensign. HT. (McGredy, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925; P. P., 1927.

Growth good, rather short; flower full but not so good in shape as Mrs. Herbert Stevens, nor do I think the color as clear.—*F. F., Ont.*

Pure white, small, flat blooms; no fragrance. Not extraordinary in its first season with us. Black-spots 10 per cent. Bore 7 blooms.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Very lovely white rose of medium size. A favorite with all; lasts well. Bush low but healthy.—*H. T., Ont.*

Plants have grown poorly but bloomed persistently. Purer white than Westfield Star, but of similar beauty of form. We want stronger plants, but where can we get them in America?

Wilhelm Kordes. HT. (Kordes, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

Tall, upright; foliage fair; bud pointed; bloom moderate size, opens well

and lasts. Various shades of pink, cream, and gold. No disease.—*G. T. E., Maine.*

Beautiful when well grown; moderate growth.—*H. R. F., Mass.*

Large, well-shaped buds; medium-full flowers of many shades of salmon, copper, and gold, with rose suffusion; good substance; no fragrance. Bush medium strong and seems to take hold well.—*G. G. W., Mass.*

One of the best for forcing.—*A. M., R. I.*

Tender, but unique in variation of tints by colors and shades; not overstrong in habit.—*J. B., Conn.*

Liked it immensely in 1925, but it has never done so well since. Growth rather weak. Foliage susceptible to black-spot. Blooms small, freely produced in early season, are of indescribable beauty when at best. I get this exquisite shading just occasionally, and more often the blooms are a washy, undecided blending of apricot, white, and pink.—*A. J. W., Ont.*

Some very beautiful blooms in June; few and poor after that.—*F. F., Ont.*

Bud coppery salmon-red; bloom not quite full enough and salmon-pink when fully open; slightly fragrant. Moderately vigorous.—*O. A. C., Ont.*

Very fine. Flowers very large and perfectly formed in all stages of development. Habit all that can be desired. Color variable, which may be a fault, although I don't think it is because all shades are attractive.—*H. T., Ont.*

A rose of the first order, which for some reason had a hard time to get into catalogues. Should be everywhere. I have four years' experience with it and grow fonder of it each year.—*J. H. N., Pa.*

Worth more study.—*F. D. O., N. J.*

Good.—*C. J. D., Ga.*

Good results.—*F. E. B., Ohio.*

Winter-killed. Nevertheless, I have seen it growing splendidly in one of the local nurseries and the color is so vivid that I am trying again.—*R. H., Ohio.*

Foliage very good; growth slow; blossoms few. Color and form marvelous. I hope next year's yield will be more abundant.—*H. Z., Ohio.*

A wonderful color and a sturdy grower.—*M. E. W., Ohio.*

Vigorous; slight odor; shy bloomer; not a clear color; buds ball in spring and plants defoliate in late summer.—*A. L. H., Ind.*

A beautiful shade of deep pink with yellow at base. Has not done as well for me as I would like but am going to give it a trial next year; it is pretty enough to nurse.—*H. B. H., Texas.*

Cannot see this rose so far.—*G. H. G., Wash.*

Cannot get it to grow. All sort of colored blooms. Mildews. Will try it as a standard before throwing it out.—*G. F. M., Wash.*

One of the choicest; very free bloomer with unique color.—*J. F.-S., B. C.*

Because of remarkable variability of color combinations, will be much wanted. We have had some wonderful flowers.—*A. N., Calif.*

A marvelous flower. Growth weak and plant hard to establish.—*G. C. T., Calif.*

Well, here is a mixture of opinion! To our mind it has everything a rose should have except size, blooming quality, fragrance, and decent growth. Color is splendid. (For value under glass, see page 207.)

William Bowyer. HT. (W. Paul, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Said to be an improvement on Miss C. E. Van Rossem. It certainly is not for blooming anyway, on one season's growing. Flower rather thin, but very sweetly scented; color seemed good.—*F. F., Ont.*

The New Florists' Roses

A SYMPOSIUM OF EXPERT OPINIONS

SINCE its very beginning, in 1916, the Annual has endeavored to present careful reports concerning the roses used in America's enormous annual cut-rose product. For this year the attempt has been made to get a general survey of these specialized rose varieties from the men who originate and grow and handle them. We are but partly successful, for while 23 reports follow, no response has been received from Chicago, the South, and the Pacific Coast.

It is much in point to here print some paragraphs from a thoughtful letter written the Editor by Max Schling, a New York florist who surely "knows his roses."

The first year the new roses are all good. We take, as an example, Silver Columbia, Roselandia, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Matchless, Mrs. F. R. Pierson, Rapture, Briarcliff, Senator, and many others—every grower pays more attention to the growing of the roses and every retailer welcomes the new introduction.

Many of our old roses are far better than those introduced at present. As an example, among the red roses, take Hadley. The first Hadley reaching the market was without question one of the finest red roses ever produced. By degrees it lost in quality of flowers and in quality of stem, not because it deteriorated but because of a newer introduction to which more attention was paid, the good "old reliable" being pushed aside. In Europe, as a greenhouse rose, Hadley is one of the finest. Dutch growers are shipping Hadleys by airplane to Germany, to England, to Sweden, to France, and each one, whether short or long, is perfect in form and perfect in stem.

One of the finest light pink roses at present in the market is Rapture; in the darker pink, Briarcliff and Silver Columbia; in yellow, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Silver Columbias grown in 1926 were far better than they are at present. Briarcliff is still at its height. How long will it take until the grower finds roses more free-blooming, and he will let this variety slide down-hill!

In this report, growers, wholesalers, and retailers are represented. Roses reported on include all the new ones advertised in trade papers and a few but recently registered.

Everyone reported on Briarcliff, to which full names and addresses are given; afterward abbreviated names are used.

BRIARCLIFF. HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1925.) A. R. A., 1926.

Very good; stiff stem; good color.—*Henry Penn, Boston, Mass.*

Buyers prefer it to Columbia in almost every instance. We find it a little softer than Columbia; ships fairly well.—*Arnold-Fisher Co., Boston, Mass.*

Briarcliff is one of the best forcing types of Columbia, and hard to beat as a forcing variety.—*Traendly & Schenck, New York, N. Y.*

Considered an improvement over Columbia, with better-shaped flower; good grower; free bloomer; rather soft flower; not the best shipper or keeper. Rather too extensively grown.—*Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.*

A great improvement on Columbia, which it has entirely superseded. Planted extensively and has proved most popular as it is a color most in demand. Makes a long bud; does not bull-head like Columbia.—*F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.*

A very fine all-round rose.—*L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.*

One of the finest varieties we have ever had; seems to be satisfactory with everyone, and is more popular today than any other variety on the market.—*C. H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.*

Blooms freely enough; ships and keeps well all year round; popular with public. In the summer, weak in the stem.—*Nicolas Grillo, Milldale, Conn.*

The leading pink rose of today; seems to be doing good wherever planted, from coast to coast.—*The Florex Gardens, North Wales, Pa.*

Popular; good shipper; good keeper.—*Edward Reid & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.*

An improvement over the old Columbia. About the same shade, but the flower is not quite as large. Good, clean foliage, and a good commercial variety.—*The Niessen Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Those who are growing this rose feel that it is one of the finest sports of Columbia that we have, and everyone is well pleased with it.—*S. S. Pennock Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

Very fine commercial variety and very popular.—*C. U. Liggit, Phila., Pa.*

More vigorous than Columbia; indispensable—*J. W. Heacock, Wyncote, Pa.*

Good flower; fair shipper; not too good keeping qualities.—*W. E. McKissick, Baltimore, Md.*

Have not had much experience with it, but like it well on most points.—*Dale Estate, Ltd., Brampton, Ont.*

After two seasons the most satisfactory Columbia; no malformed flowers; color deep pink; pointed bud.—*John H. Dunlop & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.*

Very good.—*Knoble Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.*

Improvement over Columbia, but still room for improvement—too many inferior flowers.—*Cleveland Cut-Flower Co., Newton Falls, Ohio.*

So far the best of the Columbia sports.—*A. J. Stahelin, Detroit, Mich.*

A very fine improvement over the original Columbia.—*E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.*

We consider it a very valuable asset to the cut-flower rose-supply.—*H. G. Berning, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.*

So far it appears to be a good producer, with good stem, foliage, form, and color. A good all-season rose.—*Stuppy Floral Co., St. Joseph, Mo.*

(For behavior as a garden rose, see page 148.)

BUTTERCUP. HT. (Towill.)

Fine golden yellow, but has not enough petals and growth is rather weak. Has been tested; not likely to be grown much. Discarded here.—*Pierson.*

Have not grown it, but it looks to be a very small flower from what I have seen of it.—*Totty.*

Not grown any longer commercially on account of being too single in spring and fall.—*Florex.*

Free bloomer; rather short stem; good shipper; popular for corsage.— *Reid.*

Very desirable for corsage work and a good commercial variety if grown in limited quantity.—*Niessen.*

Buttercup is not grown extensively; shy bloomer; and not enough petals for commercial purposes.—*Liggit.*

Good producer; ships well; has not enough petals.—*Dale.*

Feu Joseph Looymans. HT. (Looymans, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

A satisfactory color but just missed being a splendid variety. It lacks freedom.—*Totty.*

Has not been tested sufficiently to determine its commercial value.—*Liggit.*

The few plants we have indicate it lacks constitution.—*Heacock.*

Good yellow; shy bloomer; not enough petals; discarded.—*Dunlop.*

(For garden value, see page 157.)

Florex. HT. (Florex Gardens, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

A wonderful rose; stiff stem; good color.—*Penn.*

Limited.—*T. & S.*

Rather disappointing thus far; not sufficiently free in growth or bloom. Good color; good shape; sells well. Lacks something to make it right.—*Simpson.*

Has proved a great disappointment. Beautiful long bud and flower, but lacks sufficient petalage to make it popular as a market rose, which is its great drawback. While it is a strong grower, it is not prolific enough to be profitable, and is particularly subject to black-spot. A beautiful flower.—*Pierson.*

A beautiful shade of pink, but will not produce enough flowers to make it profitable.—*Totty.*

From various growers we hear that Florex is doing very well. In fact, two of our neighbors claim they made more money out of it than any other variety. Others think it not productive enough. Retailers want it continued.—*Florex.*

Good color and fair shipper. Should be cut in bud.—*Reid.*

A good commercial variety of a medium shade of pink; good producer; only objection is the size of the flowers.—*Niessen.*

Beautiful color; good-sized flowers; good stems and foliage. Somewhat in the same class as Hill's America, and only certain ones seem to appreciate it. We think it is one of our fine roses.—*Pennock.*

Not very popular commercially.—*Liggit.*

Good color and shipper. Not on the market long enough to form much of an opinion.—*McKissick.*

Have not had it long enough to tell. Like the color; looks promising; crooks in neck.—*Dale.*

Good, strong grower. This is our first season growing this variety. We like it and think it will be profitable.—*Dunlop.*

First year for us. Subject to black-spot; too many thorns.—*Cleveland.*

Do not grow it, but it looks like a shy bloomer.—*Stahelin.*

(For value as a garden rose see page 159.)

Fontanelle. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

A novel variety, and very fine in limited supply.—*T. & S.*

Have had no personal experience. Form frequently unsatisfactory; color variable. Will hardly become popular.—*Simpson.*

Color very variable and hardly free enough for a forcing variety, although it should make good as an outdoor rose. Should be grafted on Odorata.—*Totty.*

Has too many colors and is not productive enough for the grower.—*Florex.*

Too early to say much about this variety as far as production is concerned A rose of this kind has a good market for a limited quantity.—*Niessen.*

A fine rose; good-sized flowers; good stems and foliage, and we believe it has a future.—*Pennock.*

Fontanelle is not popular for forcing.—*Liggit.*

Too variable in color, although quick grower; all shades from light lemon-yellow to deep orange.—*Dunlop.*

Nice for corsage and table work.—*Knoble.*

Very fine, but so far a shy bloomer.—*Stahelin.*

Flower immense, yellow, deep center, golden; reports vary as to commercial value; deserves further trial. Gold Medal, 1927.—*Hill.*

There is a good demand on this market for yellow roses of any type, although I think the above variety has too many different shades to be very satisfactory.—*Berning.*

(For reports of its garden value, see page 159.)

GAIETY. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

A wonderful rose; stiff stem; good color.—*Penn.*

Bronze-yellow; a fine novelty. One of the best of the type.—*T. & S.*

Strong growth; a splendid thing among those usually classified as "odd shades," but a little inclined to be short in the bud; in every other way has all the earmarks of a fine rose.—*Totty.*

From what I have seen of it I predict a great future for this variety.—*Florex.*

A very pleasing rose and should be a good seller in moderate quantities, but do not believe anyone would want to plant it extensively. Really more in the novelty class.—*Pennock.*

Not tested sufficiently to report.—*Liggit.*

Good; a paying variety in limited quantity.—*Heacock.*

Fine for corsage and bridal work.—*Knoble.*

Disappointed in it. Shy bloomer; too small; not enough petals; too much blind wood; may be good as an outdoor rose. Very attractive color.—*Stahelin.*

A fancy rose; in color of bloom and foliage it is unsurpassed. It has proved to be a fine grower.—*Hill.*

We wonder whether the growers are sure that the public does not want the charming color-variation distinguishing this rose; or are they failing to try out a new offering of real distinction?

GOLD MINE. HT. (Jos. H. Hill Co., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Not much use.—*T. & S.*

Not sufficiently acquainted with it to pass comment.—*Totty.*

Grown only in isolated cases; do not care to pass an opinion on it.—*Florex.*

Discarded; not satisfactory.—*Dunlop.*

Fine for corsage and bridal work.—*Knoble.*

(For behavior as a garden rose, see page 160.)

GRILLODALE. HT. (Grillo, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Not liked by buyers; color too light.—*Arnold-Fisher.*

New; in hands of originator only.—*Simpson.*

Very double, with pink center; outer petals pure white, but not distinct enough in color, in our judgment, to make it generally desirable.—*Pierson.*

Too pale to be of any value in the cut-flower market, but otherwise a good sport of Ophelia.—*Totty.*

Blooms prolifically; ships and keeps well all year round; popular with buying public. No fault whatever.—*Grillo.*

Have not seen it grown. From flowers seen at shows, it is a light sport of Butterfly, and I doubt very much if it will make a good commercial rose.—*Florex.*

PLATE XI. MISS MARION MANIFOLD, a handsome climber from Australia
See pages 112 and 174

PLATE XII. A Sunday Rose Festival in Australia

See page 209

JOHN C. M. MENSING. HT. (Eveleens, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Similar to Annie Laurie; smudgy pink; no use.—*T. & S.*

Sport from Butterfly,* but not nearly so satisfactory as Rapture.—*Totty.*

Seems to be well liked around the Chicago district, but so far has not made its entry in the East.—*Florex.*

Not enough difference between this and other varieties of the same type. Some of the older roses of the same color are equally good.—*Niessen.*

One of the good Mme. Butterfly* sports, but believe it is not as good as some others which we have. Do not care for it.—*Dale.*

Only limited quantity grown, as Mme. Butterfly is best of its color. Mensing more double, but inclined to have flat buds.—*Dunlop.*

Very good for general cut-flower use.—*Knoble.*

Of general Mme. Butterfly type; more petals; fine shade of pink; a fine summer rose.—*Hill.*

(For garden value, see page 165.)

JULIEN POTIN.† HT. (J. Pernet-Ducher, 1927.) A. R. A., 1928.

Lovely color, apparently more free than Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—*Totty.*

Promises to be one of our fine yellows. Some growers feel it is going to supersede Pernet, and to do this it must have some very sterling qualities.—*Pennock.*

A Pernet seedling; improvement over parent; better color; more uniform, longer, better formed bud and more even color.—*Liggit.*

Has not bloomed with us yet. Looks very promising.—*Dale.*

Have few plants on trial. An improved Pernet; not as strong; flower deep sunflower-yellow; think it will be more easily grown; fewer thorns.—*Dunlop.*

LEADER. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

A light sport of Columbia; not dark enough.‡—*T. & S.*

Not sufficiently acquainted with it to comment.—*Totty.*

Seems to be too large a red rose for successful indoor culture, but undoubtedly will make a great garden rose.—*Florex.*

Practically discarded as a commercial rose.—*Liggit.*

Identical with Red Premier; not well enough known; a fine grower; free; a good keeper.—*Hill.*

LUCINDA. HT. (Joseph Heacock Co., 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

A sport from Columbia that will not make much headway in comparison with Briarcliff or other sports.—*Totty.*

A direct sport of Columbia, but, like Mrs. Warren G. Harding, will not be sufficiently productive to take the place of the several Premier sports.—*Florex.*

Good; about in the same class as Briarcliff.—*Reid.*

Another variety of the Columbia type and color. It is a good producer, and the flowers are of good size and color.—*Niessen.*

A very good rose, but not yet grown in any quantity, as far as I know, outside of the Heacock place.—*Pennock.*

Grown in very limited quantity; fine color; free growing; but produces a large percentage of crippled, imperfect flowers.—*Liggit.*

Pays us well. Increased our planting this year. Color ideal. It will not be largely grown because of the large number of crippled flowers.—*Heacock.*

*The introducer says it is a sport of Ophelia.—EDITOR.

†Julien Potin is the correct name. It was sold at first as Golden Pernet and later as M. Julien Potin, and Souvenir de M. Julien Potin. We hope it won't have any extra handles tacked on to its good start.—EDITOR.

‡Evidently a slip. The rose is red.—EDITOR.

Lucinda is a large flower, but has same fault as Columbia in bud.—*Dunlop.*
Distinct form; Columbia sport; good color.—*Hill.*
We do not think much of it commercially.—*Berning.*

MATCHLESS. HT. (Duckham-Pierson Co., 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.
Fine colored sport of Premier.—*T. & S.*
Intermediate in color between Premier, from which it originated, and Mrs. F. R. Pierson. Very double, and has proved desirable with those who can grow types of Premier roses.—*Pierson.*
Only fair with us.—*Coddington.*
A very beautiful variety, but when fed, the heavy wood brings bullheaded blooms in the winter-time.—*Totty.*
A very much better color than the old Premier, and with us, it does unusually well. In several sections it has already taken the place of Premier, and will undoubtedly be planted much more in years to come.—*Florex.*
Not desirable; turns blue.—*Reid.*
It is a good producer, and makes a good showing during the warmer months such as July and August. Sells well at the Christmas holidays.—*Niessen.*
A splendid sport of Premier; very much in the same class with Premier Supreme.—*Pennock.*
Very good in some sections; not so good in others.—*Liggit.*
Looks fine to us when well grown, but Philadelphia stores do not like it.—*Heacock.*
Good color and large flower. Keeping quality good; bruises some in shipping on account of size of blooms.—*McKissick.*
Fair only, in all respects.—*Dale.*
An improved Premier; deeper color; better-shaped flowers, eliminating faults of parent.—*Dunlop.*
Very good.—*Knoble.*
Superior to Premier only part of the season; the rest of season Premier is more satisfactory. Expect to discard it.—*Stahelin.*
One of the very finest of the Premier sports; a good color, freely accepted at Christmas-time. A very profitable variety.—*Hill.*
A wonderful thing. It will replace Premier if the time ever comes when there is enough of it grown to supply the demand.—*Berning.*
Wonderful rose to grow for special long grades. Its large flower matches the stem. It also is a good producer. Good only in winter.—*Stuppy.*

(For its behavior in the garden, see page 173.)

MAYWOOD. (A. F. Amling Co., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.
Not a very satisfactory variety for commercial purposes.—*Liggit.*

MME. ALEXANDRE DREUX. (Soupert & Notting, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.
A beautiful rose; weak stem.—*Penn.*
Stem too weak; not in demand.—*Arnold-Fisher.*
Very popular; does well.—*T. & S.*
Beautiful flower; good seller in limited quantities; rather weak grower in many situations; frequently drops its foliage badly, good novelty.—*Simpson.*
For a small rose, it is very desirable on account of its color, which is a deep reddish orange tipped with yellow. It is rather a weak grower, but is very prolific and very well thought of by retailers. May increase our planting.—*Pierson.*
A lovely color that is very, very popular with the flower-buyers; very indifferent to grow and handle, otherwise it would be at the top.—*Totty.*
As a novelty is one of the best in its class. On account of its color it cannot

be grown to a large extent. It is very striking for corsage work and small baskets.—*Florex.*

Mme. Alexandre Dreux is good; popular.—*Reid.*

Good producer, and a profitable rose to grow in limited quantity.—*Niessen.*

A splendid little rose, particularly fine for novelty work. Not a variety to grow in large quantities.—*Pennock.*

Not free enough in winter; flowers small; good color.—*Liggit.*

Pays well in limited quantities.—*Heacock.*

While small, it is a wonderful producer of a shade of apricot-yellow much in demand. Should be grown on Odorata.—*Dunlop.*

Fine for corsage and bridal work.—*Knoble.*

Have discarded it as unprofitable.—*Stahelin.*

Extra-fine fancy; gorgeous golden bronze; sometimes not free enough.—*Hill.*

Would sell very well in limited quantities.—*Berning.*

Good rose to grow in small quantities; also a good producer.—*Stuppy.*

(For garden value, see page 175.)

Mrs. F. R. Pierson. HT. (F. R. Pierson, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Fair.—*Penn.*

Has all the desirable qualities of a good shipping rose, but, for some reason, Boston buyers do not take to it; they prefer Templar.—*Arnold-Fisher.*

Similar to Totty's Red.* One of the best sports of Premier.—*T. & S.*

Have not grown it. Fine variety when well done; color excellent; fair grower; subject to black-spot. Retailers complain about its keeping qualities. Think it requires special treatment to obtain best results.—*Simpson.*

The outstanding red; finest of all red roses at the present time. Those who can grow the Premier types find Pierson more than satisfactory. It outclasses all reds now grown and has even supplanted American Beauty.—*Pierson.*

Was not good with us.—*Coddington.*

Splendid form and grower in some sections, but not so good in others. Very liable to black-spot, but a splendid thing, if you can grow it well.—*Totty.*

Blooms freely when black-spot does not get on it. Ships and keeps well; better in the winter, not so good in the summer. Popular.—*Grillo.*

After a bad start the above variety is gradually coming to its own. For Christmas trade it has proved very good. It has taken the place of American Beauty, which was very scarce this year.—*Florex.*

One of our best reds.—*Reid.*

One of the best in the dark red varieties. It is a good producer, but it takes a careful grower to handle it.—*Niessen.*

One of the best red roses in recent years. A fine all-round rose; good form, color, keeper, stems, and foliage.—*Pennock.*

Only a few growers are successful with it.—*Liggit.*

Does well in all respects so far.—*Dale.*

Too variable in color. Discarded.—*Dunlop.*

Very fine.—*Knoble.*

Good red. Still room for improvement; subject to black-spot. Quite free with us.—*Cleveland.*

Our very best red rose.—*Stahelin.*

Gorgeous red; trade growers complain that too many undersized buds are produced in some soils.—*Hill.*

Very fine; everybody is wild about it.—*Berning.*

*See Wilhelm Kordes' remark, page 130.—Editor.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson is about the same as Matchless, only the flower is smaller. Not good in hot weather.—*Stuppy.*

No report on its garden quality, probably because the only plants yet available for outdoors are too weak. We had it at Breeze Hill but not in really respectable plants.

MUNRO'S IMPROVED PREMIER. (Wm. Munro, 1927.) A. R. A., 1928.

Good.—*Reid.*

No better producer than the old Premier, but supposed to be an improvement in color.—*Niessen.*

A very excellent rose but do not think it is quite equal to either Matchless or Premier Supreme.—*Pennock.*

Stronger grower; freer flowering; better formed buds.—*Liggit.*

Keeping quality good; color rather light. Seems to be free, and a good shipper.—*McKissick.*

PREMIER SUPREME. (Ziegler & Sons, 1927.) A. R. A., 1927.

Good rose; good color; stiff stem.—*Penn.*

Well liked; looks like a coming rose. Ships well.—*Arnold-Fisher.*

Fine color, much better than parent. Sells well thus far. Flowers rather thin; not fully tested yet.–*Simpson.*

Promises to be extensively planted the coming season. It is a very highly colored Premier. Not as many petals as the original Premier but better formed; has longer bud. We think very highly of it and it promises to be planted very extensively by those who can grow the Premier types.—*Pierson.*

Looks like it will make good as one of the best Premier sports. Bud long and beautiful, and very popular with buyers.—*Grillo.*

Popular on account of nice, clear color. No doubt Supreme and Matchless will supplant the old Premier.—*Florex.*

Best in the Premier family; good shipper. Very popular.—*Reid.*

An improvement over the old Premier, and very well thought of by those who are growing it. Splendid color.—*Pennock.*

This is an improvement on the Old Premier, but not a better producer. It is a well-shaped flower and is considered a good commercial variety.—*Niessen.*

The best of the Premier family; stronger grower, better color, freer bloomer, longer bud, better form than Premier.—*Liggit.*

Very good. Color OK; flowers very large and well formed. Looks like a winner.—*McKissick.*

The best of the Premier sports. While not as double, the pointed, long bud and ideal shade of rose-pink makes it invaluable.—*Dunlop.*

Not in it with Matchless.—*Berning.*

RAPTURE. (Traendly & Schenck, 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

Wonderful rose. Good color; stiff stem.—*Penn.*

Brings more money than Butterfly. Good shipper.—*Arnold Fisher.*

Modesty forbids comment!—*T. & S.*

Very much darker and brighter than Mme. Butterfly. Has done very well with us this season, and we think very highly of it.—*Pierson.*

Equal to Butterfly and better in cloudy weather.—*Coddington.*

The best of all Ophelia and Butterfly sports introduced to date. Has proved very satisfactory.—*Totty.*

Present indications are that Rapture will supplant Mme. Butterfly the same as Mme. Butterfly chased the original Ophelia off the field.—*Florex.*

Very good; much in advance of Butterfly and very much in demand.—*Reid.*

An improvement on Butterfly but most growers say it does not produce more flowers. A little lighter color than Butterfly.—*Niessen.*

Rapture is a very good rose; a great improvement.—*Pennock.*

Better color than Butterfly, otherwise just the same.—*Liggit.*

A deeper shade of Butterfly, similar in other respects. Much liked.—*Dunlop.*

Very fine cut-flowers.—*Knoble.*

Improvement over Ophelia and Butterfly. Fine grower; we like it.—*Cleveland.*

On a par with Ophelia and Butterfly.—*Stahelin.*

Finest in the Mme. Butterfly family; larger, fuller, and of more definite shades. Has met a warm welcome.—*Hill.*

This is a very valuable asset to the industry. I only hope that the growers produce more of them next season.—*Berning.*

(For garden value, see page 183.)

Rose Dawn. (Edward Towill, 1926.) A. R. A., 1925.

Fine free grower, but too light in color for commercial purposes.—*Liggit.*

Has been tried but do not believe has much of a future.—*Pennock.*

Not to be recommended as a commercial variety. The color is too light. It is a good producer.—*Niessen.*

Fine bloomer, but not popular on account of its very pale color.—*Reid.*

Proved too light in color to gain popularity and is not grown at all commercially, so far as we know.—*Florex.*

(For garden behavior, see page 185.)

Rose Hill. (Jos. H. Hill Co., 1928.) A. R. A., 1928.

Without doubt the best Columbia sport.—*T. & S.*

An improvement on Briarcliff, and that is saying much. It has better color, considerably more petals, and, in my opinion, is one of the best pink roses ever introduced; and I feel that my prediction will be borne out.—*Totty.*

In several ways better than Briarcliff and time will tell whether it can take the place of that variety.—*Florex.*

Quite an improvement on the old Columbia. The flowers are more perfect and of a good color. One of the best newer commercial varieties.—*Niessen.*

Is a very promising rose. I believe it will make good.—*Pennock.*

Sport of Columbia; very good.—*Liggit.*

Best light pink yet seen.—*Knoble.*

The finest of the Columbia family to date; deepest color—pure, bright rose; perfect buds, freely produced.—*Hill.*

I look for it to fill a long-felt want.—*Berning.*

Roselandia. (W. Stevens, Ltd., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Fair; good color; weak stem.—*Penn.*

If it were not that it throws so much blind wood in midwinter, it would be our finest, free-growing, yellow rose. The rest of the year, it is very desirable.—*Pierson.*

A fine-colored sport of Golden Ophelia, but has the same defect as that variety in throwing a lot of blind wood. Consequently is not so popular with growers.—*Totty.*

Produces too much blind wood, and although flower is wonderful it cannot be grown commercially at a profit.—*Florex.*

Fair shipper, free bloomer, not as popular as Souv. de Claudius Pernet.—*Reid.*

Not especially recommended as a commercial variety. It does not produce enough flowers to make it profitable.—*Niessen.*

Roselandia is a very good yellow "bread and butter" rose, well worth growing.—*Pennock.*

Small; beautiful color; free flowering; good commercial sort.—*Liggit.*

Good for corsage work; fairly free; light color; good shipper.—*McKissick.*

Do not like it.—*Dale.*

Too shy a bloomer.—*Stahelin.*

Beautiful yellow rose; fine makeup; only fault is apt to go dormant in winter.—*Hill.*

(For its garden value, see page 185.)

Scott's Columbia. (Robert Scott & Son, 1928.) A. R. A., 1928.

Fair. A bad rose to ship.—*Penn.*

A good-looking rose, but in my opinion will be nosed out by Rose Hill, which is an improvement in both color and size.—*Totty.*

On account of Briarcliff and Rose Hill both being very good, Scott's Columbia will have a hard time to get going. Nevertheless, it is a great improvement over the original Columbia, and it is too early to predict the outcome.—*Florex.*

An improvement over Columbia, but I do not believe it is as good a sport as either Briarcliff or Rose Hill.—*Pennock.*

Sport of Columbia; better than Briarcliff in that it is a stronger grower, with larger flowers, and is a freer bloomer. The color is same as Briarcliff.—*Liggit.*

Good summer rose, but too many bullheads in winter.—*Cleveland.*

Senator. (Florex Gardens, 1926.) A. R. A., 1926.

Fair; good color; weak stem.—*Penn.*

This rose proved a disappointment. Very little of it was planted. Bud too small and growth too weak.—*Pierson.*

A scarlet that did not live up to the promise of its youth; practically discarded by cut-flower growers today.—*Totty.*

Has turned out to be too brushed (?) and made too much blind wood to compete with Templar; not grown under glass any longer.—*Florex.*

Not to be recommended as a commercial variety —*Niessen.*

Has not proved as successful commercially as was expected.—*Pennock.*

Practically discarded; poor, weak grower.—*Liggit.*

Tried in small way; discarded.–*Dunlop.*

Silver Columbia. (Leonard, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Fair; a bad rose to ship.—*Penn.*

Never very popular in Boston market; not grown now.—*Arnold-Fisher.*

Improvement over Columbia, but likely to be superseded by Briarcliff and other Columbia sports not yet introduced. Fine variety, but spoiled by its uncertain color.—*Simpson.*

Better than original Columbia.—*Coddington.*

Already "nosed" out by Briarcliff, and that succumbing to Rose Hill.—*Totty.*

Blooms freely enough; ships and keeps well; popular.—*Grillo.*

Gradually giving way to Briarcliff but still a very good rose.—*Florex.*

Very good; splendid shipper.—*Reid.*

Should be discarded; other varieties, such as Rose Hill and Scott's Columbia, should be planted in place of this variety.—*Niessen.*

An improvement over Columbia. A very good rose, but not as popular as the darker colored sports; of very good form, and a good grower.—*Pennock.*

A great improvement over Columbia, and has been and is still grown in quantity.—*Liggit.*

Good. Free; good shipper; well-formed flower; well liked.—*McKissick.*

Silver Columbia was the best Columbia until Briarcliff was introduced; few bullheads; we are discarding it.—*Dunlop.*

Good rose.—*Knoble.*

An improvement over Columbia.—*Cleveland.*

Another good Columbia sport.—*Stahelin.*

Don't think much of it.—*Berning.*

(For its value in the garden, see page 188.)

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. (Pernet-Ducher, 1920.) A. R. A., 1920.

A wonderful rose. Good color, stiff stem.—*Penn.*

Buyers like Pernet. Price, of course, is high.—*Arnold-Fisher.*

No question about this being the best yellow, although a shy bloomer.—*T. & S.*

The best yellow rose of its class thus far introduced. Has many faults, yet it is a magnificent rose. Sells well, keeps well, most uncertain.—*Simpson.*

The outstanding yellow rose.—*Pierson.*

Not good with us.—*Coddington.*

Still the leader in yellow. When well grown, there is nothing that so attracts the public's fancy; the universal yellow favorite everywhere. Even when fully developed the flowers will keep many days after they are cut.—*Totty.*

Still *the* yellow rose of today, and if grown well has no superior.—*Florex.*

Best of all the yellows.—*Reid.*

The best of all yellow varieties for the commercial market. When properly handled, it is one of the most profitable roses on the market.—*Niessen.*

Still tops the list of the best yellow rose commercially.—*Pennock.*

The aristocrat in the yellow class.—*Liggit.*

Most popular of all yellow roses. Our only trouble is the difficulty to propagate, as we prefer to grow it on its own roots.—*Heacock.*

Excellent; good keeper, good shipper, hard to grow well, but is the best of the yellows.—*McKissick.*

Good in all points, but a shy bloomer.—*Dale.*

The best yellow when grown on Odorata—more prolific and no dead plants. At times it comes "bullheaded," especially in strong growth.—*Dunlop.*

Very fine cut-flower.—*Knoble.*

Very satisfactory.—*Stahelin.*

Finest and most profitable yellow rose before the trade.—*Hill.*

It has been a life-saver for the floral industry.—*Berning.*

We had fairly good success with it. Not as good a producer as others, but makes that up in quality. Good all season. All we grow are own-root.—*Stuppy.*

Talisman. (Montgomery Co., to be introduced 1929 by A. N. Pierson, Inc.) A. R. A., 1928.

See colored frontispiece; see also description on next page.

Totty's Red. (Charles H. Totty Co., 1926.) A. R. A., 1927.

One of the best sports of Premier; fine type.—*T. & S.*

Almost identical with Mrs. F. R. Pierson,* but perhaps a shade better in color. Was distributed to a very small extent, as Mrs. F. R. Pierson was disseminated the year previous.—*Totty.*

Has never been grown very extensively and no doubt on account of its being rather single, will not be taken up as a standard rose for forcing.—*Florex.*

Not popular as a commercial variety.—*Liggit.*

Disappointed in this variety; not strong enough and too variable.—*Dunlop.*

A gorgeous velvety red flower; needs further trial in the forcing house.—*Hill.*

*See Wilhelm Kordes' comment on page 130.—Editor.

WILHELM KORDES. (Kordes, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

Good bronze-yellow.—*T. & S.*

A very highly colored, beautiful flower which varies considerably in color. The bud is red and yellow. Very spectacular; a pleasing addition to our novelty roses. A strong grower and we think highly of it.—*Pierson.*

The flower is magnificent in size and very beautiful when well grown, but the heavy growths are prone to throw a poor color. Looks as though it might find a place for itself with growers of fancy roses.—*Totty.*

Shares honors with Mme. Alexandre Dreux as a novelty, and there is a place for this variety in a small per cent.—*Florex.*

Very good; popular as a novelty. Good shipper.—*Reid.*

Good commercial variety if grown in limited quantity.—*Niessen.*

An unusual color; something a little different from anything we have, and has possibilities as a commercial rose.—*Pennock.*

A novelty rose, not grown extensively.—*Liggit.*

A good novelty in limited quantity.—*Heacock.*

Nice for fancy rose; not enough petals; does not keep well.—*Dale.*

Very satisfactory; a color greatly admired. Good all-season producer.—*Dunlop.*

Good for corsage and bridal work.—*Knoble.*

Very promising, a wonderful combination of deep colors—orange, pink, copper, and red; stems stiff and quite thorny.—*Hill.*

I am sure it will be an asset to the market as soon as it is produced in quantities large enough so that retailers can take orders for them.—*Berning.*

(For its value as a garden rose, see page 196.)

YELLOW BUTTERFLY. HT. (Robert Scott & Son, Inc., 1927.) A. R. A., 1928.

Fair. Good color; weak stem.—*Penn.*

Possibly not much different from other sports of Butterfly that came out the last few years.—*Totty.*

So far has not made much progress. Some claim that Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Yellow Butterfly are almost identical sports of Ophelia.—*Florex.*

Does not retain color; would not advise extended production.—*Reid.*

There is a limited demand for roses of this type, and it should not be grown in large quantities. Similar in habit to Mme. Butterfly.—*Niessen.*

A sport of Mme. Butterfly; color deep orange, otherwise same.—*Liggit.*

THE NEW FLORISTS' ROSE, TALISMAN

(See colored frontispiece furnished by courtesy of A. N. Pierson, Inc.)

TALISMAN is Mr. Montgomery's latest production, and as seen by the Editor is a most attractive and distinct rose of what is usually called the "novelty" type, for want of a better designation. The colored plate gives a fair idea of its first-day color, and as it aged, its beauty seemed not to diminish, though it changed. Whatever its value for the greenhouse trade—and it ought to be great—we are hoping that it soon escapes into the garden and there proves as pleasing.

The parentage is Ophelia × Souv. de Claudius Pernet. The rose averages twenty-five petals, opens pleasingly, and lasts well. The foliage is full and good, and the unusually long calyx-lobes are very decorative.

Unfinished Business

EDITORIAL

IT IS a source of continual regret that the Annual cannot expand* like those old-fashioned traveling-bags known as "telescopes," in order to accommodate all the interesting correspondence which comes to this office. So much of it relates to articles which have appeared in the current Annual, or in previous issues, that not to print those letters seems to leave the subjects in the classification of unfinished business.

SUNDAY ROSE FESTIVAL IN AUSTRALIA

For example, to publish the details of the many successful Sunday Rose Festivals which have been held throughout the world since the idea was first given wide publicity in the American Rose Annual for 1925 would require many pages, but it is impossible to resist the very gracious compliment in the following letter from Mr. A. J. Berrie, Hon. Secretary of the National Rose Society of New South Wales, which accompanied the splendid pictures (Plate XII, facing page 201) of the Sunday Rose Festival held in Croydon, N. S. W.:

It is with much pleasure that I am now able to report that a Sunday Rose Festival, instituted by the National Rose Society of New South Wales, was held at the Matheson Memorial Congregational Church at Croydon on the 1st instant, and with still greater pleasure to say how immensely successful that Festival was. We chose this time of year because our very finest blooms are to be had in the fall, and in this respect there were no regrets. The chancel, organ gallery, choir seats, in fact, the whole front of the church was a riot of roses tastefully displayed in bowls, baskets, and vases, approximately 1,600 blooms being used for the purpose, and another 400 blooms were distributed to the congregation. The weather was delightfully autumnal which, of course, helped greatly to the success of the function. Besides the large congregations which attended the morning and evening services, large numbers went to the church during the afternoon to see the roses. It is quite probable that the Sunday Rose Festival will find a permanent place in our yearly syllabus of desirable rose events.

I would just like to add our recognition of the great service which the American Rose Society is doing in popularizing and spreading the love for the Queen of Flowers, and trust the Society will continue to flourish and to be the uplifting factor that it undoubtedly has become in the life of the great American

*It is proper to explain, especially to our newer members, that postage cost limits the Annual to a pound weight, to go over which would add heavily to our mailing expense, independent of the printing cost. We now use an imported paper made of the fiber of Esparto grass, because it is very light and opaque.—EDITOR.

nation.—A. J. Berrie, *Hon. Secretary of the National Rose Society of New South Wales.*

GETTING AFTER BROWN CANKER

Many members have commended Miss Jenkins' thorough study of the "Brown Canker of the Rose" in the 1927 Annual. In response to several questions Miss Jenkins writes:

Referring to the rose varieties susceptible to attack by the brown canker fungus, I am not certain that I have made it quite clear that there are a few classes of roses which I have never known to be affected. These are the Briers, Rugosas, and Mosses.

The method of treating brown canker described in the following note from Dr. George T. Elliott, of East Otisfield, Maine, was a total failure at Breeze Hill; no cane was saved by painting it with Semesan, and the only success we could be sure about was to cut away the diseased stems. Bordeaux mixture was not tried. Dr. Elliott writes:

Brown canker developed on some new plants and Semesan disposed of it, but I used it as a paste on the infected surfaces. The paste was of the consistency of molasses and it was painted on and dried there. It was much thicker than recommended. Result: no more canker or extension of canker spots. Where applied, of course the bark was also killed, but unless canker encircled the cane, the plant kept on flourishing and blooming. Where canker encircled a cane, it was cut off and paste used on cut end. After going over plants once this way, I had no more trouble from canker. It seems to me that with modern fungicides, one should experiment a little in order to get best results and not depend slavishly on the chemist's recommendation. I have seen no harm from using them at times several degrees and even 100 per cent stronger than recommended. I should like to report that Fungtrogen worked admirably and warded off black-spot satisfactorily.

The suggestion was also made, in the summary of Miss Jenkins' article, that possibly the Semesan treatment for brown canker would also control black-spot, but no success has been reported, and it was a failure at Breeze Hill. Mrs. J. Q. Thornton, of Chattanooga, Tenn., describes the result of her experiments:

I have tried to spray regularly every ten days, but sometimes the interval would be two weeks. In the beginning I went over the bushes and cut out the cankers where I could, but where it would take the whole bush, I painted them with a thick solution, as suggested. In the spring we buried a large chunk of cow-manure (green) by each bush, and mulched the beds with cotton-seed hulls and later with peat-moss which I like far better.

It seems that the treatment did the bushes lots of good, though one or two died anyway, but they had had this disease a long time. But I cannot say it helped the black-spot, and, in fact, hardly know what to think about that part of it. It does not seem reasonable that it would aggravate that condition,

but each time after I spray there will be a number of leaves at the bottom of each plant suddenly develop black-spot, turn yellow, and fall off. Before I spray I always go over the bushes and gather each discolored leaf. I have never been really badly bothered with black-spot before, and not so badly this summer, though we have had lots of rainy weather, but I wondered if it could not be that these leaves were perhaps sick with black-spot, though not showing up yet, and this treatment brings it out all at once. After they fall it does not seem that any more go but the rest of the bush will be green and healthy.

I don't know what has done it—whether the fertilizer-mulching and treatment, or all combined—but I have never had such roses; they were on long stems with large flowers, and a world of them. I get a great large bunch of wonderful buds every morning and have all this whole summer, and the bushes are yet full of new growth and buds. The plants have at the same time grown larger and made better growth than ever.

THE "STANDARD LIST" AGAIN

It is customary to deplore the great number of new roses each year and to enlarge upon their general lack of novelty and merit. Captain Thomas, whose articles have appeared in these pages for many years, has quite vigorously denounced the "reckless" production of so many new sorts. While deprecating the issuance of mere "ringers" we find it difficult to agree wholly with him. We have the feeling that every new rose is good—somewhere! At least, it must have been good in the view of its hopeful introducer. So we feel somewhat lenient toward the originators, among whom few are more prolific in new varieties than Captain Thomas himself! What we do insist on is that these same important gentlemen should be a bit more careful in sending out sorts not favorably different from existing varieties.

This little essay is inspired by a letter from Mr. Fred D. Osman, of New Brunswick, N. J., bearing directly upon Captain Thomas' articles "Standard Lists and New Varieties" in the 1926 Annual, and "Considering New Varieties" in the 1927 issue: Mr. Osman writes:

I really feel that rose progress in this country is handicapped by complexity of the varieties. This complex condition, in my opinion, is due to the great number of ancient varieties such as the agency nurseries, with their tree agents, insist on keeping. A lot of the more recent varieties, dating back to 1907 and 1908, such as Mme. Segond Weber, Sunburst, and the like, really have no place in this country unless in California or Florida, and I question their value in those sections. Another group of roses bearing the fascinating name of novelties are being introduced every year, with only the introducer's reputation to support them.

I certainly believe one of the prime duties of the American Rose Society is to establish for its members a reliable group of roses, and to make this group a standard list in which only roses that have passed worthy trials and decisions

by reputable judges should be admitted. This standard list should include authentic and truthful descriptions of the varieties, together with their behavior under average conditions in all parts of the country. Such an activity as this is no doubt a major one, but it does seem to me that the American Rose Society cannot hold a commanding position until it takes full recognition of its fundamental function, which is to lead in the rose world.

There is no doubt at all that a standard list of dependable roses would be desirable for beginners; but after a man has grown the three Radiances, Gruss an Teplitz, and Frau Karl Druschki, he is pretty well capable of choosing for himself, and he loses half the fun of rose-growing if someone else picks out his varieties for him. The great danger of a standard list is that so many people believe in standardization. Look at the unchangeable results of the past three or four referendums indulged in by the American Rose Society at great trouble and some expense, which simmer down to continued commendations of Radiance and its progeny and admit such "has-beens" as Sunburst! There is sadly little initiative in the souls of the nurserymen who continue to grow roses that were declared null and void years ago. Bessie Brown, for example, can still be found in modern American catalogues, and Queen of the Prairies could, no doubt, be got from them still. An approved list would be a veritable Rock of Ages to which they could cling, barnacle-like, year after year, decade after decade. Catalogue after catalogue boosts the "twelve best roses" selected by the American Rose Society, and little else. We dream of a catalogue that will offer the hard-boiled selections as the entering wedge, and as well tell as truthfully as may be of the hopeful new varieties offered on the fascinating basis of rose adventure.

THE REFERENDUM DISAPPOINTMENT

Read "The Static Referendum" by R. Marion Hatton in this issue; note the following from Mr. Hugh Templin, of Fergus, Ontario:

I was disappointed in the result of the referendum this year and hope that some of the newer roses will creep in before long. While admitting the worth of those twelve under favorable conditions, I would never recommend them all to a beginner—nor to anyone else. The two Radiances are so poor here and Duchess of Wellington is worse. Los Angeles may be lovely at times, but it demands the care of an invalid. There seem to be many descendants of Mme. Edouard Herriot which have just as fine a color and are said to be healthier.

The standard list so vigorously advocated by both Mr. Osman and Captain Thomas would unquestionably become the port in which some nurserymen might anchor for life. Such adventuring as this reported by Mr. Robert Housum, of Cleveland, would become increasingly difficult:

I have had excellent results with some roses one rarely sees in lists or gardens. Mme. Edmée Metz has proved to be one of the most satisfactory pink garden roses. Its light green foliage is particularly fine and unusually free from disease. In growth it is vigorous, with blooms of a light rose shade, and while the form is not perfect, it can be cut with satisfaction, and makes one of the handsomest bushes in the garden. Grace Molyneux is another rose of vigorous growth, rather slender, and of branching habit. It flowers freely and while the blooms are not large and open a bit too flat, they are otherwise of good form. The color is very pale rose, flushed with peach color. Grange Colombe grows very large with me, and its ivory-white blooms, freely produced, while not very double, are very large and handsome. Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo is difficult to grow successfully and is likely to winter-kill, but the bloom is one of the loveliest I have ever seen. I have had my first real success with this rose this year, and am consequently enthusiastic over it. My Teas, too, have been finer this year than I have ever known them. Marie Van Houtte is the best.

Note that Mr. Housum is enjoying old roses which have received little or no publicity for many years. All of us know that there are many good old roses which are worth playing with for variety's sake.

In connection with recent severe criticisms of some roses, it is refreshing to hear a good word for them now and then. Mr. J. Fyfe-Smith, of Vancouver, B. C., tells us:

I was surprised to read in the Annual the wholesale condemnation, by some of the contributors, of roses I believe to be of exceptional merit. We all have our successes and failures, and whilst some roses will not do well with individual growers, they flourish remarkably with others. There are a few that will not do with me at all, but I have seen magnificent blooms of the same varieties; consequently, I would hesitate to condemn them, knowing their vagaries in their environment with me. I have changed their position and treatment several times, but cannot get the desired result.

And our ever-valiant friend of roses, Mr. J. H. Nicolas, of West Grove, Pa., sums up the whole matter vigorously:

I wonder how many contributors and readers realize that it takes several years before judgment can be justly passed upon a new rose? For myself, I would not venture to accept or reject a novelty until it has been budded on an American commercial understock from wood grown outdoors in America; in other words, until it has gone through the process of acclimatization and vegetative development, which may or may not bring out new characters or peculiarities. This takes years, but then only can final judgment be passed. It required almost a decade for Frau Karl Druschki to prove itself. For years it simply would not grow. It took several years before Souv. de Claudius Pernet became established, and Rev. F. Page-Roberts is not yet at home here.

I am sometimes amazed to hear, and what is worse, to read supposedly competent rosarians' final verdict on novelties, generally of foreign origin, within a few weeks after planting when really nothing definite can be expected the first year. Bagatelle requires two years; the Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France, three years; and Les Amis des Roses, of Lyons, will not express their final opinion until a variety has been on the market five years.

It has become a threadbare fashion to speak disparagingly of the "trash" that is sent us from abroad, and condemn the producers, but to do so is unjust. How would we have advanced at all if the hybridizers did not "take chances" that seemed wise to them?

In America, I believe enough of our people are sufficiently skilled in rose-culture to trust their own wings and so provide a market sufficiently large to absorb prompt propagation of novelties as quickly as they can be squeezed through our Federal Horticultural Boarded-up gates.

Go ahead, good folks, plant all the novelties you can get; they cost a little more, but they beat poker as a gamble; and what an investment they are in thrills, amazement, surprise, delight, and even disillusion. "True (rose) love never runs smooth."

ABOUT OWN-ROOT ROSES

We have had a lot of interesting correspondence in consequence of Mr. Stevens' article, "Own-Root Roses Again" in the 1927 Annual. As might be expected, almost all such letters came from friends in the South, where, if anywhere, own-root roses may thrive. From Bluemont, Va., Mr. H. W. Truesdell writes very interestingly of his method of handling own-root roses:

It seems to me that Mr. Stevens' experiment was not entirely fair, though his criticism of the producers was well merited. The same care that is given other roses seems to me insufficient for roses which are the tenderest of infants. Mr. Stevens might, with almost equal logic, have bought a hundred day-old chicks, turned them into the hen-yard, given them the same care as mature hens, and in the fall counted the survivors and their eggs, given their measurements, and concluded that ten mature hens would have been a better buy.

With limited experience I have had notable success and notable failure with nursery-produced, own-rooted roses. The failures were due to a lack of knowledge and failure to appreciate the material with which I was working. The plants have been fairly uniform in size and condition when received, tender and somewhat devitalized. I have invariably failed when I have planted them directly in the open ground as Mr. Stevens did. I have succeeded in 90 per cent of cases by ordering very early, planting indoors, and in coldframes for about two months and transplanting to open ground not earlier than June 1. By this time the plants will have made new growth, shed all the old sickly foliage, have doubled in size, made new roots, and can be planted out with soil. The process is simply one of reconditioning. As they come, in addition to being forced and rendered tender, they have been checked in growth before mailing out from the nursery. They have been started on the road to dormancy and their sickly foliage is almost ready to fall. If planted early, directly in the open, they will either die or become further devitalized while waiting for the soil and weather to warm up so that they can renew growth. If planted late, growth does not get under sufficient headway before the drought and sun of summer.

Aside from the question of the manner of production and condition of nursery-grown plants, there is the question of the merits of own-root roses as opposed to budded roses, assuming that both are established. I am too inexperienced to contribute to the latter question but it is logical to suppose that own-root roses should be longer-lived and have more individuality. The budded rose saves time, but what is time to a rose, or if the rose-grower is in a hurry, let him start a year or two earlier as the nurseryman does who produces mature roses. Budded roses produce larger blooms, but the grower may not always want exhibition blooms. After all, a rose plant is not merely a rose factory, and the individuality of the bush is also an element of interest.

The Editor feels that Mr. Truesdell has fairly stated the situation in respect to own-root roses, and in so doing has quite completely justified Mr. Stevens' evidence and conclusions. If the own-root roses must be "reconditioned" before they are planted, then they are not "on all fours" with the dormant, field-grown, budded plants, and the catalogue claims of the own-root raisers are too sanguine. The claim has not been made that the little own-root plants will not grow quite well in some parts of the South, or that all roses ought to be budded.

Here is a record of another experiment with own-root roses sent to us by Maj. Bernard Sharp, of Tryon, Ga.:

In the latter part of March I procured twenty-two rooted cuttings and placed them in the ground with very ordinary precautions. They were later treated with bone-meal, and through the summer were heavily mulched, well watered, and given occasional applications of liquid manure. The buds were picked off until September 1 and then allowed to grow. I looked them over carefully today and found the following conditions:

	Canes	Length to tips, inches	Blooms cut	Buds now set
Mme. Butterfly	4	30–54	10	3
Mme. Butterfly	3	27–48	15	8
Maréchal Niel	6	20–36	6	12
Mrs. Aaron Ward	2	6–12	2	0
Mrs. Aaron Ward	3	8–16	6	0
Sunburst	3	22–30	6	12
Sunburst	3	11–33	4	11
Radiance	3	22–37	5	5
Red Radiance	4	12–31	2	0
Los Angeles	2	12–22	5	4
White Maman Cochet	2	29–33	4	5
White Maman Cochet	3	18–50	2	3
Etoile de France	3	8–12	1	1
Helen Gould	5	24–37	10	12
Ophelia	1	14	0	1
Gruss an Teplitz	10	17–46	0	0
Helen Good	3	9–11	2	0
Tip-Top (Baby Doll)	8	14–27	50?	3
White Baby Rambler	10	17–25	200?	23
Pink Baby Rambler	3	18–26	50?	36
Ænnchen Müller	4	8–12	8?	2
Dr. W. Van Fleet	8	4–11 ft.	0	0

The Sunbursts are something else, similar to Mme. Butterfly; all others seem true to name. The Radiance and Ophelia were poor plants.

The own-root question bobs up in numerous letters, and one angle of it is well treated in "Fruit-jar Propagation," by Mrs. S. Weidman, on page 41 of this issue, but there is no connection whatever between the type of own-root roses Mrs. Weidman describes and those used by Mr. Stevens in his experiment. We must again insist that it is only a question of which roots will do most for any Rose—its own, or a stronger understock that will give it more blooming vigor.

A slightly different angle of the question is opened by the following inquiry from Mrs. Wm. H. Benners, of Dallas, Texas:

I have recently moved several rose bushes, which were anything but thirfty. They were in the way of certain changes, and when a plant looks as if it wants to die anyway I am willing to do what I can for it, but at the same time, I try to find out its trouble!

The plants were carefully dug and examined. The old rootstock was dying off, and the plants' own roots were getting established. In the light of the preponderance of contrary opinion, I should, perhaps, hesitate to express the suggestion that the length of time required for a rose to begin satisfactory growth, depends, possibly, upon the length of time required to make its own good roots! This is "heresy" of another kind, isn't it? At any rate, a rootstock for Texas should penetrate deep into the earth, rather than establish a bushy system of roots near the surface.

Of course, Mrs. Benners is right, if the plant was set so deeply that the original understock was smothered. Read again Mr. Hume's article, "Why Plant Roses Deeper?" in the 1926 Annual. But Mrs. Benners has a word to say on the time of planting roses. Note that this is information for southern rose-growers.

If we could get roses planted here between December 25 and January 10, a very cold season—for us—usually follows, and premature growth would be held back. Otherwise, this growth is sure to be killed, and with it some of the original wood. Our winters are, as a whole, too mild to consider burying the plants. Last year I received some delayed roses during a rainy spell and buried them in soil that was under cover. When, within a week, they were removed for planting, shoots from 2 to 3 inches long had grown. These gradually died off, even after being most carefully handled.

FALL PLANTING AND ROSE VARIETIES FOR THE SOUTH

Following up this Texas connection, and dealing with fall planting, Mrs. Hally Bradly Hampton writes from Fort Worth, Texas:

I do believe in fall planting, but here it must be in late December, otherwise the plants start growth and are set back the second time in one season, and my

PLATE XIII. LADY MARGARET STEWART, the best new yellow Hybrid Tea of 1927

See page 168

PLATE XIV. SOUVENIR DE F. BOHÉ, HT., as grown at Breeze Hill
This was one of the most beautiful roses in 1927, but see comment on page 189

experience is that they will not recover. Spring planting cannot be compared with fall planting as regards dormant roses, and even own-root potted plants can be put out here in the fall, and, when it is very cold, covered with a big glass bottle; then you will have a small bush in the spring with a very good root system which will make a fine bush by summer. This is an ideal rose country. We have enough cold weather to give the plants a real rest followed by a very long blooming season.

In passing, attention is directed to Mr. Edward Teas' "Help Wanted in Texas?" on page 105, and Capt. Thomas' recommendations in "Climbing Roses for Southern Climates" which ought to be of real value to southern members. Leaping to the other end of the South, we have the following note confirmatory of the value of Tea roses which was first discussed in the 1925 Annual in the article, "Is the South Growing the Right Roses?" Mr. Louis P. Bosanquet, of Fruitland Park, Fla., states:

The longer I live the stronger I believe that Florida growers should grow mostly Tea, Noisette, Bourbon, and China roses. While these are not such good florists' roses, they are much better garden roses in our climate. I have Paul's Scarlet Climber and Silver Moon, but they have not even begun to bloom yet, while my Teas, Hybrid Teas, Noisettes, and Bourbons have been blooming ever since last October and are now a mass of color.

I am trying now some of the Polyantha roses, and have been much pleased, so far, with Gruss an Aachen, Ellen Poulsen, Chatillon, and Orleans; Dorothy Howarth mildews very badly.

Fellemberg, an old bush Noisette which is somewhat unusual, certainly makes plants of color. Mme. C. Chambard (Hybrid Tea) has done especially well and is much admired. Belle of Portugal is a much better grower with me than Comtesse Prozor. I should much like to get, next fall, some of Alister Clark's Gigantea hybrids, if I can find someone who handles them. Black Boy is the only one I can find catalogued.

Our Florida friends are urged to note these variety conclusions, and to turn their attention to the many lovely roses they can have in the classes denied to the cold North which too many of them are imitating. Miami and Tampa have foolishly imitated the skycraper eruption squeezed out of New York by its confining rivers, but there is no reason at all for similarly confining Florida's roses to northern misfortunes.

An item from Mr. William P. Clark, of Orange Park, may be of value to other Florida growers:

When I water it is overhead, and usually from 7 A.M. to noon, no matter how hot, but I start the water before the sun strikes the plants. The foliage dries in a few minutes, thus avoiding mildew. We were told when we came to Florida that we should not water overhead on account of the sulphur water, yet our water comes straight from the well and is very strongly impregnated with sulphur. I have felt our freedom from aphis was due to overhead water-

ing but how large a part does the sulphur water play in it? Possibly it also restrains mildew.

Further confirmation of the value of Tea roses in mild climates comes from Mr. Jacob Sealy, of Somerset, Bermuda. In those "Happy Isles" the Teas and Noisettes seem completely happy while the Hybrid Teas fail to thrive. Mr. Sealy writes:

The short experience I have had in Bermuda (three years) has driven me to the cultivation of Tea roses. Our climate—rarely below 60° Fahr. in winter, and remaining in the 80's during a long summer—seems to be very trying on most of the hybrids, while own-root Teas thrive well and are free from mildew and black-spot.

The Noisettes, Maréchal Niel and Lamarque are perfectly at home here, grow vigorously and bloom abundantly. The old Bengal, Agrippina, almost forgotten in the United States, is the finest bedding rose in Bermuda—sturdy and free blooming, free from disease and insect attacks.

The Teas I have tried (unfortunately, the list is limited) have succeeded well. Duchesse de Brabant is very good; Lady Hillingdon is rather a weak grower; Mme. Lambard is a free bloomer of good growth. But the queens among my roses are the Maman Cochets, pink and white. They have wonderful vigor, with beautiful blooms that, although very double, never ball and are long-lasting when cut.

I find that the roses grown from cuttings here do very well, but I have not been successful with the greenhouse-grown stock.

NEW ENGLAND ROSES—THE VERMONT FLOOD

But since "Roses in and for Florida" were discussed at length in the 1926 Annual, and roses in "The Northeast Corner" in 1927, it seems appropriate to leap from southern correspondents to the news from New England. Mr. R. R. Campbell, of Windsor, Vt., has something to say about climbing Hybrid Teas:

Hybrid Tea climbers do uncommonly well for me, and in most cases do better than the bush roses. They are a little more trouble to protect in winter, but that is offset by the greater number of blossoms produced in the summer.

Even if winter-killed back to a foot or spoiled by canker, these roses still give a good account of themselves each year. They bloom here much more heavily than the bush type, are less liable to disease, are much more showy in the garden, and the extra covering is not a great matter. They all have made wonderful growth this year and flowered consistently. I am immensely pleased with them, and am planning to get more.

I never see these climbing Hybrid Teas mentioned in the Annual, but they seem of distinct benefit to us in the North. We cannot have these wonderful Radiance bushes we read of in Oregon and other rose paradises, but my climbing Etoile de France is apologizing to no one for size or productiveness. They are well worth the extra trouble and I think we can beat the rose canker by "whitewashing" the plants once or twice in fall with Bordeaux mixture. Canker has been my one drawback with these climbers; I recognized it a tonce from

the drawings and description in the 1927 Annual. It causes no summer injury and I thought it was a winter injury—a sort of stem mildew.

Brother Cheney is trying Tea Climbers also, with similar experience to mine, and I do think that where bush roses are small, as we have them here, that the climbing forms are very much worth growing. I have had Etoile de France five years, Mrs. W. J. Grant five years, Gloire de Dijon five years, and the others two years.

Readers with good memories will recall Mr. George P. Cheney's description of his method of growing roses under screens, which was detailed in last year's Annual, and will be interested in Mr. Cheney's story of what happened to his roses the past season.

As explained in my note in the 1927 Annual, all my Hybrid Teas (about 300) were wintered under a special cover of frames and shutters to keep out snow and rain. With the hilled-up earth and plenty of dry leaves, the plants withstood the low temperatures and came through very much alive and impatient to start going in the spring. I had almost a 100 per cent score for only two or three weak ones left me. Soon after removing the shutters, the framework to support tobacco cloth covering was adjusted, the covering put on, and the rose plants were told to "go to it." And how they grew! I had thousands and thousands of marvelously perfect blossoms in June and July.

A showing like that couldn't be kept "under a bushel," and visitors soon appeared, bringing with them friends from Oregon, Illinois, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, and even from France. All expressed amazement that "such roses" could be raised in cold Vermont, and said the flowers were fully equal to any produced in their own states.

I am very sure the tobacco cloth covering prevented balling, scorching, paling and malformation of buds, because varieties showing these faults when unprotected gave me perfect blooms under this cover.

I must add a word about the flood that has nearly wrecked the state of Vermont. Windsor was hard hit, the waters driving about 400 families from their homes. My home, about 300 feet from the Connecticut River, was well inundated. The rose-garden was covered with over three feet of water and seemingly was a wreck when the flood receded. I wouldn't have given a thin dime for it, covered, as it was, with mud and debris of all kinds. The work of winter protection had been nearly completed, and the material used was washed away, the frames thrown about in all directions, and much other damage done. But after three days, three men and I waded in and brought order out of chaos. The roses were not washed out of the ground, and, being dormant, they may live through all right, although the soil was horribly wet for a long time.

PREVENTING MILDEW WITH WOOD-ASHES

Since the publication of Mr. H. H. Hazlewood's "The Conquest of Mildew," in the 1925 Annual, we have received many confirmatory reports of the value of potash in the soil in combating that disease. Note what Mr. C. C. Oberlin, of Williamsport, Pa., has to say of his experience:

All my roses are on their own roots, and they only get sun about half the day, so they do not have ideal growing conditions, I fear. I remembered my mother using wood-ashes on her flowers, so I started it on mine, and had no signs of mildew and only black-spot on several, the worst being on a Radiance.

When I read in the 1926 Rose Annual of the wood-ash treatment, I went after mine in earnest, giving two handfuls to each plant. Before I got time to repeat we had that rainy month, from August 15 to just the last week, around here, but the black-spot had entirely disappeared from the Radiance in spite of the continued wet, and there was not a sign of mildew. A neighbor just a block down the street has but little left of his bushes, as the black-spot has the stalks about bare.

I am therefore satisfied that these few wood-ashes saved my bushes this wet summer.

The subject of rose understocks is always interesting, and the article on "Rose Understocks at Arlington Farm" in last year's Annual has called forth a shrewd observation from our alert Australian friend, Mr. W. L. Bredero, of Orange, New South Wales, who discussed the question of bud-selection in last year's Annual under the title of "A Poor Start Makes Poor Roses." Mr. Bredero writes:

It is interesting to note that the majority of the stocks used here are spring-flowering only. Bailey writes, and we know that the graft or bud overrules the stock in fruit trees, and so it does in the rose, but a point to remember is that fruit trees fruit once a year only, in the same manner as the stock. The question still arises, would a continuous-flowering rose stock give us more and better flowers than the spring-flowering type now used?

There is one point above all in the stock business, and that is, if the bud and stock unite to the extent that the bud completely overgrows the cut made by topping the stock above the bud, that is to say the whole stock being overgrown, the budded rose variety cannot give the best result.

SOILS—FERTILIZERS—DEEP PLANTING

From Mr. Bredero's remarks about understocks it is a very short step, in subject matter at least, to the following discussion of soils and fertilizers by Mr. Leroy E. Leonard, of Middletown, N. Y. After telling that he had moved his rose-garden to a new location the autumn before, where the soil is black clay, Mr. Leonard proceeds:

I have held the opinion that clay soil was proper for roses, and so have not been disappointed. The spring and summer growth has been the best I ever had. My former soil was a gravel loam.

All the roses have been fine thus far, notwithstanding we had a late, cold, dry May and June. I attribute the splendid showing to the different soil, which checks with Mr. L. R. Potter's experiences as he described them in "Experimental Heresy" in the 1926 Annual.

This black clay soil extends 12 to 18 inches deep and overlies a 6-foot hard-

pan. There has only been one application of manure, and a top-dressing July 1 with compost. The growth has been continuous, on account of the soil's ability to hold moisture. Since July 7, the weather has been rainy and warm, so that the varieties liable to black-spot are sure doing it, and they keep me busy with the spray pump and Fungtrogen, but mildew has not appeared.

The surface of the ground slopes 1 foot in 30, so that surface drainage is good and surplus water drains away quickly.

Mr. Stevens' article, "Heresy in Rose-Growing," in the 1925 Annual, did me a lot of good, especially his reference to the roots foraging and not going down for food, exploding the notion that deep preparation was essential. As soon as I could after reading it I raised my Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals so that the bud was at or just under the surface, and was surprised to find some had developed roots on the canes. Some of these I cut off, and now have from one to three each of Radiance, Gruss an Teplitz, Ophelia, Crusader, and Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. These are now as large and thrifty as their parent bushes which are on Multiflora roots, and no difference can be noted.

From time to time we see articles in print about fertilizers—this, that, and the other is the best! Before man-made fertilizers, where do you suppose the fertilizing elements came from? Nature has her method, and though I am no chemist, I believe that decayed plants and vegetation contain as correct a balanced ration for roses as any fertilizers artificially compounded. If you buy a bag of fertilizer, it probably contains available nitrogen, 2 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 7 per cent; potash, 4 per cent. The total available elements rarely run over 15 per cent. What constitutes the balance to make up the 100 per cent? Filler and insoluble elements! Can the plants use these? To test out this fertilizer, use it with pure sand, and see how long the plants will live in it. The fertilizer lacks humus, and so also does the sand. Humus also furnishes the medium in which those soil bacteria thrive, multiply, and die, which play an important part in breaking up the insoluble minerals and chemicals, making them available to the plants.

I am firmly convinced that two-thirds of the money spent for fertilizers is wasted along with the chemicals that are leached out of the soil so that the plants lose it. Humus and organic matter are necessary in the soil if for no other reason than to hold the plant-food where the roots can get it.

Humus results from the decay of vegetable and animal matter. It contains from 2 to 20 per cent of nitrogen, according to type of soil in which it is found, and is more often found in a dark than a light-colored soil. A dark soil usually contains a large proportion of organic matter (from 30 to 60 per cent), and without this organic matter there is no humus. The organic matter may contain from 20 to 50 per cent of humus, and in turn humus contains the readily available plant-food. This is not quickly supplied and leached out of the soil, but is continually being produced and made available to the plants so that they constantly have this supply around their feeding roots, and in quantities usually sufficient for their needs, and contains all the chemicals in a balanced rate. Where does this decayed organic matter come from? Not in a soil which is cultivated and kept clean of weeds. If we could cut the top off the weeds and let their roots decay, that would furnish a little. But we must supply it if we must have clean rose-beds for roses only. Well-rotted manure is the first source of supply, then the well-rotted compost-pile which contains everything in the line of rotted vegetable matter—rotted wood, leaves, weeds, grass, vegetables, flower stalks, kitchen wastes, and the like. Such material piled and worked over and over, and kept moist during the season, is nature's manure, and decays quickly. I am a crank on compost, and my roses and flowers show the results of its use.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD DAMAGE—THRIP

One of the minor disasters of the great Mississippi flood comes to us in this note from Miss Dymple B. Johnson, of Fort Smith, Ark.:

Last April the cashier in a cafeteria put this problem up to me: "We have about three dozen nice young rose-bushes that have been under from 8 to 15 inches of back floodwater from the storm sewer for over a week. What shall I do for them?" I didn't remember reading anything about after-flood treatment for roses in any of the printed matter I had, so I had to go it alone. I suggested washing the dirt and slimy stuff off with a strong stream from the garden hose, then to lime the soil and use Massey dust on the foliage freely. She told me today that she did what I told her, except that she used Slug-Shot instead of the Massey dust. The bushes are strong and have grown beautifully all summer, and are now putting on nice buds. A few buds came during the very hot weather but she pinched them off. Not a rose bush died, but all the annuals and perennials in the yard passed away.

Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif., passes on the following bit of information:

Mr. R. N. Day, of New Orleans, gives me an important piece of information. He states that he uses tobacco as a remedy for thrip, covering the ground with it and also using it on the plants and blooms. It seems to me that this should go into the Annual as information for people who have thrip.

Mr. Charles H. Swan, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., tells an amusing incident and drops a valuable hint:

Quite a few years ago, I took a notion to go to Woods Hole and talk roses with Mr. Walsh, who, I suppose, was, at that time, the dean of rose-growers in this country. As I do not hear any too well, and as he recommended roses whose names I had never heard, I wrote down what I understood him to say, feeling pretty sure that when I compared my notes with his printed catalogue I should be able to make sense of them. One of the names I had written was "Russian Triplets." Of course, examination of the catalogue showed that the rose was Gruss an Teplitz! I bought it, and I shall never be without it. Everybody knows its color and fragrance, but the buds come in such clusters that they often are too heavy for the stem. For the past two seasons I have pinched off from each cluster all but the best bud. As a result I have got large single blooms on a strong stem. In the hope that the idea may be a new one to some of your readers, I am passing it along.

Here is a generous offer which needs no comment. Our old friend, Mr. Chas. E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 North Capitol St., Washington, D. C., writes thus:

To rose-lovers who desire to try out and see for themselves what I consider a much-neglected, extra-fine climbing Hybrid Tea rose, I will send cuttings of the rose, Climbing Souvenir of Wootton. I can furnish a few cuttings to each member who will enclose 10 cents in stamps to cover postage and packing. This is not a money-making scheme. If the requests come in heavier than there is wood to go around, I will file away for the following year those requests which are not honored this season.

A Short Course in Rose-Culture

By G. A. STEVENS, Harrisburg, Pa.

To grow good roses requires enthusiasm and diligence. A lazy or only casually interested gardener will never succeed.

The Weather.

Next to the grower himself, the most important factor in rose-growing is weather. Of weather, the aspect which most affects roses is the temperature. Roses are supposed to be hardy* plants, but few of them are able to survive sub-zero temperatures without damage.

North America is divided by the rose-growers' viewpoint into two districts: the South, where zero weather never occurs, and the North, where zero or worse may be expected.

Much of the following will not apply to those who grow roses in the South, and only relatively to those in the North, according to the severity of the winters.

Next to temperature, sunlight is most potent. Upon the whole continent of North America the winter sunshine is powerful, far more intense than in any part of Europe. Thus the North has to contend with both cold in winter and hot sun in summer. The South, free from frost, experiences relatively less trouble from hot sunshine because the best rose season comes very early in the year before the sun attains full summer violence.

Moisture is very important. Cool, rainy, or misty weather is ideal for roses. A hot, damp climate and a cold, wet one are equally bad, causing the roses to mildew† and ball.‡

Violent changes of temperature are likely to cause mildew.

Cool, dry weather is good for roses if plenty of water is supplied to the roots; and in hot, dry weather both water and shade are needed to get the best flowers.

High winds are bad for roses, but a gentle circulation of air tends to prevent mildew and other troubles.

*"Hardy" in this connection means that the plant is able to withstand freezing temperatures without protection.

†Mildew is a disease attacking the surface of rose leaves and covering them with a felty gray powder and finally shriveling and blackening them.

‡"Ball" is a term used to describe the failure of flower-buds to open properly. They swell and fall off, or dry up, or rot on the bush.

What to Do about the Weather.

In the North, plant roses where they will be sheltered by buildings or vegetation from cold and wind. A little shade through the heat of the day is advisable. The morning sun is no special benefit, and is frequently a nuisance.

Roses require much water, and if it is not provided by rainfall, it must be supplied by the hose or bucket. Pour water on the rose-beds copiously when you do water; do not merely sprinkle. Avoid wetting the foliage if it can be helped.

In the South, shelter from wind and sun is an advantage, and plenty of water is necessary at all times.

Soil.

Heavy clay loam is best, but good roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil. Very light, sandy, or stony gardens should be made as hospitable to them as possible. Any soil which will raise good hay, corn, or potatoes will raise roses.

The drainage must be free, so that rain does not leave the ground spongy or soggy. Avoid planting roses where it is always damp, and do not water so often that the soil is continually wet.

What to Do about Soil.

Use the best you have, whatever it is. To heavy clay add rotten manure, digging it in deeply, 18 inches is deep enough, although some extravagant people prepare the soil 3 feet deep. If clay ground is very heavy and cloddy, likely to accumulate in rough lumps, a light dressing of lime will be beneficial; but do not scatter lime about recklessly on general principles; it is not a fertilizer, and roses are not particularly fond of it.

If your soil is light and fluffy, add clay if it can be got, or plenty of sticky cow-manure.

If it is sandy, add clay if possible, and all the manure, artificial or natural, that you can afford.

Use plenty of fertilizer in the bottom of the rose-bed. Rotten cow-manure is best, but any other will do, if the best is not available. Commercial manures and bone-meal are good, and should be used as directed by the manufacturers.

Do not use chemical fertilizers unless you know exactly what you are doing.

Damp spots must be drained by laying a tile along the bottom of the rose-bed to a lower outlet. This is seldom necessary.

Kind of Plants to Get.

Buy two-year-old budded plants from a dependable nurseryman, not from a merchant of worn-out "bench" roses discarded from greenhouses; or from a dealer in dried-out left-overs and seconds.

How Many Plants?

Not less than three of one variety, if your pocket-book will stand it.

The more plants you have of a variety, the better you will like it; and the garden will be much more uniform in appearance and production.

Time to Buy Plants.

In the North, spring is safest, and the least trouble. Autumn planting is more or less risky, but it has the advantage that the roses are established by spring and ready to get to work at once.

Plants may be bought in autumn, buried deeply in dry soil over winter, and planted out in spring. Dealers' stocks are complete in autumn, and you are fairly sure to get what you order; the plants are usually bigger and more *alive;* most important, you have them at hand for earliest spring planting.

In the South, late November, December, and January are the best planting months.

Planting.

Spring planting in the North should be got under way as soon as the soil can be worked—the earlier the better.

Roses ought not be planted in little holes in the lawn. Give them a row to themselves in the flower- or vegetable-garden; or make a solid bed for them alone.

Remember that rose bushes are alive; treat them as you would any living thing. Keep the roots of the bushes covered while they are out of the ground. Do not expose them to the sun and wind any more than you would a pet goldfish.

Make generous holes for the plants, broad and rather shallow. Set the plant so that the bud* is even with the surface of the bed, or just under it. Spread the roots almost horizontally, and work fine rich soil among them, tamping it down firmly. Separate the various strands and layers of roots so that they are not doubled, cramped, or crowded. Make the soil very firm. If the weather is dry, water heavily, and hill the plants with earth until the buds start to break.

Plant just the same in autumn, except that the roses must be heavily protected then for the winter.

Cut back the tops of spring-planted roses to 6 inches or less. Do not cut back roses planted in autumn until the following spring, after danger of severe freezing is past.

Plant Hybrid Tea roses 12 to 18 inches apart, depending upon their size. Hybrid Perpetuals need 2 to 3 feet. Hardy Climbers should be 5 to 6 feet apart, either on a trellis or when grown as pillars.

In the South, Teas may require much more space.

Cultivation.

Keep the surface of the rose-bed loose all the time, unless it is protected by a mulch, but no mulch should be applied until summer is well advanced.

Work the surface of the rose-beds every week and after heavy rains. Loose soil is the best of all mulches.

Early in the season give established roses a trowelful or two of fertilizer, stirred into the soil. Equal parts of wood-ashes, bone-meal, and dried sheep-manure are good for this purpose.

Feed the roses liberally with liquid manure,† one-half gallon to a plant, when the flower-buds show color; and repeat it every two weeks until within a month of the first autumn frost.

Pruning.

In the North, winter does most of the pruning. In the early spring, cut away dead wood and all weak, old wood. Shorten what is left to moderate length—6 to 12 inches for Hybrid Teas and 18 inches to 3 feet for Hybrid Perpetuals.

*This is the knot or irregularity where the rose is joined to the wild root.

†Make liquid manure by soaking a sack of fresh manure, or the commercial product, in water until it is the color of strong black tea.

If especially fine flowers—but fewer of them—are wanted, prune harder.

In the South, do not prune so severely. Let the bushes develop.

Climbers require special treatment. Remove old worn-out canes immediately after the flowering season, and try to keep the plants within bounds by cutting out whole canes. Do not "snip."

Climbing Hybrid Teas and Teas should not be cut at all if it can be helped. Save the old wood as long as possible; blooming shoots start from it.

Fighting Pests.

Aphis or plant-lice, which gather on the tips of the shoots and buds, can be killed by spraying three days in succession with Black-Leaf 40 as directed on the package. This may be almost a continual job at certain seasons.

Dust the plants every week with the Massey dust,* and make a routine of it. Start it as soon as the leaves come out and keep it up until it freezes or snows. This treatment will check black-spot and mildew.

Cut away stems which show canker sports.

If the leaves get rusty, spray the undersides with Black-Leaf 40. The trouble is red spider.

Rose-bugs are best controlled by hand-picking. Try spraying them with hot water, over 120° F., and tell us if it works.

Establish your routine, but don't be a slave to it. Use common sense in emergencies. If a heavy rain follows your spraying and dusting, spray or dust again. If your regular spraying day is Monday, and bugs appear on Sunday, spray on Sunday.

Treating Sick Plants.

The best practice is to dig them up and burn them. If they are rare, or valued for special reasons, examine the canes for canker patches.

If large cankers are found, cut off the canes and burn them.

*Massey dust is made of nine parts dusting (not "flowers") sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate.

Small cankers may be controlled by coating them with Semesan or Uspulun.*

Examine the crown of the plant just under the surface. If a large, yellowish spongy knot, something like a walnut meat, is found, break it off, cut away the bark where it was attached and apply the same remedy.

See if the roots are buried too deeply. If the bud is more than 2 inches under ground, raise the plant with a spade or dig it up and replant it in fresh ground.

Don't try to revive a sick plant by feeding it. Starving is better medicine; sometimes transplanting into poor ground effects astonishing cures.

Cutting Roses.

Double roses should be allowed to open partially on the bush. Cut them as they start to unfold, early in the morning or after sundown. Take long stems, leaving stubs on the plant with two leaves on them.

Single roses may be cut as tight buds. They open well indoors.

Keep cut roses out of the sunlight and away from drafts. Do not put them in extremely cold water. Scalding water will open them quickly, and sometimes will revive withered ones.

Winter Protection.

In the North, as soon as the frosts come, hill up the roses with soil as high as possible. Fill the spaces between the hills with manure, or with leaves, grass, straw, or other material if manure is not obtainable. When the ground is thoroughly frozen cover the tops with evergreen boughs, or more leaves, held in place by netting or laths.

In the Far North it may be necessary to roof the bed tightly. It may be less trouble to dig up the roses, and keep them with their roots buried in soil in a cool cellar or shed, as dahlias, gladiolus, and cannas are kept.

Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals are about as hardy as peach trees. Where peaches cannot be grown they will need protection in winter. Lay the climbers on dry ground and cover

*Two commercial products available at seed-stores.

with tarred paper, straw, or such material. Be sure the base of the canes is protected.

Protect the Hybrid Perpetuals as high up as you expect to prune them in the spring, or bend the tops down and cover the whole plant.

The primary principle of protection is to keep the roses dry and shielded from strong winter sunshine.

The South needn't bother with any of this.

Classes of Roses.

Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Polyanthas bloom practically all the time. The Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas are best for the North.

The South should plant mostly Teas and Noisettes.

Teas and *Hybrid Teas* produce large, beautifully formed flowers for cutting. They are the finest of all roses. There are many named kinds. The varieties most generally satisfactory in the North are: Radiance, Red Radiance, Willowmere, Lady Alice Stanley, Betty Uprichard, Etoile de Hollande, Mrs. Henry Morse, Miss Willmott, Lady Pirrie, Mme. Butterfly, and George C. Waud.

In the South: Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell, Lady Hillingdon, Maman Cochet, and White Maman Cochet.

The best *Polyanthas* are Chatillon, Lafayette, Gruss an Aachen, Ideal, Evelyn Thornton, and Ænnchen Müller.

Hybrid Perpetuals are for the North only. They are tall, bold plants which bloom profusely in early summer and again in autumn. The best sorts are Frau Karl Druschki (this also does well in the South), Georg Arends, Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, Mrs. John Laing, Clio, and Magna Charta.

Climbing Hybrid Teas, *Climbing Teas*, and *Noisettes* are almost everblooming, and are for the South only. Good sorts are Gloire de Dijon, Reine Marie Henriette, Maréchal Niel, Lamarque, Climbing Richmond, Climbing Herriot, Climbing Lady Ashtown, and Climbing Maman Cochet.

Rugosas are big shrubs and along with Hugonis, Harrison's Yellow, and various other species, are for the North only. They require lots of room and are of little value unless the climate is too severe to grow anything else. Almost any of them will do.

Hardy Climbers are mostly big, lusty plants suited best to the

North, and fall into two classes, large-flowered and small-flowered.

The best large-flowered sorts are Dr. W. Van Fleet, Alida Lovett, Mary Lovett, Christine Wright, and Climbing American Beauty.

The best small-flowered sorts are Dr. Huey, Evangeline, Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, and White Dorothy.

There are many beautiful roses in other less important classes, but they are a part of your higher education along with the fascination of growing roses from seed. For the present avoid Bourbons, Chinas, Mosses, and queer species. They are something to look forward to.

Miscellaneous Advice, Including Æsthetics.

Keep the roses labeled, and learn to call them by their full names, pronounced correctly, if possible; but it is no disgrace to call *Gloire de Dijon*, "Glory dee Die-John."

To increase the size and perfection of roses, pinch out the smaller buds on the same stem when they are big enough to grasp.

Cultivate yourself as well as your roses. Read catalogues, magazine articles, and books about roses. Talk about them to interested people. Write to other rose-growers; ask questions; don't be ashamed to confess your ignorance.*

Discriminate between varieties and acquire preferences and prejudices. Do not confuse beauty with spectacular color; judge roses by perfection of form and substance, not by quantity of production.

Experiment with different kinds of treatment; observe how the roses respond to your efforts. Buy novelties every year, and cultivate an adventurous spirit.

Follow these instructions until you find better methods. Learn to grow roses by growing them. The best school is the roses themselves.

Requirement for Graduation.

An appreciative and cultivated taste that prefers George Dickson to Red Radiance.

*Write to the Committee of Consulting Rosarians. Their names and addresses are on the inside cover.

New Roses of the World

AN EDITORIAL SURVEY

THE present survey describes 183 new roses. The total for the past decade is 1,374, averaging 137 new varieties a year. The index below lists additional roses mentioned by correspondents but not officially described.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Gold Medal Roses: Charming Princess, Dame Edith Helen, Desmond Johnston, Everest, Julia Countess of Dartney, Lady Forteviot, Mabel Lynas, Margaret Anne Baxter, Margaret McGredy, Patience.

Abol. HT. (Frederick Evans, 1927.) Bud large, sometimes tinged pale blush; flower large, full, strong fragrance, ivory-white with faint blush tints on edges of center petals, borne on long, strong stems. Very free, continuous bloomer. Hardy. Clay Challenge Cup, 1927, by R. H. S.

Amami. HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927.) Flower very large, fairly full, soft peach-pink, borne on long, strong stem. Growth very vigorous; extremely free-flowering.

Annie Burgess. Cl.HT. (S. W. Burgess, 1926.) Lyon Rose × Frau Karl Druschki. Flower large, single, pale pink, borne in clusters. Foliage light green. Growth very vigorous (shoots 12 feet long), remarkably early bloomer but not perpetual.

Atalanta. Mult. (Dr. A. H. Williams, 1927.) Paul Ploton × William Allen Richardson. Bud coppery pink; flower large (3 inches across), double, fragrant, flesh-pink when fully open. Free and continuous bloomer. Award of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Bernice. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1927.) Bud long-pointed; flower medium to large, globular, semi-double, high centered, fragrant, deeply shaded with carmine-pink on a yellow base, broad outer petals widely reflexed, cream shaded with pink. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Bianca. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1927.) Bloom of lovely shape, full, high center, very fragrant, white, sometimes slightly flushed cream or pink. Foliage good. Growth vigorous; free flowering. Good in autumn.

Canberra. HT. (Burbage Nurseries, 1927.) Donald McDonald × The Queen Alexandra Rose. Bloom well-formed, full, carmine-lake merging toward edges to delicate border of rosy pink, reverse buff at base, shading to a charming shade of salmon-pink. Vigorous, upright; free-flowering.

Charming Princess. HT. (Thomas Hancock, 1926.) Sport of The Queen Alexandra Rose. Bud opens well in all weathers; flower large, full, rich deep golden yellow with about a half-inch belt of vivid vermilion extending around the top of the edges. Vigorous; free bloomer. Certificates of Merit, Shrewsbury Show and N. R. S., 1926; Gold Medal, Burton-on-Trent Show; Awards of Merit, Birmingham and Cardiff Shows.

Climbing Wilhelm Kordes. Cl.HT. (Wood & Ingram, 1927.) Strong climbing sport of Wilhelm Kordes.

"Daily Mail" Scented Rose. HT. (W. E. B. Archer & Daughter, 1927.) Chateau de Clos Vougeot × K. of K. Bud rather long; flower medium size, well shaped, exceedingly fragrant, petals imbricated rather than reflexed, velvety crimson, shaded with maroon and more or less with bright vermilion toward the margins, reverse dark dull crimson. Vigorous, upright, perpetual bloomer. Awarded *Daily Mail* Cup for best new scented seedling rose 1927.

**Dame Edith Helen.* HT. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1926.) Bloom very

*Described by the originator on the American Rose Society standard card.

large, full, and double, cupped, very lasting, strong old rose fragrance, pure glowing pink, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage medium size, sufficient, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy, profuse, continuous. Gold Medals, N. R. S. and R. H. S., 1926; Clay Cup, 1926; Gold Cup for best new rose, 1926; Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1925.

**Desmond Johnston.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, full, double, high-centered, very lasting, fragrant, brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange base, reverse heavily veined and flushed orange, shading to scarlet and claret, color unfading even when flower is wide open. Disease-resistant. Growth moderate, bushy; continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1927; Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1926.

**Diana Cant.* HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928.) Unnamed seedling × Isobel. Bud medium size, long-pointed bloom medium size, double, high centered, very lasting, moderate fragrance, carmine-red, flushed orange at base of petals, borne several together on long, average-strength stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy, dwarf (2 feet); profuse bloomer from July to November. Hardy.

Dr. Hawkesworth. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1927.) Flower medium size, good substance, very strong old rose fragrance, rich deep crimson, shading to deep maroon—almost black in center—covered with rich, velvety bloom, borne on strong wiry stem. Vigorous.

Elizabeth, Duchess of York. HT. (Dobbie & Co., 1927.) Flower not large, but very nicely shaped, slightly scented, glowing cerise-red, with slight yellow suffusion at base. Petals spread widely with a beautiful reflex, ultimately showing stamens. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

**Emily Dodd.* HT. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927.) Bud very large, ovoid; flower very large, full, very double, high-centered, very lasting,s light fragrance, milk-white shaded cream in center. Vigorous, profuse bloomer.

Elizabeth W. Adam. HT. (Adam & Craigmile, 1926.) Flower double (50 petals), of lovely shape, pink veined with crimson and ivory reflex, shading to yellow at base. Growth vigorous.

Everest. HT. (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927.) Bud large, perfectly shaped; flower immense, with long broad petals of firm texture, fragrant, high conical center, lasting, cream-white passing to green lemon tints at center, carried upright on long strong stem. Very vigorous; almost climbing. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1927; Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1927; Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1926.

Fascination. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1927.) Flower very sweetly fragrant, rosy cerise, shaded yellow. Foliage dark green, glossy. Growth vigorous; continuous bloomer

Felicia. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1927.) Buds pink, fading to blush and partly white when opening to the semi-double blooms which are borne in large branching panicles, and have a pleasing musk perfume. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Fernielea. HT. (Adam & Craigmile, 1926.) Flower of fine form, large, rich tea fragrance, apricot with deeper center. Growth vigorous.

**F. M. Vokes.* HT. (E. J. Hicks, 1927.) Seedling of Ophelia. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, very lasting, moderate fragrance, yellow, passing to cream, borne several together on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, soft, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, dwarf (2 feet), compact; free continuous bloomer from June to October. Hardy.

Fortuna. H. Musk. (J. H. Pemberton, 1927.) Bud much splashed with red; flower large (3 to 4 inches in diameter) semi-double (12 to 15 petals), fruity fragrance, rose-pink, netted with fine veins and fading to rosy pink like apple-blossoms (center filled with golden anthers), borne freely in large sprays. Dwarf, bushy habit.

Frank Leddy. D. Poly. (W. H. Cutbush & Son, 1927.) Flower bright carmine-lake. Growth and habit like Orleans. First Class Certificate, N. M. T., Amsterdam, 1926.

George Dakin. HT. (Burbage Nurseries, 1927.) Ophelia × Mrs. Henry Morse. Type, Ophelia in bloom. Bud long-pointed, salmon-pink; flower medium size, high-centered, very fragrant, silvery pink, heavily flushed and veined apricot,

reverse orange at base, shading to a charming blend of apricot suffused pink, borne on long, strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright.

Golden Gleam. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1926.) Bud very dainty; flower medium size, double (25 petals), slight fruity fragrance, bright buttercup-yellow without shading, the outer petals flushed and streaked scarlet, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, mildew-resistant. Growth vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer.

**Hilda.* HT. (B. R. Cant & Son, 1928.) Unnamed seedling × Betty Uprichard. Type, La France, but fuller. Bud very large, globular; flower very large, globular, very double, extremely lasting, slightly fragrant, bright carmine, inner petals light pink, borne several together on long stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous (2 feet, 6 inches), upright, bushy; profuse. Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1927.

Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1927.) Bud long-pointed; flower moderately fragrant, lemon-yellow at base, passing to cream edges suffused rose-madder, reverse considerably intensified (general effect, blending of cream and rose-madder). Foliage leathery, mildew-resistant.

Irish Charity. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud well shaped, intense fiery scarlet with golden sheen; flower medium size, rather double, rosy scarlet.

**Irish Charm.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high-centered, very lasting, strong fragrance, rich golden apricot at base passing to delicate blush-pink with age, borne singly and several together on stem of average strength and length. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright; profuse and continuous bloomer.

**Irish Courage.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high-centered, very lasting, moderate fragrance, soft shrimp-pink, merging to salmon when fully open, the whole overlaying a golden orange ground, this color very pronounced at center, borne singly or several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer.

**Irish Hope.* (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, high-centered, very lasting, strong fragrance, rich rosy crimson with maroon shadings, borne singly and several together, on long, strong stems. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth vigorous, upright. Continuous bloomer.

**Irish Morn.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, imperial pink deepening to coral at center, borne singly and several together, on long, strong stems. Foliage abundant, medium size, light green, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

**Irish Sweetness.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower large, double high-centered, very lasting, strong fragrance, crimson-lake suffused with scarlet, borne, singly and several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy.

James Ferris. HT. (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1927.) Flower enormous, creamy white, borne singly on long, stiff stem. Growth very vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1926

J. C. Thornton. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1926.) Bud of exquisite form; flower medium size, full, slightly fragrant, glowing crimson-scarlet, of great substance, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage light olive-green, leathery, fairly free of mildew. Growth vigorous, branching. Award of Merit, N. R. S., 1927, and Royal Lancashire Show, Bolton, 1927; Certificate of Merit, Provincial Show, Leeds, 1926.

**Julia Countess of Dartrey.* HT. (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1927.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, high-centered, very lasting, exceedingly fragrant, Tyrian rose with a yellow base, borne singly or several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth very

vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1925.

Kersbergen. D. Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1927.) A great improvement over Ideal. Flower bright currant-red, changing to clear red which color is retained to the end, borne in very large panicles. Mildew-resistant. Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1927; First Class Certificate, N. M. T., Amsterdam, 1926.

**Lady Forteviot.* HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928.) Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, high-centered, thick-petaled, very lasting, extremely fragrant, golden yellow, changing to deep apricot, borne several together on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, bronzy green, glossy disease-resistant. Many thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy, dwarf (2 feet, 6 inches); profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1927; Award of Merit, R. H. S., 1927.

Ladylove. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1927.) Ophelia × unnamed seedling. Flower full, nicely shaped, very strong sweet fragrance, large bold petals, light rose-pink fading to hydrangea-pink, flushed with and deepening to the center with bright apricot, carried upright on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, mildew-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; extremely free and continuous flowering. Hardy.

**Lady Mary Elizabeth.* HT. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, high-centered, very lasting, extremely fragrant, brilliant carmine-pink, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy, dwarf; profuse continuous bloomer from June to October. Hardy. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Laxton's Standard. HT. (Laxton Bros., 1926.) Bud long-pointed; flower long-petaled, clear cerise-pink not turning to magenta with age, borne on strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright; very free bloomer.

Leslie Evans. HT. (Frederick Evans, 1927.) J. B. Clark × Red-Letter Day. Bud long-pointed; flower semi-double, rich dark velvety crimson, borne on strong stem. Growth vigorous. Hardy.

**Lily Kemp.* HT. (H. Morse & Sons, 1928.) Mme. Butterfly × Capt. Ronald Clerk. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, cupped, high-centered, very lasting, extremely fragrant, deeper in color than Shot Silk, borne several together on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, bronzy green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth moderate, upright, bushy, very free-flowering, continuous. Hardy.

**Lord Castlereagh.* HT. (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927.) Type, Red-Letter Day. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, very lasting, extremely fragrant, dark blackish crimson, borne several together on stem of average length and strength. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to October. Hardy.

**Mabel Lynas.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud large, ovoid; flower very large, extremely double, high-centered, very lasting, wonderful fragrance, dark crimson with a yellow base, borne singly or several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, light green, leathery, glossy, very disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1927.

Margaret Anne Baxter. HT. (T. Smith & Son, 1927.) Seedling from Harry Kirk. Bud long-pointed, opens freely; flower medium to large, full, slight sweet scent, outer petals tinted palest lemon, with a salmon-blush center, broad outer petals beautifully reflexed white, but not snow-white, borne on stout, stiff stem. Foliage dark green. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1927.

**Margaret McGredy.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, extremely double, high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, orange-scarlet that does not fade, even in the open flower, borne singly and several together on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to

October. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1925.

**Marion Cran.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud medium, ovoid; flower medium, double, high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, before expanded deep buttercup-yellow margined and flushed cerise and rosy scarlet, when open, brilliant geranium-scarlet flushed and veined orange and yellow, passing to deep cerise or bright rosy scarlet flushed buttercup-yellow with age, borne singly or several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, bronzy green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy.

Mars. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1927.) Flower medium size, moderately fragrant, deep coral, blending through orange to yellow. Branching habit. Very free bloomer.

Mary Casant. D. Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1927.) Flower bold, unfading coral-pink, borne in large clusters. First Class Certificate, N. M. T., Amsterdam, 1927.

Monthly Rambler. HW. (Laxton Bros., 1927.) *R. wichuraiana* × Old Crimson Monthly. Flower large, semi-double (more petals than most sorts), fragrant, brilliant crimson-red that is very lasting, borne in large, pendent clusters. Growth vigorous; continuous bloomer throughout summer and on young wood in autumn.

**Mrs. Clement Yetman.* HT. (E. J. Hicks, 1927.) Type, Gen. MacArthur. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, very double, full, very lasting, extremely strong fragrance, deep crimson, borne several together on strong, medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark green wrinkled, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Vigorous grower, bushy; free, continuous bloomer from June to September. Hardy.

Mrs. E. Claxton. HT. (F. Cant & Co., 1928.) Type, Mme. Abel Chatenay, but larger. Flower large, perfectly formed, light pink shaded salmon and carmine, petals of great substance, borne on long (2½ to 3 feet), strong stem. Foliage large, gray-green, mildew-resistant. Growth very vigorous. Very hardy.

Mrs. Robert Mitchell. HT. (Jersey Nurseries, 1926.) St. Helena × Mrs. Redford. Flower very large, distinct salmon-rose, overlaid with coppery pink and distinctly lighted up with golden gleams, borne well above the foliage. Foliage rich green, glossy, mildew-resistant. Growth vigorous, compact.

**Mrs. W. E. Nickerson.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, double high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, deep chrome-yellow on the lower half veining out and passing to a warm rich rosy salmon, reverse heavily veined with rose d'or and shaded orange-cadmium, borne singly and several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy.

Oliver Mee. HT. (Sandy Dickson, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, full, high-centered, sweetly scented, deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn, changing with age to deep salmon-pink. Growth very distinct, free and branching.

Oriental Queen. HC. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1926.) Flower medium size, full, double (26 petals), perfect shape, brilliant orange-scarlet, with yellow base fading to vivid carmine with age, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; continuous bloomer.

**Patience.* HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1927.) Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower large, double, high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, scarlet-carmine, passing to deep orange at base, shading to orange-scarlet, scarlet-carmine, and carmine-lake, all mingled, borne singly and several together on medium-length stem. Foliage normal, small, dark green, glossy, leathery, disease-resistant. Ordinary number of thorns. Growth moderate, bushy, profuse, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy. Gold Medal, N. R. S., 1926; Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., Provincial Show, 1926.

Polly. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1927.) Seedling of Ophelia × Mme. Colette Martinet. Type, Ophelia, but fuller. Bud long-pointed, golden yellow flushed and shaded with pink; flower large, double (35 to 40 petals),

high-centered, very fragrant, dainty pink early in season but the deep glowing golden yellow base increases until in September it practically covers the entire petal, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, branching; very free, continuous bloomer. Hardy. Certificate of Merit N. R. S., 1927.

Renown. HT. (Burbage Nurseries, 1927.) Cross of Red-Letter Day × Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Flower large, full double, of fine form, high-centered, very fragrant, glowing orange-cerise shaded cardinal, petals large, of heavy texture, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage large, bright bronzy green, leathery. Growth vigorous, upright; very free, continuous bloomer.

Robin Hood. H. Musk. (J. H. Pemberton, 1927.) Type, Polyantha. Flower bright cherry-red, borne in large clusters. Growth vigorous (4 to 5 feet); very free and continuous bloomer.

Rosamond. HT. (Burbage Nurseries, 1927.) Red-Letter Day × Austrian Copper. Flower single, very lasting, orange-salmon, with golden stamens. Growth free and branching continuous bloomer.

Royal Scarlet Hybrid. HW. (Chaplin Bros., 1926.) Type, Paul's Scarlet Climber, with flowers of similar shape but smaller and deeper in color. Free flowering.

**Sunshine.* D. Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1927.) George Elger × William Allen Richardson. Bud small, ovoid, splashed carmine; flower small full, open, double, very lasting, moderately fragrant, golden orange, borne in clusters on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, glossy green. Growth moderate; profuse bloomer. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Thelma. HW. (Walter Easlea & Sons, 1927.) Seedling from *R. wichuraiana* × Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flower large (3 inches across), with three rows of petals, very lasting (10 to 14 days on plant), slightly fragrant, delicate coral-pink, suffused with carmine-red as it develops, borne in clusters of 3 to 18 on strong stem. Foliage dark green, mildew-proof. Almost thornless. Growth very vigorour; profuse bloomer. Cory Cup, 1926; Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Trilby. HT. (Dobbie & Co., 1927.) Flower of exquisite formation, rivaling the famous Mme. Abel Chatenay; rich salmon, of a most captivating shade.

W. A. Bilney. HT. (Walter Easlea & Sons, 1927.) Flower large, enormous petals, not especially full, slightly fragrant, pale apricot suffused cherry-cerise, reverse crushed strawberry tints and yellow, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, leathery. Few thorns. Good habit.

Waltham Cross. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1927.) Flower glowing crimson-scarlet, resembling K. of K., but much brighter and larger with a few more petals, borne on long, strong stem. Growth vigorous, very stout and erect.

FRANCE

Gold Medal Roses: Helen Fox, Jeanne Saultier, Julien Potin, La Mie au Roy.

Andrée Roux. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1927.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, full, globular, double, very fragrant, coral-red, extremities of petals carmine, reverse golden yellow, more pronounced at base. Many thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Prix d'Honneur and Objet d'art, Jury, Floralies d'Angers, June, 1927.

Buisson d'Or (Golden Bush). H. Fœt. (Barbier & Co., 1927.) Type, Persian Yellow, but more vigorous and much larger. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full, very lasting, extremely fragrant, canary-yellow, borne singly on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, wrinkled. Many thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy. Blooms in June. Hardy.

Cécile Verlet. HT. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Marianna Rolfs × Nordlicht. Flower medium size, yellow passing to rose-pink. Growth vigorous (2 feet); profuse bloomer.

Charlotte Wierel. D. Poly. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Bébé Leroux × Hélène Videnz. Flower large, cream-white, passing to bright rose-pink at center. Growth vigorous (18 inches); profuse bloomer.

Climbing Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Cl.HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1927.) Sport of Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Very vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Climbing Souvenir du Président Carnot. Cl.HT. (Grandes Roseraies du Val de la Loire, 1926.) Accidental sport of Souvenir du Président Carnot. Flower flesh-white shaded with delicate pink.

Distinction. D. Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1927.) Sport of Lafayette (Joseph Guy). Type, Lafayette, in shape and size of flower, also in habit of growth. Flower Paul Neyron pink, passing to deep rose-pink, brighter center.

Edouard Mignot. HT. (J. Sauvageot, 1927.) Flower large, full, globular, very lasting, moderately fragrant, purplish garnet-red, reverse amaranth —unfading, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage large, dark green. Many thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy.

Eugène Transon. Cl.HT. (Barbier & Co., 1926.) Mme. Bérard × Constance. Type Mme. Bérard. Bud large long-pointed carmine-red and bright orange; flower large, double, moderately fragrant, orange-red, striped and clouded with red and orange, center bright orange-nankeen and copper, borne 4 to 6 together, on strong stem. Growth vigorous; free bloomer.

**Felix Laporte.* HT. (E. Buatois, 1928.) Yves Druhen × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Type, General MacArthur. Bud large, oval, very dark blackish purple; flower medium size, double, full, cupped, very lasting, extremely fragrant, blackish velvety purple tinged garnet, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, dark green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Many thorns Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant and continuous bloomer. Hardy.

Général Berthelot. HT. (Louis Walter, 1926.) J. B. Clark × Farbenkönigin. Bud long-pointed, opens well; flower large, full, double, deep red, borne on long, strong stem. Growth very vigorous (2 feet).

Général de Vaulgrenant. HT. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Madame Henriette Schisselé × Madame Adele Gance. Flower large, very full, rose-pink. Growth vigorous (6 feet). Very hardy.

**Georges Perdoux.* HT. (Barbier & Co., 1927.) Type, Mrs. Aaron Ward but taller and more compact. Bud medium size, oval; flower medium size, double, full, open, lasting, moderately fragrant, bright reddish pink tinted with coppery red, borne in clusters on medium-length stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich green, glossy, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy, compact; profuse, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

**Helen Fox.* HT. (E. Buatois, 1928.) Mme. Mélanie Soupert × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Type, Mme. Mélanie Soupert. Bud large, long-pointed, Indian yellow, striped coppery red; flower medium size, double, cupped, very lasting, slightly fragrant, golden yellow, borne singly on stem of medium length and strength. Foliage sufficient, medium size, bronze green, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant and continuous bloomer. Gold Medal, Bagatelle, 1926.

Jean Lhoste. HW. (M. Congy, 1926.) Flower large, double, rosy carmine, base flesh-white, borne in clusters of 50 to 100.

**Jeanne Saultier.* HT. (L. Laperriere Sons, 1927.) Louise Catherine Breslau × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, full, very double, very lasting, moderately fragrant, salmon-rose, reverse reddish pink, base yellow, borne several together on medium-length stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark bronze-green, glossy, black-spots. Many thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant continuous bloomer. Hardy. Gold Medal at Lyon and Saverne, 1927; Certificate of Merit, Société Nationale d'Horticulture, 1927.

Julien Potin. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1927.) Souv. de Claudius Pernet × unnamed seedling. Bud long-pointed, chrome citron-yellow; flower large, double, full, cupped, high-centered, pure primrose-yellow, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage bright green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse bloomer. Gold Medal, Exposition Internationale de Printemps de Paris, 1927.

**La Maréchale Petain.* HT. (Sauvageot, 1927.) Colonel Leclerc × Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Type, Président Parmentier, but more vigorous. Bud large, globular; flower medium size, double, full, open, globu-

lar, lasting, moderate fragrance, cochineal-carmine, does not blue, borne singly on stem of medium length and strength. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright and bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy.

La Mie au Roy. HT. (P. Bernaix, 1927.) Duchess of Wellington × Pax Labor. Bud very large, coppery salmon, striped salmon-rose; flower very large, double, full, globular, apricot, base saffron-yellow, edges shaded carmine, passing to cream-yellow, borne on long, strong stem. foliage large, leathery, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, upright, branching. Gold Medal, Saverne, 1926; Silver Gilt Medal, Exposition d'Horticulture de Paris, 1927; First Class Certificate, Bagatelle Gardens, 1927.

Lillian Gomez Mena. HT. (C. Chambard, 1927.) Bud long-ovoid, cream and carmine; flower very large, double, full, very fragrant, salmon-cream, with reverse of petals carmine. Foliage abundant, dark green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, semi-climbing; profuse bloomer.

Lindbergh. D. Poly. (J. Croibier & Son, 1927.) Sport of Orléans Rose. Type, Orléans Rose. Flower very brilliant geranium-red—does not burn in sun and retains color until petals fall. Foliage mildew-resistant; growth vigorous, upright; very free-flowering.

Madeleine Seltzer (Yellow Tausendschön) Mult. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Tausendschön × Mrs. Aaron Ward. Same form as Tausendschön but yellow passing to brighter yellow. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous; profuse bloomer.

Maréchal Pétain. HT. (L. Reymond, 1926.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, double, full, high-centered, soft pink on yellow ground, generally borne singly. Foliage light green. Growth vigorous, upright.

Marie Gouchault. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1927.) Flower as large as Dorothy Perkins, very lasting, double, clear red passing to brilliant salmon-rose, borne in large clusters of 30 to 40. Foliage abundant, shining green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous; blooms three weeks earlier than Dorothy Perkins.

**Marie Menudel.* HP. (Barbier & Co., 1927.) Type, Paul Neyron. Bud and flower very large, double, full, open, lasting, moderate fragrance, rose-pink tinted salmon, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; free and continuous bloomer.

Mme. Alexandre. HT. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Flower large, full, cupped, globular, crimson-vermilion-red, shaded velvety purple, flashed fiery red.

Mme. André Saint. HP. (Barbier & Co., 1926.) Frau Karl Drsuchki × Benedicte Seguin. Bud large, long-pointed, cream-white; flower large, double, full, cupped, moderately fragrant, milk-white passing to pure white with creamy or clear chamois center, borne on strong stem. Foliage sufficient, beautiful. No thorns. Growth vigorous, stocky, bushy; profuse bloomer.

Mme. Chamouton-Murgue. HT. (C. Chambard, 1925.) Unnamed seedling × Mrs. Edward Powell. Bud superb, vermilion-red; flower very large, double, full, cupped, sweetly fragrant, orange-carmine, shaded with vermilion, generally borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage deep green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, erect branching; very floriferous.

Mme. Edmond Raynald. HT. (J. Savageot, 1927.) Bud large, ovoid; flower very large, double, full, cupped, very fragrant, yellowish cream, center salmon, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage very large, leathery, disease-resistant. Few strong thorns. Growth very vigorous, large bushy branches; abundant bloomer.

Mme. Francois Royet. Mult. (F. Royet, 1926.) Flower large, full pretty bright red, borne in large clusters.

Mme. Henri Gravereaux. HT. (Barbier & Co., 1926.) Mrs. Aaron Ward × unnamed seedling. Bud globular, deep chamois tinted salmon and reddish yellow; flower large, well-formed, double, full, moderately fragrant, coppery yellow tinted with bronze-yellow and light chocolate color, petals veined orange. Foliage dark bronzy green, glossy. Growth vigorous; profuse bloomer. First Class Certificate ,Bagatelle, 1925.

Mme. La Générale Ardouin. HT. (C. Chambard, 1927.) Bud ovoid, carmine, coral, and chrome-yellow, opens well; flower very large, moderately fragrant, coppery carmine, shaded chrome-yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, bushy.

Mme. Léonce Colombia. HT. (G. Richardier, 1926.) Bud long-pointed; flower large, double, full, high-centered, light rose-madder on outside and edges of petals, with center straw-yellow and transparent rose, passing to white tinted rose, generally borne singly on long, strong stem. Growth vigorous.

Mme. Millerand. HT. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Pharisaer × Mme. Henriette Schisselé. Type, Pharisaer. Flower full, double, same color as Pharisaer, but fuller. Grows 20 inches high; abundant bloomer.

Mme. Roger Douine. HT. (L. Reymond, 1926.) Souv. de Claudius Denoyel × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud long-pointed, brilliant velvety red; flower large, double, cupped, petals large, brilliant crimson, shaded vermilion, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, dark green, very disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous, upright, branching; continuous bloomer.

Président Parmentier. HT. (M. Cochet, 1926.) Bud long-pointed; carmine-rose passing to china rose on opening; flower very large, cupped, rose, shaded golden and reflex in nankeen-yellow, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage purplish green. Growth vigorous; profuse, continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit, Bagatelle, and Nat. Hort. Soc. of France.

Rosette. D. Poly. (Grandes Roseraies du Val de la Loire, 1926.) Bud globular; flower medium size, double fuchsia-red. Growth vigorous, semi-dwarf; continuous bloomer.

Seduction. D. Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1927.) Flower large, very lasting, double, peach-blossom-pink,. borne in clusters of 50 to 60 on long stem. Foliage rich glossy green, very disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, dwarf.

Souvenir de Charles Gouverneur. HT. (C. Chambard, 1927.) Bud long-pointed, water-lily pink tinged coppery salmon; flowers very large, petals large, moderately fragrant, flesh-pink, center salmon-orange, very lasting, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage rich green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, bushy, high; abundant, continuous bloomer.

Souvenir de Nungesser. HT. (J. Croibier & Sons 1927.) Mme. Maurice de Luze × Laurent Carle. Bud ovoid, opens well; flower large, full, high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, brilliant deep carmine-red, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green, very disease-resistant. Vigorous, upright.

Suzanne Meyer. D. Poly. (Louis Walter, 1926.) Tausendschön × Rösel Dach. Flower medium size, pure white, shaded delicate pink passing to bright rose-pink at center. Growth vigorous, medium height; profuse bloomer.

Tapis Blanc. D. Poly. (E. Turbat & Co., 1927.) Flower large for the class, double, pure white, tinted cream at center, borne in clusters of 12 to 15. Foliage abundant, rich green, disease-resistant. Growth bushy, dwarf.

THE NETHERLANDS

Frank Reader. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1927.) Bud long-pointed, light lemon-yellow; flower large, massive, high-centered, fairly full, delicious rose-apple scent, pale lemon-yellow with golden apricot center, reflexing petals of great substance, borne on long, strong stem. Growth vigorous; very free-flowering. Award of Merit, N. R. S., 1927.

Frau Fritz Pelzer. HT. (Leenders Bros., 1927.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Edward Mawley. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower large, very full, double, very lasting, intense reddish crimson-orange without shading, borne singly on long stem. Foliage brilliant dark green, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, bushy, branches straight and stout; profuse bloomer. Hardy. Prix d' Honneur, Rotterdam; Medaille d'Argent, München-Gladbach.

Goudvlinder (*Golden Butterfly*). HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1926.) Lady Hillingdon × Souv. de Claudius Pernet.

Bud long-pointed, dark orange striped coral-red; flower semi-double (12 petals), dazzling golden orange-yellow. Foliage glossy brownish red. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy. Silver Gilt Medal, Nos Jungunt Rosae, The Hague, 1925; First Class Certificate, Royal Netherlands Horticultural Society, 1925.

**Heinrich Karsch.* D. Pol. (M. Leenders & Co., 1927.) Orléans Rose × Joan. Flower medium size, semi-double, open, lasting, violet-rose, borne in clusters. Foliage sufficient, rich green. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant bloomer. Hardy.

**Hilde Apelt.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1927.) Unnamed seedling × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Bud and flower large, double, lasting, moderately fragrant, saffron-yellow, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green, disease-resistant. Average number thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; moderate bloomer. Hardy.

**Hugo Piller.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1927.) Sport of Ophelia. Bud and flower large, double, lasting, very fragrant, flesh-white, center pale ecru, borne on medium-length stem. Foliage sufficient, medium size, light green. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; moderate bloomer.

J. Otto Thilow. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1927.) Bud long-pointed, perfectly shaped; flower large, double, high-centered, reflexed petals, rich glowing rose-pink. Foliage disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous; profuse, continuous bloomer.

Kardinal Schulte. HT. (Leenders Bros., 1926.) (Jonkheer J. L. Mock × Radiance) × Commandeur Jules Gravereaux. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, full, moderately fragrant, brilliant scarlet-red shaded glowing red, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage rich, glossy green, mildew-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy, profuse bloomer. First Prize, Düsseldorf; Prix d'Honneur, Mainz.

Marquise d'Andigné. HT. (Leenders Bros., 1927.) (Lieut. Chauré × George C. Waud) × Laurent Carle. Bud large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, very full, extremely lasting, strong fragrance, velvety scarlet-crimson, resembling Laurent Carle, but deeper, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage dark green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Second Class Certificate, Bagatelle; Gold Medal, Saverne, Prix d'Honneur, München-Gladbach.

Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem. HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1926.) Souv. de Claudius Pernet × Gorgeous. Bud ovoid, opens freely in dull and moist weathers. Flower large, double, full, very fragrant, heavily flamed and shaded orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, reverse of petals often dark bronze and nearly brown when first open, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage very large, dark bronzy green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number of large red thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; abundant bloomer. Large Gold Medal and Medal of Honor, Nos Jungunt Rosæ, The Hague, 1925; First Class Certificate, Royal Netherlands Horticultural Society, 1925.

Nuntius Pacelli. HT. (Leenders Bros., 1927.) Mrs. David McKee × British Queen. Bud ovoid; flower large, full, very fragrant, pure white, center cream, free from stain. Foliage rich green, mildew-resistant. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Gold Medal, Saverne.

Mlle. Bep van Rossem. HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1926.) Unnamed seedling × Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Bud long-pointed; flower medium size, very lasting, dark canary-yellow, opens gradually and grows and fills itself out of the center. Cut flowers last 5 to 7 days in water, gaining in magnificence until they drop. Foliage dark green, mildew-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; very free blooming. Hardy. Silver Medal, The Hague, 1926; Certificate of Merit, Nos Jungunt Rosæ, and Royal Horticultural Society of The Netherlands, 1925.

Salmonea. D. Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1927.) Flower salmon-pink, better color than Orange Queen, lasting. Growth vigorous. First Class Certificate, N. M. T., Amsterdam, 1926.

Scarlet Leader. D. Poly. (H. Wezelenburg & Son, 1927.) Type, Orléans Rose. Flower large, full, double, brilliant orange-scarlet, unfading, borne in large clusters.

Suzanne Miller. D. Poly. (H. Wezelenburg & Son, 1927.) Type,

Orléans Rose. Flower medium size, double, clear, bright cherry-red—does not fade in hottest sun and stands wet weather, borne in large clusters.

Villa Pia. HT. (Leenders Bros., 1926.) President Vignet × Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Bud very long-pointed; flower very large, large petals, double, full, moderately fragrant, velvety deep red, almost black, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage half-persistent, dark green, mildews. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse bloomer.

GERMANY

Francois Allard. HT. (J. Felberg-Leclerc, 1927.) Mme. Mélanie Soupert × Mme. Segond Weber. Bud salmon flower very large, double, full, very fragrant, creamy yellow, reverse salmon-pink, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage rich green. Growth vigorous, upright.

Franz Grümmer. HT. (Maass, 1927.) Mme. Abel Chatenay × Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Bud like Papa Gontier, bright coral-red; flower very large, double, full, very lasting, lighter coral-red than bud, borne singly. Foliage disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous. Hardy.

Frau Dr. Schricker. H.Ben. (J. Felberg-Leclerc, 1927.) Gruss an Teplitz × Souv. de Mme. Eugéne Verdier. Flower large, double, full, very fragrant, shining fiery crimson and coppery red. Foliage dark green. Growth vigorous, upright; very free-flowering.

Fürstin Maria Hatzfeldt. HT. (M. Bodin, 1927.) Gen. MacArthur × unnamed seedling. Bud long-pointed; flower large, very full, moderately fragrant, bright dark red. Foliage glossy, disease-resistant.

Gruss an Coburg. HT. (G. Felberg-Leclerc, 1927.) Alice Kaempff × Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Bud brilliant coppery orange-red; flower large, double, full, very fragrant, yellowish brown to golden yellow at base, outside brownish red with coppery golden yellow, reddish and violet sheen. Foliage bronzy green, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, upright; continuous bloomer from June to November.

**Hadley Elatior.* HT. (Victor Teschendorff, 1927.) Sport of Hadley. Has all the virtues of Hadley but of much stronger growth. One-year grafted plants produce 5-foot shoots; two-year plants bloom freely, bear perfect flowers, and are more vigorous than the parent.

Königin Louise. HT. (Weigand, 1927.) Frau Karl Druschki × Sunburst. Flower very large, double, full, lasting, white. Growth vigorous; profuse bloomer (20 to 30 flowers on one-year plant).

Marie Maass. HT. (Maass, 1927.) Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria × Maréchal Niel. Flower of fine form, white slightly tinted ivory, borne singly on long, strong stem. Better than Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.

Prof. Dr. von Beck. HT. (Gartendirektor Ries, 1927.) Mme. Abel Chatenay × Farbenkönigin. The bud opens well in all weathers; flower double, very full, extremely lasting, moderately fragrant, bright rose-pink, carmine-red outside, generally borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage disease-resistant. Growth vigorous; free-flowering. Each shoot bears flowers.

Red Pharisaer. HT. (William Hinner, 1927.) Pharisaer × George C. Waud. Type, Pharisaer in shape of bloom, habit, and growth. Bud very long-pointed, opening well in all weathers; flower full, perfectly shaped, magnificent red. Foliage reddish green. Free-flowering. Every shoot carried a perfect flower.

Yellow Pharisaer. HT. (William Hinner, 1927.) Pharisaer × Mrs. Aaron Ward. Bud opens well in all weathers; flower moderately fragrant, clear yellow, with deep yellow center—lasting, in size and shape like Pharisaer. Foliage reddish bronze-green. Growth very vigorous; every shoot carries a flower.

Rosa Prunhoniciana. (Dendrological Gardens, Prunhonitz, 1927.) *R. Willmottiae* × *R. Moyesi.* Flowers deep pink, somewhat smaller than Moyesi and considerably larger than Willmottiæ. Foliage caragana-like, light green. Growth compact. Very hardy.

LUXEMBOURG

Colonel Dazier. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1927.) Le Progrès × Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Bud long-pointed, opens well in all weathers; flower large to very large, well-formed, double, full, strong old rose fragrance, rosy white, reverse bright rose, base golden yellow, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient dark green, disease-resistant. Growth is said to be very vigorous, free branching; described as a profuse bloomer. Hardy.

**Laure Soupert.* Mult. (Soupert & Notting, 1927.) Tausendschön × George Elger. Bud small, ovoid, rosy white, opens freely; flower small, double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, yellowish white changing to pure white, borne in clusters of 80 to 100 on strong stem. Foliage abundant, small, deep glossy green, disease-resistant. No thorns. Growth vigorous, climbing or trailing; free, continuous bloomer.

**Recuerdo de Angel Peluffo.* HT. (Soupert & Notting 1927.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Duchess of Wellington. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full, very lasting, moderately fragrant, cardinal-red, center garnet-red, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse continuous bloomer from May to November.

Souvenir de Gustave Schickelé. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1927.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Duchess of Wellington. Bud long-pointed, opens well in all weathers; bloom large, double, full, deep chrome-yellow, reverse bright rosy scarlet, shaded with apricot. Foliage abundant, glossy Quaker green, disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy, free-branching; continuous bloomer from June to November. Hardy.

ROUMANIA

Queen Marie of Roumania. HT. (Arpad Mühle, 1926.) Bud long-pointed; flower of elegant shape, very full, marble-white, lightly tinted in center with chamois-yellow.

Rose Noble. HT. (Arpad Mühle, 1927.) Seedling of Mme. Caroline Testout. Resembles its parent in nearly all respects, as color, growth, foliage, etc., but the bud and flower show a big advance, being longer and more elegant. Reported to be very free-flowering.

White Lady (*Dame Blanche*). HT. (Arpad Mühle, 1927.) Flower large, double, full, cupped, very lasting, pure white, tinted green at base. Foliage sufficient, rich green. Growth branching. Very free and continuous bloomer.

SPAIN

Canigó. HT. (P. Dot, 1927.) Antoine Rivoire × Mme. Ravary. Type, Antoine Rivoire. Bud medium size, ovoid, white; flower medium size, moderately fragrant, very double, white. Foliage sufficient, medium size, rich green. Average number of thorns. Growth moderate, dwarf; abundant, continuous bloomer.

Paloma Falcó. HT. (P. Dot, 1928.) Lí Burés × Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Bud large to medium size, ovoid; flower medium size, globular, very double, moderately fragrant, coral-salmon. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, dwarf; profuse, continuous bloomer.

AUSTRALIA

Billy Bailer. HT. (Alister Clark, 1927.) Flower dazzling red, lasts well when cut. Growth vigorous, long upright shoots always crowded with buds. Reported to have a fine constitution and is said to thrive in any position.

Tonner's Fancy. Cl. (Alister Clark, 1928.) Flower double, high-centered, full, very lasting, light cream, center delicate pink, borne on long, stout stem. Foliage abundant, bright green, mildew-resistant. Growth vigorous, climbing.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Albert Pike. HT. (Jos. W. Vestal & Son, 1927.) Handsome bud, expanding into full, well-shaped, cupped flower of rich, glowing cerise, with peach flush at times, borne on long strong stem. Continuous bloomer throughout the season.

**Baltimore Beauty.* HW. (O. L. Schluter, 1927.) Type, Silver Moon. Bud very large, long-pointed, buff-yellow, suffused orange-buff; flower very large, single and semi-double, cupped very lasting, strong fragrance, deep buff-yellow, fading to white, borne in clusters on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, climbing (10 to 15 feet), thick canes; profuse, continuous bloomer for four weeks in May and June. Hardy.

**Betty Baum.* HT. (Floyd F. Baum, 1927.) Sport of Premier. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, full, lasting, very fragrant, delicate pink, almost white, base golden yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, light green, soft. Few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer.

Brilliant Echo. D. Poly. (Western Rose Co., 1927.) Sport of Echo and of same habit of growth.

Buttercup. HT. (Edward Towill, 1927.) Medium size, apricot-yellow flower of cupped form. Moderately double, and of excellent texture. Not in commerce and probably will not be although a very attractive flower. (See comments of the florist growers on page 198.)

California Beauty. HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1926.) Yellow.

**Canadian Jubilee.* HT. (John H. Dunlop & Son, Ltd., 1927.) Priscilla ×Commonwealth. Type, Killarney. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double (32 petals), high-centered, very lasting, moderately fragrant, Indian red, passing to pink as flower develops, orange base borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, black-spots. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer. Hardy. Silver Medal and diplomas.

Climbing Golden Emblem. HT. Armstrong Nurseries, 1927.) Sport of Golden Emblem. Bud long-ovoid; flower medium to large, cupped, no fragrance, golden yellow, shaded carmine, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage bright green, leathery, glossy. Growth vigorous, climbing (8 feet).

Cl. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Cl.HT. (Western Rose Co., 1925.) Sport of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Very strong grower.

Cl. Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Cl.HT. (Howard & Smith, 1927.) A climbing sport with all the good qualities of the parent.

**Clara Bow.* Cl.HT. (Padella Rose Co., 1927.) Sport of Golden Emblem. Type, Golden Emblem. Bud large, ovoid; flower medium size, double, globular, lasting, slightly fragrant, clear yellow, outer petals stained and flaked crimson, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous (12 to 14 feet), climbing; profuse, continuous bloomer from May to November (in California).

Dardanelle. (Jos. W. Vestal & Son, 1927.) Bud well-shaped, cherry-red; flower large semi-double, sweetly scented, cherry-rose.

David O. Dodd. (Jos. W. Vestal & Son, 1927.) Bud well-shaped; flower large, beautifully shaped, rich crimson flushed scarlet, borne on long, strong stem. Growth bushy and upright.

**Joanna Hill.* HT. (Jos. H. Hill Co., 1928.) Butterfly × Miss Amelia Gude. Bud very large, very long-pointed (like Sunburst); flower large, semi-double, full, very lasting, moderately fragrant, darker yellow than Sunburst (holds color well), borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, dark green, leathery. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse bloomer.

**Katherine Cook.* HT. (John Cook, 1927.) Type, Francis Scott Key. Bud and flower very large, full very double, very lasting, slightly fragrant, cherry-red, borne singly on strong stem of average length. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, glossy, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

**Lady Canada.* HT. (Dale Estate, Ltd., 1927.) Mme. Butterfly ×

Premier. Type, Premier, but different in color and growth. Bud long-pointed, large; flower large, long-petaled, double (30 to 50 petals), full, lasting, moderately fragrant, even shade of bright rose, borne on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, broad, rich green, glossy, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous to vigorous, upright; free, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

**Marcia Coolidge*. HT. (D. W. Coolidge, 1927.) Seedling of Gen. MacArthur. Type, Killarney. Bud and flower medium size, open, very lasting, strong fragrance, very light pink, reverse darker, dark crimson stamens. Foliage abundant, bronzy green, leathery. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; free, continuous bloomer. Hardy.

Marene. HT. (Frank Schramm, 1927.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, very lasting, soft pink. Growth vigorous.

**Mary Nish* (White Radiance). HT. (Pacific Rose Co., 1928.) Sport of Red Radiance. Type, Radiance. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, full, lasting, moderately fragrant, white, tinted shell-pink in center (grown under glass, shell-pink like Enchantress carnation), borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, rich green, glossy, soft, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer from May to November (in California). Hardy.

Miss Rowena Thom. HT. (Howard & Smith, 1927.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower enormous (6 inches across), full double (40 to 57 petals), open perfectly, color a blending of fiery rose and rosy mauve, together with old-gold, center fiery rose washed with gold, borne on very long, strong stem. Growth exceptionally vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer all season. Certificate of Merit, Pasadena Flower Show, 1927; First Prize, Los Angeles Garden Club Flower Show, 1927; Bronze Medal, Beverly Hills Flower Show, 1927.

**Mrs. E. M. Gilmore*. HT. (John Cook, 1927.) Seedling No. 590 × Crusader. Type, Richmond. Bud and flower very large, semi-double, cupped, lasting, slightly fragrant, brilliant red, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, light green, leathery. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, continuous bloomer in May and June.

**Mrs. Mary D. Ward*. HT. (F. B. Ward, 1927). Double Ophelia × Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Type, Ophelia, in bloom. Bud long-pointed; flower very lasting, moderately fragrant, shell-pink and gold, reverse ivory-white. Foliage abundant, medium size. Growth vigorous, upright, branching; abundant bloomer.

Munro's Improved Premier. HT. (William Munro, 1927.) This is a Premier Supreme, with the old Premier shade, a stronger grower, a longer stem, but comes back more quickly after cutting that Premier. Bud long, well-formed, and opens perfectly when cut tight.

Petit Jean. HT. (Jos. W. Vestal & Son, 1927.) Flower beautifully shaped, large, full, but open well, deep orange-buff, shaded to yellow, each petal edged and bordered with peach-pink, which sometimes is more pronounced.

**Pink Perfection*. HT. (F. B. Ward, 1927.) Premier × Baroness Rothschild. Bud long-pointed, good for cutting; flower large, double (45 petals), full, lasting, moderately fragrant, clear rose-pink. Foliage abundant, large, light green. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy. Habit similar to Hybrid Perpetual.

Rosa rubrosa. (Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Can., 1923.) *R. rubrifolia* × *R. rugosa* (single pink). Bud and flower medium size, single, slightly fragrant, pale pink, borne in clusters on medium strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, bronzy green, leathery, disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous (7 feet high, 11-foot spread); free bloomer for three weeks in June and July. Hardy.

**Rose Hill*. HT. (Jos. H. Hill Co., 1928.) Sport of Columbia. Type, Briarcliff. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, double, full, high-centered, very lasting, very fragrant, darker than Briarcliff and much more pleasing in the shadings, borne singly on long stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse bloomer.

**Ruskin* (V. F. 1). H. Rug. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; intro. by American Rose Society, 1928.) *R. rugosa* × Victor Hugo. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, double, full (50 petals), cupped, lasting, very fragrant, deep crimson, borne singly or several together on medium-strong stem. Foliage sufficient, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Growth moderate, upright, bushy; abundant, bloomer in June and September and October. Hardy.

**Scott's Columbia.* HT. (Robert Scott & Son, 1928.) Sport of Columbia. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, cupped, double, lasting, moderately fragrant, clear bright pink, very uniform, slightly deeper at center, reverse shaded lighter, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, leathery. Few thorns. Growth vigorous. No malformed flowers.

**Talisman.* HT. (The Montgomery Co., Inc., 1929.) Ophelia × Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Bud medium size, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high-centered, very lasting, extremely fragrant, golden yellow and copper, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, mildews. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; free bloomer.

**Theresa Morley.* HT. (Howard & Smith, 1928.) Mme. Segond Weber × Lady Battersea. Bud and flower very large double, open, very lasting, moderately fragrant, brilliant carmine-cerise, borne several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, leathery, disease-resistant. Average number of thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright; profuse, continuous bloomer.

* *Yellow Butterfly.* HT. (Robert Scott & Son, Inc., 1927.) Sport of Butterfly. Bud and flower medium size, double, high-centered, lasting, moderately fragrant, orange at center, shading to yellow at outer edge, borne singly on medium-length stem.

Yellow Radiance. HT. (The Conard-Pyle Co. Not yet in commerce.) Sport of Mrs. Charles Bell. Like Mrs. Charles Bell in habit of growth and foliage, but has more petals and is yellow in color.

Roses Registered in 1927-1928

Unless otherwise noted, the description of these roses will be found in the preceding article, "New Roses of the World," in the section devoted to the United States.

Agnes, H.Rug., Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Can. See 1924 Rose Annual.

Baltimore Beauty, HW., by Otto L. Schluter, Baltimore, Md.

**Brilliant Echo*, D.Poly., by Western Rose Co., San Francisco, Calif.

**Canadian Jubilee*, HT., by John H. Dunlop & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Can.

**Clara Bow*, Cl.HT. (originated by Padella Rose Co.), by Germain Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Cl. Golden Emblem, Cl.HT., by Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.

**Cl. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*, Cl.HT., by Western Rose Co., San Fernando, Calif.

Joanna Hill, HT., by Joseph H. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.

Katherine Cook, HT., by John Cook, Baltimore, Md.

**Lady Canada*, HT., by Dale Estate, Ltd., Brampton, Can.

Mary Nish, HT., by Pacific Rose Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, HT., by John Cook, Baltimore, Md. (In November, 1926, notice of proposed registration of Katherine Cook appeared under name of Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, an error having been made in sending in the description of the latter. See p. 221, 1927 Rose Annual.)

Mrs. Mary D. Ward, HT., by F. B. Ward, Bay City, Mich.

Pink Perfection, HT., by F. B. Ward, Bay City, Mich.

Rosa rubrosa, by Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Can.

Rose Hill, HT., by Joseph Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.

**Ruskin*, H.Rug. (originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet), by American Rose Society.

Scott's Columbia, HT., by Robert Scott & Son, Inc., Sharon Hill, Pa.

**Talisman*, HT., Montgomery Co., Hadley, Mass.

Yellow Radiance, HT., by The Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.

*In process of registration.

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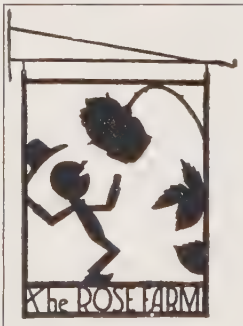

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